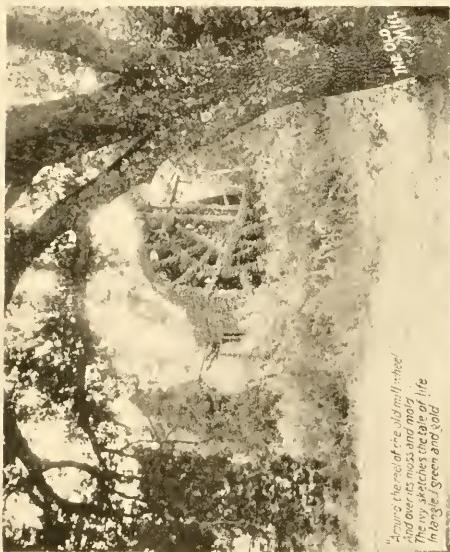




THE CAVE



THE STONE GROVE



HISTORY OF NAPA COUNTY

COMPRISING an account of its geographical position and area; the origin of its name; topography, geology, springs, water courses and climate; township system; early settlements, with descriptions and scenes as viewed by the pioneers; the Indians; the discovery of gold and other minerals; the progress of population and agriculture; the Mexican grants; principal homicides; incidents of settlements; elections and history of its cities and towns, churches and schools, secret societies, etc., etc.; as also a full and particular biography of its pioneers and principal inhabitants.

W. F. Wallace

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INTRODUCTION.

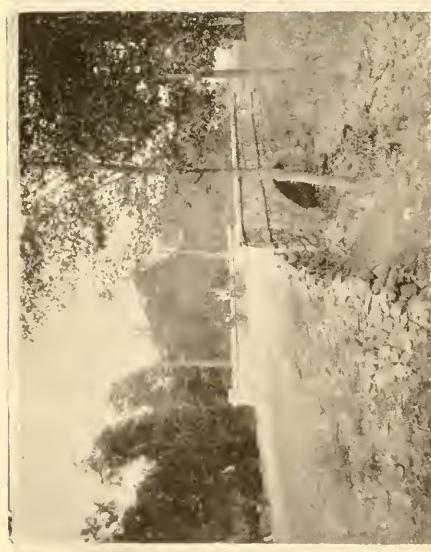
More than one year has been employed in the labor incident to the appearance of this history. While the task was a difficult one in many respects, yet it is one filled with many beautiful memories. The kindness of the people, their helpfulness, and good cheer and the consciousness that this county is filled with a noble, brave, honest and prosperous people, cannot appear to any one clearer than the writer, whose fortune it was to visit every nook and corner of it. That its pages may be helpful to all is my earnest wish and in parting I will ever pray that God's choicest blessing may be upon the people of this favored county.

MRS. TILLIE KANAGA.

In this volume we have employed every available source from which we could secure reliable information, such as records, former histories, personal narrative, printed matter, etc., etc. It has been a great task to properly edit this work,

one that required many weeks of close application and hard labor. That many things were omitted is true, as it was deemed inadvisable to load the volume with matter that had no place in the annals of the county's history. I would, however, be remiss in my duty, if, in closing, no mention was made of the compiler and business manager, Mrs. Tillie Kanaga. To her fidelity, intelligence and zeal, is due the work of collecting the scattered material which required more than one year of unremitting toil—the hundred and one things essential to its success is due to her, to whom credit is now given. With no apology and no regrets other than those arising from errors and unavoidable omissions, this work is herewith submitted to the people of Napa county.

CAPTAIN W. F. WALLACE,
Historian.



History of Napa County, California.

**Geographical Location — Area — Topography — Climatography — Geology —
Derivation of Name — Water Courses, Etc., Etc.**

NAPA COUNTY

Is bounded on the north by Lake county, on the east by Yolo and Solano counties, on the south by Solano county and San Pablo bay, and on the west by Sonoma county, and is one of the smallest counties, but is highly favored by its location in one of the richest sections of California.

THE AREA

Of Napa county is about eight hundred and fifty square miles or five hundred thousand acres.

THE TOPOGRAPHY.

So varied and frequent are the changes in the topographical features of Napa county it would require a volume to note them at length. We find a line which marks the western side of this county, passes along the ridge of a chain of mountains for the entire distance, on the east of which lies the famous Napa valley, extending from San Pablo bay on the south, to Mt. St Helena on the north, and varying from one mile in width in the north to five miles at the southern end. The slope of this range is frequently intersected by gulches, canyons, and small valleys, the only one worthy of note being Brown's valley, which is a

little gem embowered in the foot of the mountain. Several streams drain this range of mountains, flowing into the Napa river, the principal of which are Carneros, Dry and White Sulphur creeks.

The lower end of Napa valley opens out fan-like to a wide expanse, but is low and flat tule land covered at high tide by the sea.

In the center of the Napa valley there rises a hill almost approaching the dignity of a mountain, known as the Yountville hill, the remarkable feature of which is that it is equidistant from the north and south ends of the valley, and also from the east and west limits.

Napa valley is a little more than thirty miles in length, being level and productive, is very desirable for agricultural and horticultural purposes. A river of the same name flows throughout its entire length, and is navigable from the bay to Napa city. The ebb and flow of the tides being from three to eight feet, serves to drain the valley and destroy any malarial tendencies, keeping the river sweet and clean.

The grand proportions of Mount St. Helena stand as a protecting guardian at the head or upper end of the valley, nearly 5,000 feet high. The view of the valley from a favorable point on Mount St. Helena is like a glimpse into fairyland, and is a delight to the eye, which remains long in the memory.

On the east side of Napa valley, a chain of mountains extends the entire length, which is broken into but by few streams, valleys or canyons. Conn creek, about midway of the range, comes down through Conn valley, presenting a beautiful and picturesque aspect. Milliken and Rector canyons are the only ones south of Conn creek, while to the north are only gorges in the

mountains. In this range of mountains there are some quite high peaks—among which are Bald peak, Atlas peak, Howell mountain, etc., etc. The height of these peaks range from two thousand to three thousand feet. This range forms a continuation of the Mayacamas range, the two branches forming a V, with Mount St. Helena at the point of union and the extremities extending down the east and west sides of Napa valley.

There are three roads leading out of Napa valley through this range of mountains, viz: the Berryessa valley road, through a pass near the southern end of the range; the second to Conn valley, thence up the canyon into Chiles valley, while a third passes over Howell mountain; of these last two there are several branches leading to the same place.

Passing over the Howell mountain grade, Pope valley is reached; this is a beautiful tract of quite level country, extending for about ten miles in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, being from one to three miles in width. In the center of this valley, extending nearly the whole length of it, there is a high range of hills, dividing it into almost equal portions. This valley is drained by Pope creek, a stream of considerable size, whose waters empty into Putah creek, from thence into the bay of San Pablo.

Passing over a low divide to the south of Pope valley, we come to Chiles valley, which is six miles long and about one to three miles in width; a beautiful and fertile spot, the upper end of which is drained by Conn creek, while the waters of the lower end empty into Putah creek.

Pope and Chiles valleys are separated by a high range of mountains on their eastern side from Berryessa valley.

Capelle valley is truly a lovely gem, and is

found by taking the road from Napa to Monticello; its size is small, being bounded by a mountain fringe.

Farther on, the mountains spread apart and thus form the broad expanse known as Berryessa valley, the second in size in Napa county. This valley is about ten miles long and from one to three miles wide, a rich and beautiful land. It is drained by the Putah creek, which here becomes almost a river of swift flowing waters, especially during the winter rains. The area of the watershed tributary to this stream is large as well as precipitous, so that in a short time after a rain storm has begun, the stream is at flood height and rushing with a wonderful velocity down the creek to the plains below.

At the head of Berryessa valley is a narrow defile in the mountains which extends to Knoxville, thence over a low divide to Lake county. Down this canyon there is a rapid mountain stream, carrying a large amount of water during the winter season, emptying into Putah creek.

On the east of Berryessa valley is the abrupt range of the Blue Ridge, which rises to a great height, and forms the boundary line between Napa and Yolo counties, presenting an unbroken surface for the whole distance, from the northern boundary of the former to the southern line of the latter, at which point Putah creek passes through a very narrow canyon which is named after the creek.

Thus, we have, in a hasty manner, laid before the reader a comprehensive plan of the principal topographical features of this county, which, however, will be supplemented by a further description under the head of Townships.

There are but two systems of drainage in this county; one, that of the Napa river and its tribu-

taries and the other Putah creek and its tributaries. These two streams have to carry to the sea all the vast amount of water which falls upon nearly one thousand square miles of territory, the most of which is mountainous, and hence the water is precipitated quickly into these outlets. Consider for a moment what a volume of water falls upon this area during any of the heavy storms of the winter season, when, as frequently is the case, more than four inches may have fallen.

GEOLOGY.

There is no more interesting a field in the State of California for the student of geology, than this county of Napa. The changes of the geological aspect of the country, in passing from one section to another, are very marked and remarkable. The rocks of the Silurian period are frequently found adjacent to those of the Tertiary, while boulders of lava and those formed of fossils are found together. The mixed feature is shown in the soil which is also frequently spotted, which means that it is made up of two or more different kinds of soil, such as adobe with sandy loam and again argillaceous soil, many examples of which may be found in Pope valley.

The evidence that volcanic action has been a great factor in shaping the surface of this county is given by the large number of extinct craters, as well as large deposits of lava, ashes, scoria, etc. Wherever one may travel in Napa county, on every hand will be seen the evidences of volcanic action. These evidences are not uniform in any aspect, for in several different places may be found the rocks of recent formation near by those which were formed in the earliest period of the world's existence.

If we glance over the county for evidence of

the action of fire and what work it has accomplished, we will find at the south end of the western slope of the mountains which fringe the eastern side of Napa valley, the rocks all are of volcanic formation, especially in the neighborhood of the Insane Asylum, the boulders are chiefly composed of honey-combed lava, which, when broken, presents all grades of material from the most compact, to loosely united particles and ranging from black to white in color. In the mountain back of the Asylum, there is a bed of lava rock, considerable of which was used in the construction of the Asylum.

Farther north, to where the road crosses over the range to Berryessa, are extensive beds of ashes which have hardened into a porous rock, all of which are very interesting to a student of geology.

A feature which is considered remarkable about these rocks is that they present such a similarity to rocks of an aqueous formation as to almost deceive the student, and to the casual observer would readily be taken for rocks of a water formation.

There are indications of petroleum in this vicinity, which would lead one to think that the substrata was sandstone of the early cretaceous period, but the strata has been so warped and twisted by the subsequent upheaval of the mountains, into all manner of shapes, it is difficult to say with any degree of surety. There is a bluff of lava just north of the Soda Springs, on the under side of which the action of the water has washed out a sort of a cavity which exposes the formation upon which it rests, and which is found to be a metamorphic stratified stone of ancient formation.

It is no uncommon thing to see the lava rocks

so regularly and evenly stratified and separated perpendicularly, by suture caused by shrinking in cooling, that they present the appearance of building stone, shaped by human intelligence for a special purpose. This lava does not contain much of basalt or trap and is soft; is frequently found to be the best of building material.

Farther to the north along the west side of the range, we find that the surface rock is all of a volcanic formation, even to the very top of Mount St. Helena. Lava deposited in strata so evenly and undisturbed as to cause doubt to its identity, is to be seen on Howell mountain. This is found to be a soft, grayish lava and the deposit is remarkable for its evenness and regularity.

North of Calistoga, a spur of the mountain puts out well into the valley. At this point begins the mineral belt of Napa county.

At one time the mineral deposits of this county were supposed to be very rich, and it may be so until this day, but those who endeavored to obtain wealth from this source, have, to a large degree, turned their attention to other fields.

When the volcanoes of this section were active, seams, dikes and rifts were left in the rocks, which were then exposed to the surface. In the lapse of time these spaces were filled up with silica, which crystallized into beautiful quartz, the most extensive ledge of which is that known as the Silverado, which is situated nearly on top of Mount St. Helena, on the south side. The vein was about thirty feet wide, extending entirely across the spur of the mountain, having a dip of about thirty degrees. This quartz was very lustrous, sparkling like real diamonds in the sunshine, but it was very porous, perhaps from the fact a great amount of gas was imprisoned in the silica at the time of its deposit. This quartz had

many shades of color, which added much to its beauty, the colors ranging through shades of black, green, yellow and red. The black coloring was caused by the chlorides of silver, the red and yellow to the oxide of iron, all of which was remarkable and a great attraction owing to its beauty and also interest to the student of geology.

That St. Helena Mountain has, at some time, been an active volcano, there is no doubt. Intelligent observation leads one to conclude that the whole range skirting the eastern side of Napa valley, has, at some past time, been a series of active volcanoes, which fact is proven by the universal flow of the lava from the top of the ridge to the bottom, which is still plainly visible. That there are no traces of the craters from whence this lava flowed is explained by the lapse of time since these volcanoes were in a state of activity, during which the accumulated debris of the mountain top filled up the small cavity which was left when the force of the energy was only sufficient to raise the lava to the surface, so that in the course of time, the mountain top from which great rivers of lava flowed, presents only the ordinary mountain crest.

What long ages have passed since this lava flowed down the mountain-side, is illustrated by two prominent circumstances which we will note. First, is the petrified forest, which has been overrun and buried by an overflow from some volcano, perhaps Mount St. Helena. That it might have been about the last of its eruptions is not improbable, as many of the trees lie exposed upon the surface of the ground. Still ample time has passed since that, for them to become solid stone. Truly, "the mills of the gods grind slowly," and a thousand years are as a day with nature's

plans. All of which has to be considered when geological phenomena are accounted for.

The other grand agent in changing and modifying the surface of the earth is water, and we will give some idea of the importance and activity of this factor. Improbable as it may seem, the falling of the rain upon the rocks of the mountain-sides continually wears them away, changing them much in appearance and size, by reason of the carbonic acid it becomes charged with, while falling, which is able to decompose many kinds of rock.

Frost is a powerful agent. Water finds its way into the fissures of the rocks, where it freezes and bursts them asunder, often sending the fragments headlong into the valley below, where they are taken up by the torrents of mountain streams, eventually finding their way to the river bed as smooth and nicely rounded boulders.

On top of St. Helena there is a great pile of broken fragments of stone, which very much resembles the dump pile of a mine, which has been formed by this agency alone. Springs produce rapid and remarkable changes. Everyone is familiar with the sediment that is deposited by the mineral springs in Napa and Lake counties. The heaviest deposit made by any springs in these two counties is to be seen at the soda springs on the ranch of Messrs. Priest. There a plateau of over an acre has been formed, varying in depth from a few feet to fifty, for the distance of over a mile.

Rivers cut channels in the superficial accumulations, and through the solid rocks, and transport loose material to the valleys below, and into the water basins. Every mountain brook, during the flood seasons, bears with it much of the substance along its banks down into the streams of

the valleys and they in turn take it up and bear it to the rivers which finally dump it into the bay.

All that section of country now designated as "tule lands," embraced in Sherman, Union, Andrus, Staten, Grand, Schoolcraft, and Brannon Islands, was once covered by deep water, and it has only been raised to its present altitude by long, continuous depositions of sediment by the streams which empty into it. Of these Cache and Putah creeks have played no small part, and much of the matter that is now lying in the substratums of Schoolcraft Island were once a portion of the mountains of Napa county. We find an excellent example in the Napa river. All the tule land that lies between the city and the bay was once a handsome sheet of water.

Waves produce geological changes, and the traces of their action may be seen on the western slope of the range to the east of Napa valley. In many places small caves have been hollowed out, and at one place near the Crystal Springs Hotel, northeast of the town of St. Helena a few miles, there is a cave over eighty feet in length, in a stratum of clay and shale. Along the present shore of the Pacific many such places can be found and are designated by the term "blow holes."

Metals are only found in Napa county in the form of veins intersecting rocks or disseminated through them in grains and crystals. The minerals of Napa county are not of any great value, nor are many engaged in mining. In fact the convulsions and cataclysms of nature have been such that the entire mineral belt is broken up and shattered, so that boring for oil is extra hazardous for those who would risk their money in such a speculation.

TIMBER OF NAPA COUNTY

Is of no value as a lumber factor to-day, as what there were has all been logged off and the balance is only suitable for firewood. The shade trees planted and cultivated around the residences of the citizens are beautiful and much admired.

SOILS.

The soils of Napa county may be divided into five classes, viz: argillaceous, adobe, loam, lava and tule. The first named is the result of the decomposition of sandstones and shales. Ordinary it is not very productive, but is good for grasses and cereals, as much silica is required for the production of straw. Thus it will be noticed that Berryessa and Chiles valleys are pre-eminently adapted to the growing of grain, and it is owing to this quality of soil. The soil that we now find on the surface of the country is but the result of the decomposition of the underlying rocks.

. Adobe soil is found in limestone sections and is found in Napa county in Berryessa valley on the west side of Putah creek, in spots all over Chiles and Pope valleys, also in Browns valley and near the foot of St. Helena. It is a stiff, cold and disagreeable soil, hard to work. In the winter, when wet, it is tenacious, and sticks to a plow-share so as to make the farmer despair, while in summer it is full of yawning cracks, too wide for comfort. Cereals thrive upon it, but it will be noticed that the straw is always short, but the berry is always plump and full.

Loam is the best of soils and is found in the beautiful Napa valley. It is composed of the sedimentary deposit which is washed down from the mountains, and is a rich, alluvium and is much sought after by the agriculturist.

Tule soil is composed of decaying vegetation, roots, sediment, guano and all else which may have been borne down upon the waters. This soil is found from Napa city southward, and along the margin of the bay. It is rich and productive, when not charged with too large a proportion of salt which is often the case from the overflow of the tides of the bay.

Lava soil is produced by the decomposition of lava and other volcanic products and is generally of a red color from the oxide of iron, or white from ash, or green from decomposed serpentine. It is claimed that it is superior for the growth of the grape vine.

WATER COURSES.

Napa river—This stream rises at the head of Napa valley, at the western foot of Mount St. Helena, and flows in a southeastern course and empties into Napa bay, an arm of the bay of San Pablo. It is navigable as far up as Napa city, at which point the rise and fall of the tide is about five feet. This is the outlet for all the drainage of the western portion of the county, and large amounts of water are discharged by it in a short time after a heavy storm.

White Sulphur creek rises in the mountains west of the town of St. Helena and flows easterly into the Napa river.

Conn creek--This stream rises in Chiles valley and flowing westerly through Conn valley, empties into Napa river. It is a small creek but discharges quite a large quantity of water.

Dry creek rises in the mountains west of Yountville, and as its name indicates, is almost dry in the summer. It empties into Napa river.

Saco creek is a small stream rising in the

mountains east of Napa Soda Springs, flows southeasterly into Napa river.

Napa creek rises in the mountains northeast of Napa city and empties into the river at Napa city. It carries a large body of water and the city suffers most from its overflow in the stormy season.

Soscol creek has its source in the mountains east of Thompson's place, flowing westerly, discharges into Napa river.

Carneros creek---This is the last stream that empties into the Napa river. It rises in the range of mountains west of Napa city.

Rector creek rises in the mountains northeast of Yountville, flows in a westerly direction into Conn creek.

Putah creek has its source in the summits of Mounts Cobb and St. Helena in Lake county, flows southerly through Berryessa valley, then, turning easterly passes through Putah canyon to the plains of Solano county, where it empties into the Sacramento river. In the winter season it is a wild and fearful mountain torrent, assuming the proportions of a river.

A few other creeks, valuable as drains to the locality, are the remainder of Napa county's water courses.

CLIMATOGRAPHY.

It seems somewhat a difficult task to describe all the beauties of the climate in Napa county as it has so much to recommend it to humanity in all of its phases. Of course on this mundane sphere---Eden no longer exists---and some defects can be found by the captious in even the climate of Napa county. But the fact that large numbers of wealthy citizens, who are at liberty to choose from all the attractive places far and near where-

in to pass their holidays, who choose the health giving resorts of Napa county in preference to all other, should have a certain weight. In the month of November the rains of winter begin and frosts may be expected but are not common. The vegetation springs into a newness of life so that the entire face of the county assumes an emerald hue, presenting a prospect unexcelled anywhere. Then comes days of storm and dreariness, then days of sunshine and beauty, interspersed with each other, until spring-time comes. At last the days of sunshine are in the majority, and the flowers and buds begin to open about the first of April, and as the sun grows stronger, nature manifests greater activity, until the trees are full of bloom and promise of the fruitage to come later. Then early summer begins the most delightful days of all the year. Days of royal splendor to Napa valley, with a profusion of fruit and flower which make a picture to delight the eye and inspire the soul of those whose lots are cast in such a blooming Eden. The long summer days are now upon us, the warmth of the sun is just what it should be, to ripen the harvest and mature the fruit. The daily breeze from the bay tempers the heat to a refreshing degree, while the nights are rightly described as harbingers of rest. The boats and trains come laden daily with the holiday visitors who disperse among the mountain resorts to enjoy a relaxation from the business grind of a city life.

Then comes autumn, field and orchard loaded with a goodly harvest to repay the care and toil of the farmers.

No melancholy day comes here in the fall, all is pleasant as the sun gradually tends southward and the days grow shorter, up until the storm season arrives. What more could one ask in this

life than a home under such delightful auspices. Yet, while there are some shadows on the picture, it is necessary it should be so, for were it otherwise we could not comprehend the advantages we enjoy. But all in all the lights are far in the ascendancy of the shadows at the end of the year. When a retrospect is had, the latter pass into such utter insignificance that they are lost sight of altogether.

DERIVATION OF NAPA.

The word Napa is of Indian origin and was applied to a village, or in fact a collection of anything where it embodied the idea of numbers. Thus, Hoo La Nappo signifies white village. Ha be Nappo, rocky village, and Kai-Nappo, wood or wooden village or wooden town, as known to the Anglo-Saxon of this day. The once famous tribe that lived in this beautiful valley known as the Pomo are gone, and the white man's farm now occupies the site where Indian tepees once stood. Their descendants, however, are to be found in large numbers in Lake county, and not a few are to be found in Mendocino, Humboldt and Shasta counties. In proof of this assertion we cite the fact that many Indian words once used in and extant only in Napa county, are entwined in the vocabulary of the tribes now living in the four counties above named, but are not met with to any extent in any other part of the country, or among any tribe of Indians. It is also a historical fact, known among these people that when driven from Napa county by the white settlers, the copper colored sons of nature moved north and pursued the chase in the thickly wooded counties herein named. In early days the Indians had much to say about the vast army of fish that occupied the waters of Napa county and espec-

ially the hordes of salmon that filled the Napa river, being as plentiful then as they are now in similar rivers in Alaska. As a result the Indians, in large numbers, collected in the vicinity of the salt water river of the Napa valley, where they could easily secure a ready supply of fish which is well known to be their favorite article of food. Here was applied the name Fish village, or Fish town, or (Nappo) village or large collection to indicate numbers or quantity. Hence the name Napa sprang into life, and is changed to the extent only of putting an a where the o once held its sway, and for probable economy in time, our energetic ancestors probably dropped one of the to them useless "p's" and, up from the verbage of the Indian Nappo we have the purified English-American "Napa."

INDIANS OF NAPA COUNTY.

In 1829 Kit Carson, the famous hunter, visited California on a hunting expedition and traversed its borders and explored its rich lands, camped in its lovely valleys, and from interviews published by him at the time we are told that this country was thickly populated with bands of roaming Indians. Many of the interior tribes were continually at war, but as the coast was approached the tribes that then inhabited its border were for the most part orderly and inclined to live at peace. This inclination of the coast Indians to indolence and indifference to encroachment was, in the main, due to the mildness of the climate and the ease with which they could secure a living. Their diet consisted of crabs, oysters, clams, fish and venison, any one of which was procured with but very little effort. In the colder and northwestern portion of the State, where these children of nature were ruthlessly

pinched between the sharp extremes of heat and cold, and where they were often hungry and for days without food, their tempers became ruffled, their look vicious and minds sullen and fretful. Here art, shrewdness, cunning and deceit ruled their feverish passion and when occasion called for it they fought with the courage of brave men, but in war as in peace, they were sour and unsociable, and but little reliance could be placed on their word in counsel or under a flag of truce, as witnessed by their conduct in the Modoc war in S. E. Oregon and N. E. California, when General Canby was killed.

It is presumed by historians that a pestilence of some character visited the country between 1830 and 1850, as Carson, who again visited this country in 1859 tells us that there were at the latter date hundreds, where on his former visit thousands of Indians were dwelling within the confines of this State. The character of the early Indian was typical of his race. Small in stature, flat head, dark copper-colored, swarthy, long black hair and beardless. They were deficient in the courage and intrepidity of the Sioux and on the other hand never descended to the low, shirking, villainous life that marked the true Digger Indian.

The Napa Indians, with few exceptions, were migratory in nature and seldom remained long in one place, but the tribe that was among us when the gold seekers came were the start toward settlement. This condition was forced on them by the country being blocked and taken up by white settlers. No adequate estimate can be made of their numbers, but in later years we have a better idea of the cloud of dark swarthy people that once lived in beautiful Napa county. George C. Yount says that in 1831 there were at least

3,000 Indians within the boundaries of this county. As late as 1856 they made the night ring with their revelry in and around Napa city and when they could secure the means to buy whisky got deadly drunk. Both men and women were addicted to this habit. During Sundays and on Indian festive days, they came on the streets of Napa city in great numbers. While a few of the tribe remained at the tepee the remaining contingent roamed the streets, back alleys and into back yards picking up refuse scraps, tin cans, old shoes and cast off clothing, etc. During the winter season they perched themselves on the south side of the accessible houses and there slept or basked in the sunshine undisturbed by either dog or man.

In 1845 these wanderers commenced to linger around the large rancherias where they could indulge their limited desire for work, when it was offered them. On the Caymus rancho lived between four and five hundred. Nearly six hundred on Salvador rancho, over one thousand at Soscol, while Bale, Higuero, Juarez and other ranchos were lined about with numbers that run into the hundreds.

About 1840, the Mayacomas tribe dwelt near Calistoga. The Napa Indians dwelt on the land between Napa river and Napa creek. The word Napa in the Indian vernacular is said to signify fish. The old settlers bear out this statement which is supported by the fact that in the northern tribes, many of whom are yet found in Siskiyou and Humboldt counties, the word Napa is yet used to signify fish.

The Soscol tribe resided on the Soscol grant, and here they lived in large numbers, and in early days was the scene of marked social activity. In examining the many volumes of history devoted

to early times, we found several books in Eastern libraries, and two volumes written by an Englishman named Kelly, all of which, though not known, and probably never read in this county, yet are full of fact, incident and description of early life in Napa county, as well as other portions of the Golden State.

DIGGER INDIANS.

Many writers give to the California Indian the name of Diggers, but this is an injustice, as the element deserving that name always swarmed thick along the east coast of the Sierras in Nevada, while it is true that many of them pressed over the western slopes of that great range. "But the early tribes, while in many respects were far below the average Indian, yet it is equally true that they have not stained the annals of this State with pages of crime and war, with sidelights of murder, scalping, thievery and lawlessness."

They are gone, and in their place is the white man, with only here and there a lone brother or sister who must know that in a few more years the last trace of this once powerful people will have perished from the earth and not even a stone or monument will mark their last resting place.

Let it not be forgotten that the hillsides of Napa county are mellowed with the ashes of her early children, and we should not dismiss their memory as unworthy of history, or remembrance. They were rude, uncouth, uneducated and in the battle of books fell before the sickle of the civilizer. But they loved and hated, trusted and deceived, toiled, struggled, hoped as we do. They saw the stream of time strewn with the wrecks of their fondest treasures. They worshiped the same God though in nature's roofless temple, in a way that

we know not of save that in all of mystery they behold their God. Kneeling at the foot of the telegraph poles, worshiping the sound of the wires when trilled by the winds, so back of all their coarse features and rough clothes, was a desire to kneel before the cross and worship Him who spoke as never man did speak. In conversing with some of the oldest Indian settlers in the north part of our State, the writer learned many incidents that were full of human interest, and no one in all this land is more alive to their helpless condition and social ostracism than they are, and upon every head is felt the heavy hand of authority, which is none the less hard, even though it is made by the humblest white man that sits begging at our gates.

MEXICAN GRANTS.

THE CAYMUS GRANT.

The first grant of land ever made by the Mexican government, in what is known as Napa county, was made to that great pioneer of 1831, George C. Yount. He was the first white man to live in Napa county and the first whose foot had pressed the virgin soil of this lovely valley. This grant comprised two square leagues, situated in the heart of the valley, just east of where Yountville now stands, and was granted by Nicolas Gutierrez, March 23d, 1836, and was confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners, February 8th 1853, and the United States Courts in 1855. This grant contained eleven thousand, eight hundred and fourteen and fifty-two one-hundredth acres.

THE ENTRE NAPA RANCHO.

This tract of land lay where Napa city now stands, and the grant was ceded to Nicolas Hi-

guerra by Manuel Chico, May 9th, 1836. The claim to eighty and forty-eight-hundredths acres of this grant was made before the Board of Land Commissioners by Nathan Coombs, March 3d, 1853, and that body confirmed his title April 11th, 1854, and was confirmed by the United States Courts, March 2d, 1857.

RANCHO EL RINCON DE LOS CARNEROS.

This tract of land lay to the westward of Napa city, and came up to where a portion of the city now stands. This was a part of the Entre Napa Rancho and was ceded by the same authority to the same person, but the claim to this part was filed before the Board of Land Commissioners by Julius Martin, September 4th, 1852, and was rejected by the Board, September 19th, 1854. The decree of the Board was reversed September 2d, 1856. This is a part of the Entre Napa Rancho, and was bounded on the east by the Napa river, on the west by the Arroyo de los Carneros. The Court confirmed the title to this grant May 3d, 1857, and it contains two thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven and sixty-eight-hundredths acres.

THE NAPA RANCHO.

Salvador Vallejo and his wife Maria de la Luz Carrillo Vallejo, filed their claim before the Board of Land Commissioners, March 3d, 1853, for a title to the tracts of land known as Francas and Jolapa, containing three thousand and twenty acres, more or less, being a part of the Napa Rancho, granted to Salvador Vallejo, February 21st, 1838, by Juan B. Alvarado, Governor ad interim of Upper California, and approved by the Departmental Assembly September 23d, 1838. The claim was confirmed by the Board, November 7th, 1854, and confirmed by the Court February

23d, 1857. Mrs. Vallejo's interest in this grant was conveyed to her by Narciso Ramires, May 12th, 1851, and it covered three thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight and ninety-three-hundredths acres.

JULIUS K. ROSE.

Julius K. Rose filed a claim before the Board of Land Commissioners, March 2d, 1853, for five hundred and ninety-four and eighty-three-hundredths acres of the Napa Rancho. His claim was confirmed by the Board, December 13th, 1853, and the title confirmed by the Court, March 2d, 1857. It contained three hundred and twenty and fifty-five-hundredths acres.

THE YAJOME.

This tract of land was granted to Damaso Antonio Rodriguez, March 16th, 1841, by Juan B. Alvarado, then Constitutional Governor of the Department of California, and approved by the Departmental Assembly, May 18th, 1841. Claim to this land was filed by Salvador Vallejo before the Board of Land Commissioners, April 20th, 1852, and the Board confirmed it February 21st, 1853. The Court confirmed title to it February 9th, 1857. It contained one and a half leagues or six thousand, six hundred and fifty-eight-hundredths acres.

THE LOCOALLOMI RANCHO.

This grant was made to Julien Pope, September 30th, 1841, by Manuel Jimeno, Acting Governor of California and embraced two leagues, or eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two and seventy-three-hundredths acres. The heirs of Pope filed their claim to the grant before the

Board of Land Commissioners, March 2d, 1853, and on August 1st, 1854, the Board confirmed their title to it. The Court also confirmed the same on August 25th, 1856. This land was located in what is now known as Pope valley.

THE TULUCAY RANCHO.

This tract of land lies east of Napa city, and was granted to Cayetano Juarez by Manuel Jimeno, October 26th, 1841, and approved by the Departmental Assembly, June 16th, 1845. The claim to this land was filed with the Board of Land Commissioners, March 23d, 1852 and confirmed by the Board, April 11th, 1853, and the Court, February 25th, 1856. The rancho contained two leagues, or eight thousand, eight hundred and sixty-five and fifty-eight-hundredths acres.

RANCHO MALLACOMES, OR MURISTULY PLAN DE AQUA CALIENTE.

This was a four league grant, which was made to Jose Santos Berryessa, October 14th, 1843, by Manuel Micheltoreno. The claim to the tract was filed before the Board of Land Commissioners, February 20th, 1852, and was confirmed by them June 27th, 1854, and by the Courts, March 24th, 1856. This rancho contained seventeen thousand, seven hundred and forty-two and seventy-two-hundredths acres, and was situated at the head of Napa valley and included the present site of Calistoga.

RANCHO DE LA JOTE.

This grant of land was made by Manuel Micheltoreno to George C. Yount, October 23d, 1843, said grant to be one square league of land situated in Napa valley. April 5th, 1852, he filed his petition with the Board of Land Commissioners.

October 21st, 1853, the Board rejected the claim. The claimant took an appeal before the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, for hearing, and it was ordered that the decree of the Land Commissioners be reversed and that the claimant be given a valid title to one league and no more. This contained four thousand and four hundred and fifty-three and eighty-four-hundredths acres.

LAS PUTAS RANCHO.

This enormous grant of land, comprising eight leagues or thirty-five thousand, five hundred and fifteen and eighty-two-hundredths acres, is situated in and covers the most of Berryessa valley. It was granted to Jose Jesus Berryessa and Sisto Berryessa by Manuel Micheltoreno, November 3d, 1843. The wives of the grantees, Maria Anastasia Higuerra de Berryessa and Maria Nicolosa Higuerra de Berryessa as claimants, filed their petition before the Board of Land Commissioners May 21st, 1852. Their claim was confirmed by the Board, September 6th, 1854 and by the Courts, August 13th, 1855.

THE HUICHICA RANCHO.

This grant was made to Jacob P. Leese in two parcels, as follows: First, for two leagues of land issued by Manuel Jimeno, October 24th, 1841; second, for three and one-half leagues additional, issued by Manuel Micheltoreno, July 6th, 1846. The title was confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners, April 18th, 1853, and by the Court, April 22d, 1856. It contained eighteen thousand, seven hundred and four and four-hundredths acres and was situated to the southwest of Napa city.



GEORGE G. YOUNT,
Pioneer.

THE CATAKULA RANCHO.

Is located in Chiles valley, and was granted to Colonel J. B. Chiles, by Manuel Micheltoreno, November 9th, 1844; filed, April 21st, 1852, and confirmed November 4th, 1853, and was confirmed by the Court, August 13th, 1855. It comprised two leagues, or eight thousand, five hundred and fifty-five and seventy-two-hundredths acres.

THE CHIMILES RANCHO.

This grant was made to Ygnacio Berryessa by Pio Pico, May 2d, 1842. William Gordon and Nathan Coombs as claimants filed their petition before the Board of Land Commissioners, April 28th, 1852, and the claim was confirmed April 11th, 1853; confirmed by the Court, July 27th, 1857. It comprised four leagues, or seventeen thousand, seven hundred and sixty-two and forty-four hundredths acres.

THE CAYNE HUMANA RANCHO.

This tract of land comprised the whole of Napa valley lying north of the Caymus Rancho, and was granted to Dr. E. T. Bale. It has gone through all the legal processes and a patent has been granted.

GENERAL HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT.

George C. Yount, an American, was the first settler in Napa county. He arrived in February, 1831. He had as a guide a young man by the name of Guy F. Flynn, who afterwards became a settler in this county, but at what date is unknown. But it seems to be a fact that Flynn visited Napa county in 1825, and obtained the knowledge of the country that enabled him to act as a guide to Mr. Yount. It is also known that Flynn did revisit this valley and locate permanently, for in 1872 he

died in a little old house among the Indians near Napa city. Mr. Yount followed trapping and hunting for a time and in 1836 he built the first log house ever erected in California by an American. It was eighteen feet square below, with an upper story twenty-two feet square, in which there were port-holes, through which to defend himself from the Indians, with which the valley fairly swarmed. He obtained the grant to the Caymus rancho and lived there until his death, which occurred on October 5th, 1865.

Next in order comes Don Cayetano Juarez, who came into the valley as a permanent settler in 1840 although he had stock in the valley as early as 1837. In 1840 he built a small adobe house on Tuluay rancho and brought his family from Sonoma.

Nicolas Higuerra, sometimes called Jose Higuerra, who came in and settled on the banks of Napa creek, about one half mile from its mouth. Here he built a wicker house, which he plastered with mud on the outside and covered with a thatch of tule grass, here he raised a large family, two daughters of which were married by the Berryessas of the valley of that name.

In 1839, Dr. E. T. Bale, an Englishman, obtained a grant to the Corne Humana rancho, and settled there. He married a sister of General Vallejo and lived on his immense estate, which included all of Napa valley north of Caymus rancho, until his death in 1850.

Salvador Vallejo, on September 21st, 1838, obtained a grant to the Napa rancho, and subsequently erected a large adobe house, northwest of Napa, some three miles, but his home was in Sonoma.

In 1843, Jose Jesus and Sisto Berryessa obtained a grant to the Las Putas rancho and after-

wards located upon it. He built a large adobe house which went to ruin; a second one was built, a portion of which is still standing on the estate of Abraham Clark.

In 1840, E. Barnett came to the valley and remained with Mr. Yount till 1843, when he settled in Pope valley.

In 1843 William (or Julien) Pope obtained a grant to the rancho Locoallomi and moved his family upon it where he shortly afterwards lost his life by accident. He and William Gordon had come to this coast by way of Mexico in which country Pope had married a native wife. She subsequently married the pioneer mentioned above, E. Barnett, who lived in Pope valley, until about 1862.

In 1844, William Baldridge arrived at Napa Embarcadero, and thence he proceeded to Yountville and was last living at Oakville.

Bartlett Vines, a son-in-law of Yount, crossed the plains with him, and came to Napa in 1844 on board of Captain Sutter's schooner "Sacramento." To the Vines family was born the first white child in Napa county, and some claim it was the first white child born in California, but as this question remains unsettled, the honor lies between the Vines family of Napa county, the Julius Martin family of Santa Clara county, who crossed the plains with Baldridge and Vines, and the James Gregson family of Sonoma county.

Colonel J. B. Chiles, who first came to California in 1841, came again in 1843 and located in Chiles valley in 1844. With this party came also Miss Elizabeth Yount, daughter of the old pioneer, who, in 1849 was married to John C. Davis.

In 1845, John York, John Grigsby, William Hudson, Harrison Pierce, David Hudson, Benjamin Dewell, William Elliott and sons, William

Fowler, Sr., Henry Fowler, William Fowler, Jr., Calvin C. Griffith, Harvey Porterfield and William Hargrave came in and settled in different portions of the county.

When Mr. York arrived in the valley in 1845, he found the following settlers in the county: Ben Kelsey lived on the place now owned by Peter Teal, which was then the property of Ralph Kilburn. This was about one mile south of the present site of Calistoga. Next to him, and on what is now the George Tucker place, E. Barnett was living, who afterwards married the widow Pope. Sam Kelsey lived at the place where Bale's mill now stands, with his wife and two children, his wife being among the first, if not the first woman who came overland to California.

At this time (1845), Ralph Kilburn had begun the erection of a saw mill on Napa river, just northeast of Krug's wine cellar, and for this work was to receive from Dr. Bale three-quarters of a league of land. Dr. Edward Bale, then lived in an adobe house, 60x20 in size, situated near the foothills, west of Pine station. The next settler was George C. Yount, who also lived in an adobe house, near the present site of the mill property of F. W. Ellis. The next place was the Salvador Vallejo estate, on which there was three adobes, one at the site of Barth wine cellar, one at the Francas, and one on the opposite side of the river.

Nicholas Higuerra had an adobe at the Patchett place; Cayetano Juarez had an adobe between Napa and the Asylum; General Vallejo had an adobe on the Soscol rancho, where he kept a few of his retainers. The Pope family were living in the valley of that name; the Berryessas in the valley of that name and Colonel Chiles and William Baldridge in Chiles valley; Peter Storm was living on the Kilburn place at that time; Nathan

Coombs came to Napa township during that year.

When Mr. York arrived in Napa county he proceeded at once to the vicinity of Calistoga, then known as Aguas Caliente, as did William Hudson; William Elliott also spent the first winter here. Of the young men who came over the mountains with Mr. York, Benjamin Dewell, John Gibbs, H. Sanders, William Ford, B. Fowler, all settled in the county. David Hudson's first house at Calistoga, built in the fall of 1845, was a cabin constructed of little round logs, daubed with mud and covered with shakes; Mr. York constructed his cabin out of slabs and covered it with shakes, it was 10x12 in size.

In 1846, Enoch Cyrus and family, William H. Nash and family, John S. Stark and family, Col. M. D. Ritchie and family, Chas. Hopper and family, F. E. Kellogg and family and John Cyrus came into the county. In 1847 the Bale mill was complete and John York drew the first logs to it from the adjacent hills. It was during this year that the first celebration of our natal day occurred. The place of meeting was under an immense oak at the mouth of Rector canyon. The families of York, Hudson, Bale, Vines, Yount, Rector and Grigsby, were present, and a good social time was generally had. During the day singing was indulged in, and the grand strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" echoed through the hills and up the canyon for the first time. It will be remembered that California was yet a part of Mexico and the celebration on foreign soil was rather incongruous, but prophetic. Among the settlers that came in in 1847 were William Edgerton, who settled in Chiles valley, J. W., S. J., R. P., and G. W. Tucker, who settled near Calistoga.

In 1849 came Peter D. Baily, George Linn, Turner G. Baxter and James H. McCircle.

In 1850, J. H. Seawell, William Dinning and William A. Haskins, in Hot Springs township; Leonard Tully and J. S. Trubody, in Yount; P. T. Grigsby, T. F. Raney, H. Amesbury, E. G. Young, and Jesse Grigsby, in Napa. In 1851, William Loeker and T. Grigsby, to Yount; P. G. Gesford, Hot Springs; J. H. Howland, Napa.

In 1852, A. W. Norton, John M. Davis, John T. Smith, Napa; Mathew Vann, John Lawler, Hot Springs; P. T. and G. W. Teale, Hot Springs; W. S. Jacks, Napa. In 1853, M. A. Elgin, J. G. Randall, B. Little, Wm. Middleton, Chas. Robinson, C. H. Allen, H. Goodrich, H. A. Pellet and W. A. Fisher, Napa. In 1854, Joel Barnett, and John M. Kister, Hot Springs; Robert Miller, Jesse Barnett, Knox; R. F. Lane, Knox; J. Watson, Napa. In 1855, Connelly Conn, Yount; W. E. Anderson, Napa. There are many other pioneers whose names will be found mentioned elsewhere, that are omitted here.

The reader is referred to the township histories and to the biographical department for further names. Of course, it is impossible at this late date, to make the list complete, but we have it as full as it is possible to make it.

We will now take up the principal events which have occurred in the history of Napa county and record them in the order as they happened.

As early as 1841, John Rose and John C. Davis built a schooner and launched it from a point of land just above the stone bridge on First street. This must have been a small affair, probably not much larger than a whale boat. In 1845, they built a barge which was used as a trading boat in all the bay inlets. In 1847, they constructed a sawmill for Salvador Vallejo on the east side of

Napa river, about seven miles above town. The site is still visible.

Among the early pioneers who came over the unknown and untraveled desert and mountains to California, in 1846, was ex-Governor Lilburn W. Boggs. In those days it will be remembered, that California was a Mexican province, and it was necessary for an American citizen to have a passport from his government to secure his safe passage through the country. The passport given to Governor Boggs was as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

No. 951.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit, safely and freely to pass, Lilburn W. Boggs, wife and eight children, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection.

Given under my hand and the impression of the seal of the Department of State,
at the city of Washington, the
25th day of April, A. D. 1846, in
the seventieth year of the Independence of the
United States.

(Signed:) JAMES BUCHANAN.

August 1st, 1849, an election was held at Sonoma, in the Territory of California, at which James Cooper, John G. Ray, and Nathan Coombs acted as clerks. The poll list was certified to by H. W. Halleck, then Brevet Captain and Secretary of State. Ex-Governor Boggs, as First Alcalde, of the District of Sonoma, filed the following certificate in regard to this election:

Alcalde's office, Sonoma, August 21st, 1849.

I, L. W. Boggs, First Alcalde of Sonoma, do hereby certify that the above returns are correct with the exception of the vote for First Alcalde, which office is not vacant.

Given under my hand and seal in Sonoma, the
2d day of August, 1849.

(Signed:) L. W. BOGGS,
First Alcalde.

The vote certified to above was as follows: For delegate to the Convention, Schoolcraft, 1; Steven Smith, 3; M. G. Vallejo, 4; Salvador Vallejo, 23; Robert Semple, 32; John B. Frisby, 16; Lilburn W. Boggs, 34; James Clyman, 37; Jasper O'Farrell, 38; Joel P. Walker, 65 and Richard A. Marpin, 75. For Judge of the Superior Court, J. E. Brackett, 85. For Prefect, Charles C. Wilkins, 45; William E. Taylor, 26; Jose Berryessa, 19 and John Cameron, 7. For First Alcalde, John G. Ray, 19; John A. Griffin, 5; George Yount, 3 and Peter Campbell, 1. For Second Alcalde, Ralph Kilburn, 43. For Justices of the Peace, Peter Campbell, 28 and James Griffith, 14. For Sheriff, Israel Brockman, 86.

The first record of the Alcalde's Court in Napa county is under date of October 20th, 1849, when the following proceedings were had: "Napa valley, Territory of California, District of Sonoma. For Petty Larceny: And now comes the said parties, Charles L. Cady, appearing for the Territory of California, being ready for trial, a jury of six men were subpoenaed and sworn, viz: D. Q. Tucker, William Russell, J. Brown, William Edgington, William Morgan and John Taylor.

Case adjourned till 6 p. m. Parties and jury appeared, and after hearing, could not agree on a verdict. Case adjourned till 10 o'clock Sunday, 21st October, 1849. Sunday, October 21st, 1849, parties appeared. Another jury subpoenaed and

sworn, viz: H. Johnson, C. Briggs, A. Gutherie, N. Kennedy, William Watson and I. Boles. N. McKimony, Constable or Sheriff and R. L. Kilburn, Alcalde.

The next case recorded is under date of November 8, 1849, and was a civil action, entitled: "Nicholas Agara vs. Jarrus." The judgment rendered in the case was as follows: "Judgment is hereby rendered in favor of said Nicholas for damages, \$75.00, and for costs of the suit, also the further sum of \$10.00, total, \$85.00. On further proof, the said Jarrus has no property, and with his consent and the petition of said Nicholas, it is ordered that the said Jarrus work for said Nicholas, at wages to be agreed upon between them, at as high rate as Jarrus could obtain elsewhere, continuously from day to day until the said sum of \$85.00 is fully paid and satisfied."

The District Attorney at this time was Joseph W. Brackett.

In August, 1850, the Justice for Napa county was John S. Cripps, and in November of that year S. H. Sellers is found to hold that position. Charles P. Wilkins was Prefect in Sonoma in 1849.

Among the curiosities of the olden days, many of our readers may remember the pioneer carriage of this section, which was the property of General Vallejo. It was at one time the State carriage of the Duke of Wellington. General Vallejo purchased it in London in 1833, and brought it to California shortly afterward. The driver rode on one of the horses.

FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSE

On record in Napa county was William Monroe to Nancy Morgan, issued June 2d, 1850, by William G. Candars.

FIRST MORTGAGE RECORDED.

Was Joseph D. Bristol to Warren P. Durbin on lot 2, Block 6, Napa city, the consideration being \$2,000. (Two thousand dollars). Recorded June 18th, 1851, Released, Nov. 13th, 1855.

THE FIRST ELECTION HELD IN NAPA COUNTY

After its organization was on the first Monday in April, 1850. The first deed recorded in Napa county is dated April 3d, 1850, and is from Nicholas Higuera to John C. Brown, and acknowledged before M. H. N. Kendig, Recorder. The second is dated Feby. 15th, 1850, from Nathan Coombs and Isabella, his wife, to Joseph Brackett and J. W. Brackett, of Napa valley, District of Sonoma, in the Northern Department of California. The property conveyed was lot 3, in block 5, Napa city, acknowledged before R. L. Kilburn, Alcalde. The next deed is dated November 29th, 1848, from Nicholas Higuera to Joseph P. Thompson, acknowledged before L. W. Boggs, Alcalde of Sonoma. Another deed is dated October 18th, 1845, from George Roch to Jacob P. Leese, conveying the grant called Guenoco. It is in the Spanish language and acknowledged before Jose de la Rosa, seventh constitutional Alcalde of Sonoma. As an illustration of the value of money in those early days, we may mention that a mortgage was given October 20th, 1850, from Jose S. Berryessa to W. R. Bradshaw for \$1,000 at 10 per cent. interest per month. The principal and interest was paid in a few months.

The first Grand Jury in Napa county comprised the following named gentlemen: Thomas Knight, Enoch Cyrus, William A. Haskin, William D. Dearing, George C. Yount, Joseph Green,

George W. Moodie, Angus L. Boggs, Edward C. Cage, John Barbour, Anderson Farley, Horatio N. Amesbury, Lyman Chapman. The following persons were subpoenaed for this jury but did not put in an appearance: Thomas Hensley, Leonard Miller, Joseph Mount, Joseph White, Turner G. Baxter and Joseph Reed. The meeting of this jury was held August 4th, 1851.

On the same date the following gentlemen were subpoenaed, comprising the first Trial Jury in Napa county: Preston G. Gesford, Henry Boggs, William Baldridge, John Grigsby, Anson White, F. J. Benjamin, John Guthrie, Isaac McCombs, and Edward McGarry. The following were absent: William James, Em. A. d'Himicourt, Robert Catherwood and John S. Cripps.

In December, 1851, Edward H. Cage, better known as "Ned" Cage, was appointed to the position of Judge of the Plains, for the lower precinct; and the Sheriff of the county was delegated to perform the same duties for the upper precinct. As that position and its duties are long since things of the past, a word of explanation will not be out of place here. It will be remembered that in the early days everybody's cattle ran at large here, and as a matter of course, the bands got very promiscuously mixed up during the year. Once a year there was a general grand gathering up of all the cattle in the county, and the young stock was branded. This was called a rodeo, pronounced "rodero." It often occurred that disputes arose among the stockmen in regard to the ownership of the stock, and it was to arbitrate these matters that the Judge of the Plains was appointed.

The first Board of Supervisors of Napa county convened December 6th, 1856, and was composed of the following members: John M. Hamilton,

Florentine E. Kellogg and Jesse Whitton. J. M. Hamilton was chosen chairman of the Board.

Pressley Thompson presented the first claim against the county, which was for building a bridge across Napa creek and the amount of the claim was \$1,190.00.

May 17th 1853, Napa river was declared to be a navigable stream by the Legislature.

April 10th, 1855, the following act of the Legislature was approved: "The people of Napa county may levy a tax not to exceed one-half of one per cent., half of which is to be applied to the removal of snags from the Napa river, and the other half to the construction of a wagon road from Napa valley to Clear Lake via Pope and Coyote valleys.

November 7th, 1855, the Board of Supervisors ordered that the Treasurer purchase a safe for the county not to cost more than \$200.

April 7th, 1856, the first school districts were organized in what is now Lake county, but then a portion of Napa county. They were two in number.

May 19th, 1856, the Board of Supervisors issued an order for funding the county debt. The new bonds were to be of the denominations of \$50, \$100, and \$500, and the rate of interest was to be 10 per cent. per annum.

The condition of the finances of the county in 1856 is indicated by the following report of the Treasurer, rendered October 31st, of that year:

Balance in County Fund.....	\$1,319.78
Balance in Contingent Fund.....	171.82
Balance in Road Fund.....	444.20
Balance in Sinking Fund.....	427.74
Balance in School Fund.....	287.63
<hr/>	
Total on hand.....	\$2,651.17

The indebtedness could not be ascertained at that time.

Among the historical curiosities which have been unearthed in Napa county, we present the following copy of an old political poster, which was issued in 1856, as being of considerable interest:

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

"There will be a meeting of the Republican party at the Court house in Napa city on Saturday, October 18th, 1856, at 2 p. m., to adopt such measures as will promote the success of Republican principles, and the triumph of the party. Trenor W. Parks, Esq., of San Francisco, will be present and will address the meeting. Let all come who are in favor of the immediate construction of the (Central) Pacific Railroad; opposed to violence and bloodshed at the National Capital, and who believe that the truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical.

"Come one ! Come all!!" (The following names were signed to the call):) C. Hartson, Dr. Henry, James Glasford, Thomas Knight, William Hargrave, S. Wing, William McDonald, J. M. Mansfield, Reese Smith, Seth Dunham, Isaac Allen, John Wilford, Jacob McCoombs, Levi Hardman, J. W. Osborne, Josiah Trubody, Isaac Pastelow, Dr. W. W. Stillwagon, J. McCoombs, George C. Yount, James Lefferts, A. L. Haven, Phil Howell, Chas. H. Allen, Ed. Chesebro, Silas Ritchie, John McCloud, Capt. L. T. Wilson, Dr. White, Capt. Clayton, William Fisher, Lyman Chapman, D. L. Cheeney, H. R. Curtis, L. G. Lillie, Israel Putnam, Benjamin McCoombs, A. C. Welch, John Wolf, Samuel Cook, James Blake, Stephen Broadhurst, S. J. Mount, Simon Loveland, James Record, Capt. Nichols, James Buckman, David Howell, Pierce Wiggins, William Lord, W. S. Jacks,

Joseph Baker, George F. Reeves, Henry Baker, William Sherman.

The first move toward telegraphic connection in Napa county was made in 1857. In November of that year we find that twenty-five shares of stock at \$100 each had been subscribed towards constructing a line of telegraph from Napa to Vallejo. Only ten shares more were required to insure the success of the enterprise. February 13th, 1858, the first meeting of the Napa and Vallejo Telegraph Company was held and the following officers were elected: President, James Lefferts; Vice-President, R. D. Hopkins; Treasurer, Richard Dudding; Secretary, Robert R. Pierpont; Directors—G. N. Cornwall, W. H. James, Smith Brown, Henry Sage and Thomas Earl. Nothing further was done until 1859, on the 20th day of January of that year the first pole was set, and the line was soon after completed.

NAPA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There was a small Agricultural Society organized in 1854, but did not amount to much, there being only a small exhibition in a building in Napa city.

October 17th, 1857, active measures were taken for the organization of an Agricultural Society in Napa county, and a meeting was called on that day of the citizens of the county to take the matter under advisement. The convocation was organized by calling J. W. Osborne to the chair and J. M. Dudley was chosen to act as Secretary. Hon. Pulaski Jacks introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of three citizens be appointed to make preliminary arrangements in reference to holding a county Agricultural Show on or about the 5th of November next, said com-

mittee to make the necessary inquiries, and make report to this meeting by Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., and also report the probability of reorganizing the old society. The following gentlemen were appointed on that committee: A. D. Pryal, B. Grimes and Thomas Earl.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to devise means, and collect subscriptions necessary for incidental expenses. The following gentlemen were appointed: Smith Brown, Major Easterbrook and George E. Goodman.

In pursuance with the resolution above, another meeting was held October 21st, when the committee first mentioned above reported in favor of reorganizing the present Agricultural Society, and, on motion, the report was adopted. The following officers were then elected: J. W. Osborne, President; George C. Yount, First Vice-President; Thomas H. Thompson, Second Vice-President; W. A. Haskins, Third Vice-President; L. T. Musick, Fourth Vice-President and Boon Fly, Fifth Vice-President; James McNeil, Corresponding Secretary; Robert R. Pierpont, Recording Secretary; Thomas Earl, Treasurer, and R. C. Haile, Pulaski Jacks, L. F. Baker, James Hornbeck and Brice Grimes, Directors.

The Board of Directors met at Napa on the 22d, when it was decided by the Board that an exhibition of stock, farm, orchard, dairy, household and manufacturing products be held at Napa on the 4th and 5th days of November next (1857), and that the following programme of exercises and amusements be adopted, viz: For Wednesday, the first day, there will be a plowing match trial of teams on draft, ladies riding on horseback, and an address.

For the second day a trial of road teams, gen-

lemen riding and practicing with the lasso. The exhibition to close with a ball in the evening. Certificates of membership may be had of the Treasurer, Thomas Earl. Tickets for the ball were held at \$3.00 each, and the ladies of Napa were requested to turn out and adorn the hall in which the ball was to be held. The success of the exhibition is unknown, and no mention is made of its repetition.

February 1st, 1858, the following act of the Legislature was approved:

The Board of Supervisors of Napa county shall levy a tax, not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent., for the purpose of constructing a public road from the city of Napa, by way of Knights valley in Napa county, to the Russian river valley. Said road to pass up Napa valley on the west side of Napa creek, and also for the purpose of constructing a public road from Napa city, running up the east side of Napa creek to Clear Lake by the way of Chiles canyon.

In 1861, William Baldridge experimented on cotton growing in Napa valley; it did not do well, as the soil was evidently much better adapted to grapes than cotton. The credit of introducing the black locust tree on this coast belongs to Mr. Baldridge. The seed was sent him in 1845, and he planted it and from that came the stock now in California.

March 3d, 1863, the Legislature passed an act providing for the levying of a tax of fifteen cents on the \$100, in both Napa and Lake counties for the improvement of the road running through Chiles and Butts Canyons.

August 11th, 1863, Charles Britton was hanged in Napa, which was the first exception that ever occurred in the city.

September 7th, 1863, the Board of Supervisors

of Napa county, by a special motion, added the word "forever," to their order for a road from the Benicia road to Gordon valley, thus making it a "highway forever." We do not know that the order has ever been rescinded, nor do we know what effect it may have on the ages yet to come.

December 24th, 1863, Samuel Brannan advertised for five hundred and seventy-five telegraph poles, with which to construct a line from Napa city to Calistoga.

April 4th, 1864, the following act of the Legislature was approved: The Board of Supervisors of Napa county may levy a tax of twenty cents on each \$100, in Napa county, for the purpose of purchasing fair grounds and constructing suitable buildings thereon, for the use of any agricultural society now formed or that may be formed hereafter. Said tax to be levied whenever the San Pablo Bay District Agricultural and Mechanical Society is permanently located at Napa city; or whenever two hundred taxpayers of said county shall, in writing, petition said Board to make said levy.

In 1864, Messrs. George N. and John Cornwall planted a crop of tobacco near Napa which grew well.

In 1864, the stage business between Napa city and Calistoga was in a flourishing condition, and was owned by Messrs. Brannan and Coombs, who ran a 24-passenger coach on it, Mr. Coombs also had a stage line between Napa city and Benicia.

The condition of the county finances in August, 1864, was as follows:

Total Indebtedness	\$21,678.25
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Cash on Hand	3,964.09
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Balance of Debt	\$17,714.16
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The report of the Internal Revenue officer

shows that there were in Napa county, business subject to tax as follows: Retail dealers, 12; retail liquor dealers, 6; butchers, 1; hotels, 5; dentist, 1; doctors, 4; lawyers, 4; pianos, 1; buggies, 3; and billiard tables, 1.

PETROLEUM.

Pursuant to a notice, a meeting of persons owning or interested in oil lands in Napa county was held at the office of G. W. Towle, in Napa city, on the 30th day of September, 1865, and adopted certain rules and regulations governing the same which were signed by E. N. Boynton as President, and R. T. Montgomery as Secretary.

The first discovery of petroleum in Napa county was made on May 15th, 1865.

In July of the same year it was also discovered on Capt. Samuel D. Goodrich's place, about four miles northeast of Napa city. In May, 1866, it was discovered at the head of Capelle valley, in fact evidences of petroleum have been found all over the county, but no paying quantities of it have been found.

ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The principal event that occurred in the United States in 1865, was the murder of the head of the nation, Abraham Lincoln, by the fell assassin J. Wilkes Booth. This was a matter so fraught with interest to every citizen of the Union that we shall devote a portion of our space to a narration of the subject, giving the account as it appeared in the columns of the Napa County Register, under the date of April 22d, 1865, when it appeared with inverted column rules, or dressed in mourning, and published the following in its editorial columns:

"The nation is in mourning over the death of a good and great ruler. Abraham Lincoln is assassinated! Great horror and unspeakable anguish fills every loyal heart at this announcement. A week since the country was everywhere jubilant; the joyous roar of cannon rang over hill and through valley, proclaiming the fall of the rebel dynasty. But ere the smoke had ceased curling towards the heavens—while the echo of joyous salutes still vibrated upon the air, and before the cannon breech had fairly cooled—the terrible tidings that President Lincoln had fallen a victim to the assassin burst forth over the startled country, bowing many a head in anguish and sending a thrill of horror to the strongest heart. Lincoln, the crushed ruler of a free people—a second "Father of his Country"—launched into eternity without a second's warning—guilty of naught save a devotion to the country! "God grant it may not be true," was the prayer of all. But, alas for us! the telegraph performed its office and tells us the terrible truth.

"We read in history of ambitious chiefs and rulers having fallen by assassination; but the records of the dark ages—where crime and anarchy ran riot—furnish no parallel to this damnable and atrocious act. The brain throbs and the heart grows faint as we meditate over the awful catastrophe. The deed was committed on the night of the 14th of April, in Ford's Theater, Washington. President Lincoln had consented to be present, although against his will, with his wife and son. His mind was occupied in devising ways and means for the speedy restoration of peace, and he preferred the Council Chamber, where he had spent the day, in deliberation with the Cabinet, to the opera house. But he took the fatal step, and there, in his private box, with his

family, unconscious of harm, the assassin did the work.

"Though shaken to our very center by the terrible and unexpected blow, the nation stands strong, and will travel on forever, shedding the light of our glory on all coming ages. Dark though our past may have been, our future is bright with promise of returning peace and prosperity. But Americans never will, nor can they, forget this dark blot upon their country's history, however resplendent may be our future record; and, O, how bitter will be the anguish of those who are in anyway connected with or responsible for the hellish act! What a weight of woe and lasting infamy will rest upon their children and their children's children—the consciousness of their father's guilt in having sustained by word or deed the doings of traitors, North or South, whose acts have resulted in the death of President Lincoln."

MASS MEETING.

Pursuant to a notice, a large meeting of the citizens of Napa assembled at the Court house on Monday evening, the 17th, and made arrangements for appropriate funeral ceremonies on the following Wednesday, the day that Lincoln was buried. The meeting was called to order by A. J. Easterby and the following officers and committees were appointed: President, Hon. Robert Crouch; Secretary, A. A. Humewell; Vice Presidents, James Lefferts, Nathan Coombs, Geo. Fellows, Dr. W. W. Stillwater, J. H. Goodman, A. Wheeler, Smith Brown, E. S. Chesebro, N. A. Greene, J. F. Lambdin, J. H. Moran, J. M. Nichols, J. M. Carter, R. T. Montgomery, Henry Edgeington, Rev. P. Deyaert, A. Y. Esterby, L. Bruck, A. Higbie, W. S. Turner, A. H. Humewell, Rev. W.

J. McClay, Rev. P. V. Veeder. Committee on Resolutions: R. T. Montgomery, J. M. Carter and A. Higbie. Committee on Arrangements: N. Coombs, G. Fellows, J. H. Goodman, A. Wheeler, George E. Goodman, Smith Brown, A. A. Hume-well, E. S. Chesebro, N. A. Green, J. F. Lambdin, and J. H. Moran.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The causeless and unsuccessful assault which has been made by traitors in the revolted States, and by their abettors everywhere, against the liberties of the American people and the lawful government of the United States, has culminated in the cowardly assassination of our revered Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted murder of William H. Seward, the Secretary of State, therefore,

Resolved, That the loyal citizens of Napa county recognize in this last desperate act of the unscrupulous tools of traitors, new evidence of their barbarousness, and the character of the wretches who have so long made war against the government and Administration, and regard this atrocious murder as the legitimate fruits of the fiendish spirit of opposition which has appealed to the brute passions of the brute men.

Resolved, That, in our view, the actual perpetrators of this murder, unparalleled in American history, are less guilty than the traitors North as well as South, who have for the past four years fermented discord, denounced the officers of the government and incited treason; in that in our belief, the assassination of the President is to be attributed, not to a single murderer, but that a secret organization, whose members are to be found in every community, and which, either directly or indirectly, or through its satellites, has been and still is actuated by the single purpose of

destroying the Government and securing success to the slave-holders' rebellion.

Resolved, That the clemency and forbearance with which this class of traitors has been treated by loyal citizens has been interpreted as evidence of cowardice and indifference, and emboldened traitors and ruffians in our midst to continue their vile abuse of the Government and its officers, and this unchecked license to treasonable sentiment has led to this crowning act of infamy--the murder of the President of the Republic.

Resolved, That swift and severe punishment should be meted out to the authors and instruments of this hellish crime—a crime against the human race—as well as to all who justify it, and that from this hour we will hold no man guiltless who shall approve the act or apologize for its perpetrators, but will heap upon any such, if detected in this community, the heavy indignation of a loyal people.

Resolved, That as citizens of the American Republic, we profoundly lament the loss of the great and good man who, through four terrible years of the rebellion, has conducted our national government with success and honor: That his untimely and violent death when just on the eve of returning peace, which his heart yearned for, and toward which the last energies of his life were devoted---was a calamity, not only to the nation, but to civilization everywhere; that while we weep over his loss, our hearts are filled with thankfulness to the Giver of all good, that even thus far in the nation's life struggle, He hath vouchsafed to us the clear head, the pure heart, the firm will, and the unfaltering truth of Abraham Lincoln; that while in anguish we yield to the bitter consciousness that he has flown, and by the treacherous hand of an assassin, we rejoice

in the knowledge that he leaves to the coming ages, a spotless record as a Christian and a patriot; that no words from living lips--no inscriptions on sculptured marble can fitly set forth the greatness of the man, or declare the poignant sorrow of the nation that loved him and revered him, but the living and lasting record of his lofty patriotism shall be found in the heart of every man that has known opposition or learned the value of liberty.

Resolved, That in view of this cowardly and atrocious attack upon the nation in the person of its executive head, and the lurking danger that threatens every loyal man, we pledge ourselves anew to devote our influence, our property, our lives, if need be, whenever and wherever they may be required, to maintain the entirety of the government and punish traitors against its authority.

Resolved, That on Wednesday next, the day of the obsequies of the President, we recommend that all business places be closed; that all flags and public and private buildings be draped in mourning; that a funeral oration be delivered on that day, with suitable religious services, and that the several military and fire companies, benevolent societies, public and private societies, and every man who feels the deep outrage which this terrible assassination inflicts upon him as a citizen, be invited to join in the funeral procession on that day and attend the public exercises.

At a meeting of the Washington Light Battery, held at their armory, on Friday, the 21st, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, the beloved President of a free people, has been basely assassinated, while in the discharge of his official duties at the nation's capital, and,

Whereas, While in his official career, in time of

the rebellion and civil war, when the life of the nation was in peril, his wisdom and impartiality gave us confidence in his judgment and the final issue of the war, and while his patriotism and love of liberty gave full assurance of the advancement of the great question of this enlightened age, the extinction of human bondage, and,

Whereas, His kindness and magnanimity gave us promise of a speedy and peaceful reunion with the nation's foes, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we look upon his untimely end as a calamity, not alone to the nation, but to the lovers of freedom throughout the world.

Resolved, That we cherish the principles he advocated, and renew in this solemn hour our fidelity to the Union and its cause.

Resolved, That the armory be dressed in mourning for thirty days.

E. M. BOYNTON, Secretary.

OBSEQUIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

No event ever drew such a concourse of people to Napa as the burial services of the Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, on the day indicated in the resolutions above quoted.

The procession was fully a half mile long and was led by the "Rangers," Capt. Lambdin; then followed the "Guard," Washington Light Battery, Pioneer Engine Company, citizens, Odd Fellows and Masons. The services were held in the Court house square, which was densely crowded by a sorrowful multitude, who had assembled to pay their last homage to the earthly remains of one of the greatest and best of men. After a touching and appropriate prayer by Rev. McClay, Hon. Henry Edgerton delivered an oration, replete with wisdom, truth and pathos. His words, with a melancholy sadness fell upon the ears and

touched the hearts of an attentive and tearful audience. Rev. Higbie delivered a benediction at the close of the ceremonies, after which Mr. Easterby came forward and requested the flag to be raised to full mast and invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon President Johnson. The day was generally observed throughout, and the whole town being draped in mourning, gave it the solemnity due so great an occasion.

The Franklin Lodge of Good Templars, No. 29, appointed V. J. Van Dorn, P. Prior and N. B. Gower a committee to draft suitable preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, as also did the Pioneer Engine Company of Napa.

On the night of November 8th, 1865, the prisoners in the County Jail, four in number, succeeded in making their escape. During the day the cells had been scrubbed out, and the prisoners were left in the corridor that night. They removed a stone 10x20 inches in size, which allowed them to pass out easily. These stones were supposed to be dovetailed, so that they could not be removed, but this one did not seem to be.

March 17th, 1866, an act of the Legislature was approved, giving to John Lawley the right to construct a turnpike road from Ed. Eboy's house in Napa county, through St. Helena canyon, and over the St. Helena range of mountains, to Siegler valley, in Lake county.

April 2d, 1866, an act of the Legislature granted to Dr. G. B. Crane, Dwight Spencer, Jesse Grigsby and R. B. Woodward, the right to construct a macadamized road from Napa to St. Helena. The matter was to be submitted to the people of the county.

All old pioneers will well remember Ned McGarry who served in the State Senate for several terms from this district. In December, 1877, he

ended his earthly existence with a penknife, in the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco.

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE OF NAPA COUNTY

God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to create locations which offer to the weak and sickly an asylum that baffles all the cunning devices of man to imitate it. Napa county is probably the healthiest county in the State of California, and this means much when we are not unmindful that ours is the State in all respects the healthiest in the union. The hills and mountains, sloping toward rich valleys; wide plains without a taint of malaria; ten months of sunshine; a thousand miles of sea coast with the strong Japan trade winds carrying the strong salt air to every part of the State; the balmy air by day and cool, invigorating nights, requiring blankets or comforters over the sleeper is a revelation compared to the feverish thirst and agony of the nights spent in the Eastern States, where the thermometer by nights holds its tyrannical sway with a register of 80 to 100 at three and four o'clock in the morning.

Such a thing as typhoid, malarial, or other fevers, due to an ague condition in the body is never heard of in this county. When people come here impregnated with malaria, this climate of matchless purity will drive it out. There is not a solitary contagious or other disease incident to or growing out of the climatic conditions of this county, except measles, whooping cough, mumps and ordinary colds, the latter being so light as to hardly deserve the name it bears. The writer spent the winter of 1881-2 in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, only the last named State bears any resemblance to our Golden State, the three former are variable and generally cold and raw, ice often forming to a thickness of two

or three inches, the nights in summer were insolently hot and torrid, and we awoke at morning as weary as when we retired. In Florida the climate during December and January is almost perfect, but the other ten months are oppressively hot, and on February 1st, 1892, the glass was up to 100 at Tampa, while it was 40 below zero at St. Paul, Minnesota. In summer the country from Pensacola to the everglades and from Cedar Keys to St. Augustine, is ravaged with fever, and one lady whom we met, when answering the inquiry of her being absolutely bald, replied that she had typhoid fever three times in five years, and withal she lived within the radius of one mile from the salt water of the Gulf of Mexico. This shows that the almost omnipotent power of salt water cannot combat the deadening effects of heat and the blighting paralysis of the tropics. Now, as Florida is the only State in the union to in any way compare with California in the softness of its climate, and the golden beauty of days, let us examine the chances for labor and the opportunity for making a living in the two States. In the former State we see all that is a symbol of poverty and financial distress. Cows, with rope harness attached to a rickety wagon, a steer and cow coupled together and driven in a two-wheeled cart, one chain tug, another of rope and another of leather, and a fourth a part of chain spliced on with rope. Sand dunes for farms; log houses, razor-backed hogs; a species of dwarf cows; the table forever spread with bacon and hominy fit only for the cold north, but on account of its cheapness always in evidence on every table in the State. The crops in Florida are oranges and sweet potatoes; the former is always at a low ebb in price, and offers a poor remuneration for the work bestowed on it. Were it not for the northern tourist

the people of that State would be in absolute squalor. The money left by the tourist in Florida amounts to at least seven-tenths of all of the resources of that State. Now, as to California, let it be understood at once that in point of wealth, it is one of the foremost in the union. Labor is always in demand, and well paid, wages averaging from \$25 to \$100 per month; land averages in price from ten to one thousand dollars per acre; the wealth of the State runs high in the millions, with a variety of commodities that would stagger an Eastern man. Think of ten thousand acre wheat farms, and two hundred horses in active farm work; orange farms run on the line from five to thirty acres, some larger, but the majority of farms are small, and the whole southern portion of the State is a net work of orange and lemon orchards, and the net price received for each year's crop, is so great that with long shipments and big freight bills, the emoluments to the farmer is the best and largest in the State when compared to other commodities. In the northern portion of California the soil is devoted to wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, grapes, raisins, prunes, peaches, cherries, apricots and strawberries, and the yield is annually so large that it is the means of pouring millions of dollars annually in the pockets of the producers. Such a thing as crop failure in Napa county for want of rain, or from other causes, due to climate, or weather, is never heard of. The county is honey-combed with rare opportunities for making money, and with Eastern men here with their thrift and splendid economy, as much could be attained here in one year as could be secured in five in any part of the effete and worn out East. For instance, we have quicksilver mines to enlist the enterprise of the capitalist; wonderful mineral springs, equal to any in

Europe, not out-done by the Spa or Sprudel waters across the sea. Many of these springs could be purchased, advertised, and become a mecca, toward which thousands of invalids would turn for health in the magic healing of the waters. The culture of the grape will afford employment for thousands, and its reward rich and lasting. Without enumerating, let me only mention, wheat, rye, oats, barley, prunes, cherries, apricots, berries, chickens, cattle, horses, stock raising, etc., and work with all its severe sides is a pleasure, when it can be performed under blue skies, in a balmy clime, when the air is resonant with the fragrance of sweet flowers. Let the Eastern man or woman not forget that, while the heads of nails in their dining rooms and kitchens are white from frost, caused by the cold without, and when they wade through the depths of white monotonous snow drifts, that here we sit in the depth of your winter by an open window and look out on a sea of flowers, the rose, daffodil, morning glory, hyacinth, pansy and violet, all dressed in the gorgeous richness of color, at the same time filling the air with their exhalations of sweet and intoxicating odors. In addition to all these favors which heaven has lavished on this favored land, we have here the highest civilization, and in every walk or avenue is seen the features that make for good. Both church and school are the best, and from these homes of civilization go out daily the strong characters in men and women to grace any place or spot where they may call home. Both town and county is a lexicon of Christian homes, where purity and piety are as marked as it is in any Eastern county or State, and no one will be saddened by a change of residence from the Christian communities of Maine, Ohio, or any other State for one here, on account of the anticipated loss of religious atmosphere.

CLIMATE OF NAPA COUNTY.

The following table, which is the record of temperature from April to December, 1867, will serve to indicate the general climate of the city:

MONTH.	DEGS.		MONTH.	DEGS.	
	Min.	Max.			
April 15.....	66		August 1.....	64	75
" 20-27	70	90	" 2	68	80
" 28.....	50	80	" 3-5.....	65	75
" 29	60		" 6.....	65	74
			" 7.....	70	86
May 1.....	60	70	" 8.....	60	75
" 2, 3.....	60	65	" 10-13.....	70	85
" 4-10.....	60	80	" 14-16.....	70	78
" 11.....	78		" 17, 18.....	68	80
" 12.....	74		" 19.....	60	70
" 13.....	60	64	" 20, 21.....	65	80
" 14-21..	50	60	" 22.....	60	70
" 22.....	62	66	" 23, 24.....	65	80
" 25-27.....	70	76	" 25, 26.....	70	85
" 28, 29, 30.....	80	83	" 27, 28.....	62	70
" 31.....	75	86	" 29.....	60	75
			" 30.....	70	80
June 1-5	65	74	" 31.....	65	75
" 6, 7.....	70	80			
" 8, 9.....	70	90	September 1, 2.....	65	75
" 10-14	67	70	" 3.....	70	80
" 15-19	60	70	" 4.....	68	75
" 20.....	60	76	" 5.....	60	70
" 21, 22.....	60	76	" 6, 7.....	58	75
" 23-25.....	68	80	" 8-11.....	54	70
" 26-29.....	65	78	" 12-14.....	54	66
" 30	65	79	" 15-17.....	60	75
			" 18-21.....	70	90
July 1	65	90	" 22.....	65	80
" 2, 3	65	88	" 23-29.....	60	70
" 4.....	65	88			
" 5	60	103	October 7	50	65
" 6.....	80	101	" 8, 9.....	55	72
" 7.....	85	101	" 10	70	80
" 8.....	78	96	" 11	70	75
" 9-11	70	80	" 21	60	80
" 12, 13	66	88	" 31	60	70
" 14, 15	70	80			
" 16-18	70	96	November 7-9.....	Frost	64
" 21, 22	60	70	" 10, 11.....	60	70
" 23	64	72	" 22-29.....	55	70
" 24-27	65	75			
" 28, 29	67	80	December 1	50	62
" 30	65	84	" 15	50	62
" 31	70	82			

RAINFALL.

The following table extending from 1866-7 to 1876-7 will serve to give a fair average of the rainfall of Napa County.

Month	Years 1866-67		Years 1867-68		Years 1868-69		Years 1869-70		Years 1870-71		Years 1871-72		Years 1872-73		Years 1873-74		Years 1874-75		Years 1875-76		Years 1876-77		
	Days		Days		Days		Days		Days		Days		Days		Days		Days		Days		Days		
September	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		.26	2			
October....	.73	1	.02	1	.94	2	1	.10	1	.08	1	.45	1	.47	9	1.52	2	8.23	7				
November.	2.83	4	5.16	7	1.63	2	2.45	2	1.72	4	3.33	8	1.54	5	.75	3	8.93	9	8.83	14	.23	2	
December.	12.64	16	15.33	18	6.94	11	5.13	7	2.48	6	22.30	16	7.93	9	11.39	19	.08	3	4.67	19			
January ...	4.59	13	6.74	12	7.46	12	4.40	9	3.61	7	7.49	10	2.04	8	8.23	13	8	16	11	5.71	14	7.42	11
February...	9.73	10	7.39	10	3.78	5	4.84	12	3.62	11	9.11	19	3.55	15	3.03	10			5.97	19			
March ...	1.46	5	6.86	12	3.44	9	1.81	7	.85	7	1.63	7	1.05	4	3.14	16	2.31	7	8.85	10			
April.....	3.05	4	3.42	9	2.94	4	1.13	6	2.11	4	1.48	6	1.51	4	1.18	6	.17		1.37	6			
May.....	1		.76	3	.63	3	.39	4	.09	1	1	.46	4	1.82	2	.45	3						
June.....			.37	4			1		.04	1	.02	1			5								
July .....										.05	1											
August....																							
Totals.	34.30	53.46	60.00	74.26	97.47	121.33	51	14.82	46.45	55.69	16.70	47.28	68.74	24.94	47.37	37.68							

TEMPERATURE.					RAINFALL FOR 1900																
DATE	MAXI-MUM.	MINI-MUM.	MEAN	AMOUNT																	
January	64	33	49.6	2.84																	
February	72	32	52.1	.41																	
March.....	81	36	56.6	2.90																	
April.....	80	34	55.5	1.60																	
May.....	96	38	62.8	.31																	
June.....	94	45	66.8	.00																	
July.....	96	51	68.8	1.50																	
August.....	106	45	66.1	.00																	
September.....	102	40	64.5	.10																	
October.....	91	37	60.6	1.50																	
November.....	89	38	57.2	6.33																	
December.....	63	30	48.4	2.21																	
				18.20 inches																	

For the last
table we are
indebted to Mr.
Wm. Martin
showing rain-
fall of 1900.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved April 18th, 1867, it was ordered by the Board of Supervisors, March 18th, 1868, that they proceed to establish an infirmary in Napa county. March 10, 1869, bids for the erection of buildings were advertised for, and April 13th, of that year, the contract was let to Beeby, Robinson & Son, for the sum of \$81,218.55. The building was completed August 2d, of the same year, and is located in a spacious tract of land to the southwest of Napa city, a short distance.

In 1869 the following tax statistics were from the Assessor's books:

Value of real estate in Napa County . . .	\$2,538,089
Value of personal property in Napa Co. 1,075,164	
Total.	\$3,613,253

Number of acres taxed, 211,131.

State tax on above	\$35,115.87
County tax on above.	66,973.55
Road poll tax collected	4,125.00
Road district tax collected.	9,050.00
Dog tax collected	804.00
Total tax collected	\$116,068.42

OLD DEBT FUNDED.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved April 16th, 1880, the Board of Supervisors funded the debt of the county as follows: Railroad debt of \$228,000, bearing interest of 10 per cent. to 6 per cent., payable June 30th, 1900; and the road district indebtedness of about \$80,000, funded from 7 per cent. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., payable June 30th, 1890.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

There is no subject more closely allied to the general history of Napa county than the railroad which extends through Napa valley, and for which the people have to pay but do not own. It is not within our province to comment on matters of this kind, but to give the facts as recorded in the press and records of the county, and leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

The first mention of a railroad enterprise of any kind in Napa county, is found under date of December 26th, 1863, which states that a company has been organized in San Francisco for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Vallejo to Calistoga. No further mention is made of this company, and it is fair to presume that nothing more was ever done by it.

In 1864 the ball for the Napa Valley Railroad was set to rolling. On January 9th, of that year, we find that subscription books to stock in this enterprise were opened at the bank and the store of A. Y. Easterby & Co.

March 26th of that year, Hon. Chancellor Hartson introduced a bill before the Legislature providing for the issuance of county bonds to the amount of \$225,000 to aid the project. It was provided that bonds should be issued at the rate of \$10,000 per mile for the first five miles constructed and \$5,000 for the remaining thirty-five on to Calistoga. This proposition was to be submitted to a vote of the people. It was argued that all the lands along the line of the road would be enhanced in value at least ten per cent., and that would more than remunerate the added tax.

April 4th, 1864, the Hartson bill was approved by the Governor and its provisions as finally passed, were, in brief, as follows: The Board of Super-

visors shall call a special election, to be held on the second Wednesday in May next (1864), to vote on the proposition of the taking of railroad stock by the county at the rate of \$10,000 per mile for the first five miles, and \$5,000 per mile for each mile thereafter. Two miles of the road must be completed before any money can be paid on it, and the bonds shall be of the denominations of \$10,000 and \$5,000 each, and shall have coupons attached for interest, and the interest shall be payable on the second day of January of each year. A tax shall be levied not to exceed 25 cents on the \$100, for the purpose of raising a fund for the payment of said bonds, to be known as the Railroad Fund.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act an election was held May 11th, 1864, which resulted as follows:

NAME OF PRECINCT.	Railroad		Majority	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Gordon Valley	23	2	21	...
Hot Springs	1	86	...	85
Napa	47	235	...	188
Yount	40	49	...	9
St. Helena	36	92	...	56
Soscol	21	22	...	1
Totals	168	486	21	339

After this election, and during the same month, the company was organized and elected the following officers: President, C. Hartson; Vice-President, A. Y. Easterby; Treasurer, Sam Brannan and Secretary A. A. Cohen.

June 13th, 1864, the Board of Supervisors officially complied with the requirements of the act of the Legislature of April 4th, 1864 and subscribed to the stock of the railroad company for the county of Napa in the amount of \$10,000 per mile

for the first five miles completed and \$5,000 per mile for each subsequent mile completed.

Outside of the subscriptions of the county many private citizens subscribed very liberally toward the enterprise, agreeing also to donate a right of way sixty feet wide through their lands. These subscribers were as follows: S. Brannan, \$3,000; A. A. Cohen, \$3,000; R. B. Woodward, \$3,000; C. Mayne, \$3,000; C. Hartson, \$2,000; N. Coombs, \$2,000; W. R. Garrison, \$3,000; E. J. Weeks, \$5,000; J. Graves, \$2,000; T. Knight, \$2,000; G. C. Yount, \$2,000; S. Alstrom, \$3,000; C. F. Lotti, \$3,000; H. Barroilhet, \$3,000; J. H. Goodman, \$1,000; A. Y. Easterby, \$1,000; J. Lawley, \$1,000; Smith Brown, \$1,000; C. S. Hastings, \$1,000; G. W. Crowley, \$1,000; George Fellows, \$1,000; J. S. Trubody, \$1,000; H. Fowler, \$1,000; E. Stanley, \$500; J. F. Lambdin, \$500; C. H. Holmes, \$500; R. Ellis, \$100 and W. Hargrave \$500. The following subscriptions were added: R. B. Woodward, \$2,000; S. Brannan, \$5,000; J. Trubody, \$2,000, and sundry persons \$3,000.

The first ground was broken for the building of the railway on November 21st, 1864, a short distance below Napa city.

A tax of twenty-five cents on the \$100 was levied for 1864, by the Board of Supervisors in accordance with the provisions of the railway bill.

By January 10th, 1865, the road was completed as to the grading and track-laying, from Soscol to Napa city. It was built by Messrs. Patterson and Gray, for the sum of \$32,000. The rolling stock, which had been ordered, consisted of two cars, with a capacity of 105 passengers and a pony engine. The track entered Napa city by the way of Main street, and was laid along that street to Third. Some of our readers will remember the old arrangement in regard to this. The rolling

stock did not arrive until July 1st, 1865, and on the eleventh of that month the first train passed over the track. A collation was spread at the Revere house and free rides were given to all those who wished to embrace the opportunity. At the first annual election the following officers were chosen: President, A. Y. Easterby; Vice-President, R. B. Woodward; Secretary, A. Badlam, Jr.; Treasurer, S. Brannan; Directors, S. Brannan, A. Y. Easterby, C. Mayne, J. H. Goodman, J. Lawley, C. Hartson and R. B. Woodward.

November 4th, 1865, a new locomotive was purchased to take the place of the "Pony," which had first been put on the road. The driving wheel was four and a half feet in diameter, and the cost of the engine was \$9,000. It was named Napa city.

The business done by this little railroad at that time may be gleaned from the folowing report, rendered December 31st, 1865, and covers the first six months of its existence:

Receipts.

Passengers	\$2,525.75
Freight	2,213.63

	\$4,739.38

Expenses.

Fuel, oil, etc	\$ 841.69
Salaries	1,969.60

	\$2,811.29
Total profits	\$1,928.09

Average per month 321.35

Which demonstrated the amount of interest the road was paying on the investment. The trains ran to Soscol, where connection was made with a steamer for San Francisco.

In January, 1866, Mr. Hartson introduced a bill before the Legislature providing for the additional subscription by the county of Napa of \$15,000 per mile to the proposed railroad from Napa city to Calistoga.

This met with great opposition and the following petition was signed quite extensively and sent to the State Senate:

"To the Honorable House of Representatives of California: We, the undersigned citizens of Napa county, respectfully protest against any bill appropriating or in any manner using the money or credit of the county for the purpose of making or building a railroad from Napa city to Calistoga, or to or from any other place in said county. The reasons for thus protesting are in point as follows: The road will not pay the expenses of running when completed, therefore every doilar subscribed or loaned by the county will be lost, and have to be collected by taxation from taxpayers, amounting to more than one-tenth of the assessable valuation of the whole county. It will not be of any practicable use to more than one-fifteenth of the agricultural lands of the county, and we believe not one-fourth of the people of the county will be benefited thereby; that the county is already deeply indebted for a subscription made to a road already constructed; that in consideration and in consequence of the present high taxation from various sources, it will place a burden too heavy to be borne, and that it will be a gross injustice to put a heavy tax on the whole for the benefit of the few."

The above petition did not prevent the passage of the Hartson bill. It was approved January 25, 1866. Its provisions were as follows: The Board of Supervisors shall direct a special election to be held on the third Wednesday of February,

1866, for the purpose of voting on the proposition of taking stock in the railroad to the extent of \$10,000 per mile for each mile of the portion of the said road which is unfinished within the limits of the county of Napa. The Board may levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds; and in the year 1880, and every year thereafter, till all the bonds are paid, the Board may levy a tax not to exceed fifty cents on the \$100 for the payment of the bonds.

The passage of this bill fell like a bombshell upon the community.

Every man who opposed the measure appointed himself a committee of one to secure votes against what they termed an outrage. On this subject the Register, under the date of February 17th, 1866, said:

"Every voter in the country who values his home and property should turn out on Wednesday next (the 21st), and vote against the scheme which, if successful, will surely bring bankruptcy and ruin upon himself and family. By voting No upon the railroad bill he will discharge a duty required by every consideration of reason and justice toward himself and all who are dependent upon him. Let no lack of interest in the matter keep men from the polls or prevent them from working for the defeat of the iniquitous and burdensome measure. Its defeat will be worth more to every farmer than the entire value of his crops, and no fears of pecuniary loss by leaving work should cause any man to stay away from the polls on that day. Its friends are working for its success and having an abundance of means wherewith to control the vote of the floating population, will make close work for us, even with our strength."

When the day of election came, February 21st, 1866, it was demonstrated that the people had all the railroad debt to carry that they desired, and that they would have no more, as will be seen by consulting the following vote:

NAME OF PRECINCT	Subsidy		Majority	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
St. Helena	115	69	46	...
Calistoga	143	3	140	...
Soscol	25	75	...	50
Napa city	66	636	...	570
Carneras	0	38	...	38
Gordon valley	0	43	...	43
Las Putas	0	15	...	15
Sebastopol	66	94	...	28
Pope	1	64	...	63
Totals	416	1037	186	807

The votes of Carneras, Gordon valley and Pope precincts were rejected on the grounds that there were no evidences that the officers of election were sworn. This reduced the majority to 477, which was, all things considered, very conclusive.

The railroad parties had gotten a backset at the above election, but that did not daunt them any. They set about a grander scheme than ever was foisted upon a people, and a bill was passed which provided that an election should be held for the purpose of deciding whether or not the railroad company should have donated to them, as a free gift, the entire amount of bonds that had been previously voted. About the same time a party sprang into existence who advocated the feasibility of a macadamized road to Calistoga instead of a railroad. Finally the matter was settled in an

NAPA COUNTY.

election held September 5th, 1866, at which the proposition of a macadamized road and the donation of the bonds to the railroad company were both voted upon. The vote was as follows:

NAMES OF PRECINCTS	Macad- amized Road		Donation to Railroad	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Napa	76	192	64	202
Sebastopol	3	60	54	12
St. Helena	3	82	73	11
Calistoga . . . . .	..	50	54	..
Pope valley . . . . .	..	18	..	18
Totals	82	402	241	243
Majorities	320	..	..	2

It will be seen by the above that the vote was not nearly as large as at the previous election, and that the railroad company only lacked three votes of having a majority. The people seemed to realize that they would be swindled out of the bonds any way, so they might as well let them go by default.

A new trouble now presented itself to the railroad company. The Board of Supervisors refused to issue the bonds in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, and the vote of the people. A mandamus was served upon the Board to compel them to issue the bonds, which they contested and the matter was carried to the Supreme Court, which body decided that the Board must subscribe to the stock, which was accordingly done to the amount of \$194,000. The following list will show the date of issuance, numbers of the bonds issued and total amount issued on each several day:

Date.	Number	Total.
October 15, 1886	1-60	\$ 30,000
May 7, 1867	61-171	14,500
June 4, 1867	172-191	10,000
June 20, 1867	192-211	10,000
July 3, 1867	212-231	10,000
July 18, 1867	232-251	10,000
August 15, 1867	252-271	10,000
September 10, 1867	272-291	10,000
December 10, 1867	292-311	10,000
February 29, 1868	312-331	10,000
May 20, 1868	332-371	20,000
July 21, 1868	372-411	20,000
August 24, 1868	412-424	6,500
December 19, 1868	425-468	22,000
January 14, 1869	469-470	1,000
<hr/>		
Total		\$194,000

In April, 1867, the work of constructing the road up the valley was begun with Calistoga as the objective point. September 2d, 1867, the rate of interest tax on railroad bonds was increased ten cents on the \$100. In October, 1868, the road was completed to Calistoga, and a grand excursion was had. Samuel Brannan, with his characteristic hospitality, assumed the role of host upon the occasion and feasted everybody right royally.

May 27th, 1869, the Napa Valley Railroad was sold to Messrs. Rulofson & Ryder, for the sum of \$500,000, which put the road under the management of the California Pacific.

Capt. N. A. Green, who was the first conductor on the Napa Valley Railroad, was accidentally killed on the Western Pacific Railroad, October 28th, 1869.

January 1st, 1871, the right of way was granted to the railroad through Main street, Napa, but it was never used further than Third street.

After the road was extended to Calistoga, trains used to run up to the depot, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets and then back down and strike the main track in the vicinity of the gas works, and then pass out through the western portion of town. January 4th, 1877, the change to the present route through East Napa was made. The entire length of road in the county is forty-one miles.

COURT HOUSE.

Napa county has had three Court houses. With the organization of the county in 1850, came, of course, the necessity for public buildings. At the December term of the Court of Sessions, a contract was let for the building of a Court house: "Which shall be 20x30 feet in size, erected of good substantial materials, with a corridor the whole length, six feet wide, covered overhead by an extension of the roof, the stairs to be in said corridor. Outside--The second story to be divided by a hall four feet wide, running through the center, and into four rooms, 10x13 each, all rooms to be ceiled, both walls and overhead; seven doors and fifteen windows; a plain desk and railing for the box, and six benches, each eight feet long."

This building was located on the northwest corner of Coombs and Second streets, just west of the Revere house, and was a small two-story building, innocent of plastering, with court room below and Clerk's office above. Persons sentenced for a long time were confined in the adobe jail at Sonoma, while petty offenders were placed in the upper rooms of the Court house. The court room was often used as a place of worship, also for itinerant lecturers, jugglers, etc.

Among the first acts of the Legislature in reference to Napa county, is the following: "The

Court of Sessions may levy a tax not to exceed one-fourth of one per cent. for the purpose of building a Court house."

The subsequent history of the building is thus recorded in the Register: "The fire on Monday, August 25th, 1875, destroyed a historic building. This structure was the first Court house in Napa. It was an old two-story frame building which was framed in the East, and brought around the Horn in 1849 by a Mr. Ely, (afterwards an attorney in San Francisco), and bought by the county for county purposes. It did its duty in this capacity until about 1855, having the Clerk's and perhaps other offices in it, and also apartments for petty malefactors, who were chained down to the floor. When the county sold it, C. Hartson bought it and moved to where it stood when it was destroyed. The building was 20x40 and had a mate which was built in the East and came to this county with it." This building was then the residence of R. Peddie, on the east side of Main street.

The matter of a new Court house began to agitate the minds of the people in 1855, as by that time the old building had become inadequate in all respects, and the want of a jail was keenly felt. Accordingly bids were advertised for, and on August 11th, 1855, the Board of Supervisors accepted the bid of Messrs. Webb & Kincaide of San Francisco, for the sum of \$19,480. This action did not seem to meet with the approval of the people, and on the 31st of the same month the Board rescinded their action in the matter and submitted it to a vote of the people, at the following general election, which occurred September 7th of that year.

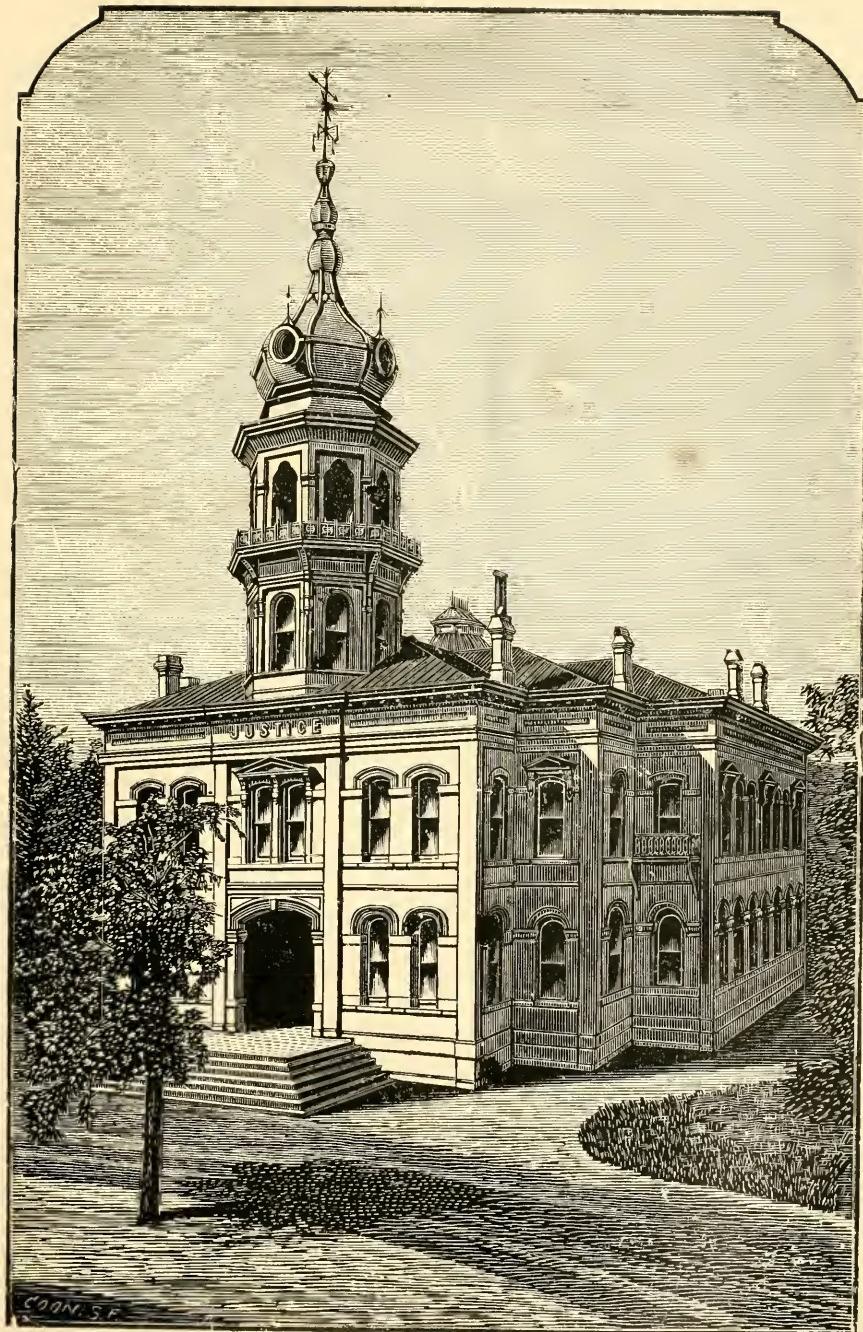
There is nothing on record to show what the decision of the voters was at that election in reference to the matter. We find, however, that on April 8th, 1858, the Board of Supervisors received

a remonstrance signed by the citizens of Yount township, against the erection of a Court house and jail.

A Court house, however, had to be built, for the old one would not longer answer the purpose. Therefore, we find on May 5th, 1856, despite the remonstrance, the following gentlemen were appointed by the County Judge for the purpose of selecting and appraising a site for the new county building: R. M. Hill, Riley Gregg and George X. Cornwall. They decided that the location should be the same as was then occupied by the Court house and that the building should be built so that the center of the building should be on the center of the lot east and west, and the front of the building on the center of the lot north and south, the building to front to the north.

The corner stone of this building was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Masonic fraternity, in the presence of a large number of the citizens of Napa. On the side of the stone was the following inscription: "Laid July 29, A. D. 1856, A. L. 5856, by W. H. Howard, Grand Past Master of Masons for California." When this building was torn down to give place for a new structure in 1878, the contents of the stone were removed. They were found to be a number of time blackened and mildewed pamphlets and newspapers and several coins. It was a wonder that the newspapers were so well preserved as they were, as there was no lining to the cavity in the stone. Some of the papers were almost rotted, but by careful handling could be read. The coins were one three-dollar gold piece, one \$1.00 issued 1856, a silver half and quarter dollar of the same date, two dimes and one 3-cent piece.

The jail cells were made of boiler iron, three-sixteenths of an inch thick, well riveted together,



Napa County Court House

the top to be punched with half-inch holes, six of them to the square foot. The doors were grated and securely hinged, the floor of the jail was of brick, laid edgewise and cemented.

Originally the jail occupied two-thirds of the lower floor. All the offices on the lower floor, except those of the Sheriff and Clerk, were constructed five years afterwards. The whole of the second story has been again and again remodeled. The cupola was originally at the east end of the building instead of the center where it was when torn down. Probably no other building underwent so many costly changes as did this one. It is stated by the local newspapers that from \$50,000 to \$60,000 was expended on this building from first to last. The original cost was \$30,740 and it was completed and occupied by the Board of Supervisors December 16th, 1856. The Court house plaza was occupied by Lawley and Lefferts as a lumber yard during 1855. After the erection of the county buildings, the Supervisors contracted with John H. Waterson to construct a fence around it for \$572. In 1857, A. D. Pryal took the contract for grading the grounds and planting shrubbery, the expense of which was paid partly by the Supervisors, \$200, and by subscriptions from the citizens, \$300. In 1874, the Board of Supervisors adopted the following resolution: "That any permanent repairs on the old Court house will be unwise and inexpedient and a waste of the public money." Shortly afterwards the Judge deemed the building unsafe so that he refused to hold court in it any longer. Strange as it may seem two years expired before any action was taken. Finally on April 6th, 1876, the following resolution was adopted by the Board: "That the Board think it advisable to build a new Court house and jail for the accommodation of

Napa county." Deweese, Robinson, Mecklenberg and Safely voting for, and Ink and Harris against the adoption of the resolution. Still two more years passed before bids were asked for, and it was not until June 25th, 1878, that the contract was let on plans drawn by Ira Gilchrist, to John Cox, for the sum of \$50,990.

The old Court house was sold to D. Ross for \$400. The bonds for the new Court house were placed on the market August, 1878 and sold for $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium to F. H. Woods.

The corner stone to the new building was laid September 21st, 1878, by the Masonic fraternity, to the number of eighty, headed by the Napa brass band. The majority of those in line were the members of Yount Lodge, No. 12 of Napa city. There were also delegations from the Lodges at St. Helena and Calistoga. The distinguished Masons from abroad were: Dr. J. M. Brown, Most Worshipful Grand Master and J. W. Shafer, Grand Lecturer. The assemblage was called to order by F. E. Johnson, W. M. of Yount Lodge, who stated that before the exercises would begin J. W. Brayton would photograph the scene, which was soon done. The platform was filled by ladies and members of the Masonic Order. The exercises were opened by a Masonic hymn to the tune of "America," which was rendered by the choir, consisting of J. A. Keller, organist; Mrs. Richard Wyylie, soprano; Mrs. Dennis Spencer, contralto; Prof. W. A. Packard, tenor and C. B. Stone, bass. The oration was by Dr. J. M. Brown, M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of California, which was brief and appropriate.

At the close of the oration there was music by the choir and then the laying of the corner stone, a beautiful and impressive ceremony.

The inscription on the stone was as follows:

Laid, July 29, 1856.

Relaid, September 21, 1878.

The contents of the metal box deposited in the corner stone were of the usual character, together with all which was removed from the former stone.

The building was completed and accepted by the Board of Supervisors on February 17th, 1879. All the brick used in the construction of the Court house and jail was made at the old brick yards on the Sonoma road. The dimensions of the house are 95x86 feet, the outer walls are sixteen inches thick and are held together by iron rods firmly imbedded in the foundation and extending to the plate on top of the walls. The jail is 58x30 feet outside, the walls being bound together with iron bands, renders them very solid. The outer walls were coated with Rosendale cement, adding much to the beauty of the building. The cornice is of galvanized iron.

The jail is eight feet from the Court house, on the Brown street side, and is connected with it by a small hallway, the entrance of which is securely guarded by iron doors. The floor beneath the lower cells was first prepared by putting in earth five feet deep, being thoroughly tamped, over which was put two feet of concrete, which became as solid as a rock, over this after the cells were completed, was put a thick coat of asphaltum. The jail contains twenty-two cells and is well lighted, well ventilated and contains every convenience.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF NAPA COUNTY

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Prior to the first partition of the State into counties, the section now known as Napa had been included in the district of Sonoma, a division

which originated with the Mexican authorities during their power and that included all the counties now lying west of the Sacramento river, between the Bay of San Francisco, and the Oregon line; it had not been interfered with on the occasion of American rule, but retained the official designation given it by the Spaniards.

In accordance with Section 14, of Article XII, of the Constitution, it was provided that the State be divided into counties and Senatorial and Assembly Districts, and at the first session of the Legislature, which opened at San Jose, December 15, 1849, there was passed, and approved February 8, 1850, "An Act subdividing the State into counties and establishing the seats of justice therein," which directed that the boundary lines of Napa county should be as follows:

Commencing in the Napa river at the mouth of Soscol creek, and running up said creek to the point of said creek nearest to the range of mountains dividing Napa valley from Suisun valley; thence in a direct line to the nearest point of said range; thence along the summit of said range northwesterly to its northern extremity; thence due north to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence due west twenty miles; thence southwesterly to the nearest point of the range of mountains dividing Napa valley from Sonoma valley; thence southwesterly along said range of mountains to its termination in Carnero mountain; thence in a direct line to the nearest point of Carnero creek; thence down said creek to its junction with Napa river; thence to the place of beginning. The seat of justice shall be Napa city.

It will be seen that the territory embraced in the above boundaries included all of what is now known as Lake county. There were no changes in these lines until April 16, 1852, when an act of

the Legislature defined the boundaries of Napa county as follows:

Commencing in Napa river at the mouth of Soscol creek, and running up said creek to the point of said creek nearest to the range of mountains dividing Napa valley from Suisun valley; thence in a direct line to the nearest point of said range; thence in a northerly direction to the east side of Chimiles or Corral valley; thence in a direct line to the east side of Berryessa valley to the northern end of said valley; thence in a northwesterly direction to the outlet of Clear Lake; thence up the middle of said lake to its head; thence in a westerly direction to the northeast corner of Sonoma county; thence south along the easterly line of said county to the place of beginning.

The boundary lines were not destined to remain for any length of time the same, for on the fourth day of April, 1855, we find that there was an act passed by the Legislature to amend the above act so as to make it read as follows:

Commencing at a point on the Guichica creek where the said creek empties into San Pablo bay; thence running in a direct line due east to the top of the ridge of mountains dividing Napa valley from Suisun valley; thence in a northerly direction along the top of said mountains to a point parallel with the southern boundary of the ranch known as the Chimiles Rancho; thence easterly along said line to the top of the mountains known as the Vaca mountains, which divide the Vaca valley from the Chimiles Rancho; thence northerly along the top of the main ridge of said Vaca mountains to the Putah creek; thence northerly across said creek to the top of the mountains dividing Berryessa valley from Sacramento valley; thence northerly along the top of said ridge to the outlet of Clear lake; thence easterly to the top of

the mountains dividing Clear Lake valley from Sacramento valley; thence northerly along the top of said mountains to the head of Clear lake; thence westerly to the top of the mountains that divide Clear lake valley from the Russian river valley ; thence along the top of said mountains to a point on the top of said mountains one mile east of the boundary line of the rancho known as Fitche's Rancho on the Russian river; thence in a direct line southerly to the westerly branch of the head waters of the Guichica creek; thence westerly to the top of the main ridge that divides Guichica valley from Sonoma valley; thence in a southerly direction along said dividing ridge to the tule bordering on San Pablo bay; thence southerly to the center of Guichica creek; thence following the center of said creek to its mouth, the place of beginning. The county seat shall be Napa city.

The boundary lines of Napa county remained as above described for some time, but there was considerable effort made by the Solano county people to change them, on account of some trouble growing out of the fact that the people had been assessed and taxed by Napa county that were residents of Solano county; the facts were the parties who had thus paid their taxes into Napa county evidently were more desirous of living in Napa county than Solano county. This trouble caused constant irritation and the feeling got so high that members of the Legislature saw that something had to be done to quiet the feeling of animosity that was being fostered between the sister counties. Accordingly a commission was appointed to arbitrate in the matter. Judge Warmcastle, of Contra Costa county; Hon. William S. Wells, of Solano county; and Judge J. B. Horrell, of Napa county, composed this commission. When they came to in-

vestigate they found the disputed territory rightfully belonged to Solano county, but the citizens were unanimous in their desire to live in Napa county. Taking all this into consideration, they awarded to Solano county the amount of taxes which had been collected by Napa county and also the costs of the commission. The first amount was \$1,175.00 and the costs were between three and four hundred dollars, making a total of \$1,500, Napa county had to pay Solano. The Commission then awarded the disputed territory to Napa county, about twenty thousand acres, making a very cheap purchase of some very valuable land for Napa county.

As stated above, the boundaries of Napa county originally included all of the territory now known as Lake county. In 1861, the organization of Lake county and its boundaries were completed and changed the boundaries of Napa as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of Mendocino county; thence running in an easterly direction along the dividing ridge between Russian river and Knights valley on the west, and Clear lake and Loconoma valleys on the east, to the highest point of Mount St. Helena; thence easterly to the most northern point of Las Putas ranch (known as the Berryessa ranch); thence easterly in a direct line to a point where the second standard line (United States survey) crosses the line dividing Yolo and Napa counties; thence northerly along the highest ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the Sacramento on the east, and Berryessa on the west, until it intersects the line dividing Yolo and Colusa counties; thence along the main ridge of mountains dividing the waters of Long valley on the east, and Clear lake on the west; thence up said ridge to the summit of the Coast range;

thence along the summit of Hulls mountain; thence west in a direct line, to Mount St. Hedson; thence southerly on the ridge dividing the Russian river on the west and Clear lake on the east, to the place of beginning.

March 8, 1872, an act of the Legislature was approved which established the dividing line between Lake and Napa counties, much to the advantage of Napa, as follows: The northern boundary line of Napa county and the southeastern boundary line of Lake county shall commence at the highest point of Mount St. Helena; thence running in an easterly direction along the present boundary line between said counties to the Butts canyon road; thence north-easterly, in a direct line to the junction of Jericho and Putah creeks; thence up Jericho creek to the junction of Hunting creek, to a large pile of rocks on the southeast side of the county road, at the lower and most easterly end of Hunting valley; thence in a straight line in the direction of the intersection of Bear and Cache creeks to the county line of Yolo county; thence along the line of Yolo county in a southeasterly direction to the present line dividing Yolo and Napa counties.

This act further provided that the Board of Supervisors of Napa county should order paid the claim of Lake county for the sum of \$3,500, and that the Auditor of said county of Napa should draw a warrant for the sum on the Treasurer of said county, payable from the general fund, and that the Treasurer of Napa county should pay the same. Thus it will be seen that for the small sum of \$3,500, Napa county had a whole township, including the village of Knoxville and the Redington and other mines added to her territory.

But the good luck of Napa county did not end there, for in the month of May, 1872, it was dis-

covered that the dividing line between Napa and Sonoma counties, had not been properly located in many respects, and that Napa county was entitled to the taxes on a large portion of property hitherto assessed in Sonoma county, including a large share of the Buena Vista vineyard, amounting in all in value to \$25,000 or more.

The Court of Sessions was composed of the County Judge and two associates who were chosen by the duly elected and qualified Justices of the Peace of the county from their number. The judicial jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions extended to cases of assault, assault and battery, breaking of the peace, riot, affray, and petit larceny, and over all misdemeanors punishable by fine not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment not to exceed three months or both.

From the organization of the county until the year 1852, its affairs were controlled by the Court of Sessions, but on May 2d of that year an act was passed entitled "An act to create a Board of Supervisors in the counties of this State, and to define their duties and powers," which is contained in the ninth section of this act as follows: The Board of Supervisors shall have power and jurisdiction in their respective counties—First: To make orders respecting the property of their county, in conformity with any law of this State, and to care for and preserve such property. Second: To examine, settle, and allow all accounts legally chargeable against the county, and to levy for the purposes prescribed by law, such amount of taxes on the assessed value of real and personal property in the county, as may be authorized by law: Provided, the salary of the County Judge need not be audited by the Board; but the Auditor shall, on the first judicial day of each month, draw his

warrant on the County Treasurer in favor of the County Judge as salary for the month preceding. Third: To examine and audit the accounts of all officers having the care, management, collection and disbursement of any money belonging to the county, or appropriated by law, or otherwise, for its use and benefit. Fourth: To lay out, control and manage public roads, turnpikes, ferries, and bridges within the county, in all cases where the law does not prohibit such jurisdiction, and to make such orders as may be requisite and necessary to carry its control and management into effect. Fifth: To take care of and provide for the indigent sick of the county. Sixth: To divide the county into townships and to change the divisions of the same and to create new townships, as the convenience of the county may require. Seventh: To establish and change election precincts, and to appoint inspectors and judges of election. Eighth: To control and manage the property, real and personal, belonging to the county, and to receive by donation any property for the use and benefit of the country. Ninth: To lease or to purchase any real or personal property necessary for the benefit of the county; provided, no purchase of real property shall be made unless the value of the same be previously estimated by three disinterested persons, to be appointed for that purpose by the County Judge. Tenth: To sell at public auction, at the Court house of the county, after at least 30 days' previous public notice, and cause to be conveyed, any property belonging to the county, appropriating the proceeds to the use of the same. Eleventh: To cause to be erected and furnished, a Court house, jail, and such other public buildings as may be necessary, and to keep the same in repair; provided, that the contract for building the Court house, jail, and such other

public buildings, be let out at least after thirty days' previous public notice, in each case, of a readiness to receive proposals therefor, to the lowest bidder, who will give good and sufficient security for the completion of any contract which he may make respecting the same; but no bid shall be accepted which the Board may deem too high. Twelfth: To control the prosecution and defense in all suits in which the county is a party. Thirteenth: To do and perform all such other acts and things as may be strictly necessary to the full discharge of the powers and jurisdiction conferred on the Board.

In accordance with the provisions of the act organizing a Board of Supervisors, the Court of Sessions establish the following townships in Napa county with the boundaries herein set forth, on the sixth day of October, 1852:

No. 1, NAPA TOWNSHIP.

To comprise all that portion of Napa county lying south of a line commencing at a point on the western boundary of said county, directly west of the most westerly portion of Dry creek in said county; thence running due east to said creek; thence down the middle of said creek to its mouth; and thence due east to the eastern boundary of said county.

No. 2, YOUNT TOWNSHIP.

To comprise all that portion of Napa county between the northern boundary of Napa township and a line running due east and west across said county so as to pass through the center of Hudson's Sulphur Springs in Napa valley.

No. 3, HOT SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.

To comprise and include all that portion of said

county not included in either of the foregoing townships as described.

The election precincts of Napa county were established on the same date by the Court of Sessions as follows:

The townships of Napa and Yount shall each constitute one electoral precinct, and the township of Hot Springs shall constitute two electoral precincts, one of said precincts to comprise Pope valley, Coyote valley and Clear Lake valley, and to be called West Precinct; and the other precinct to comprise all the rest of the township; to be called East Precinct.

After 1872 on account of changes in the boundaries of the county an entirely new set of township boundaries were established as follows:

NAPA TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at a point on the Sonoma county line due west of the source of a small creek on which was situated Fisk's saw mill; thence due east to the source of said creek; thence down said creek to its mouth; thence down Dry creek to its mouth in Trubody's slough; thence southeasterly to the top of the ridge west of Soda canyon; thence northerly along said ridge to the top of a sharp point on the south side of Rector canyon; thence northeasterly in a direct line, to a point on Tebipa or Capelle creek, one-half mile below the house of George Clark; thence east to the top of the mountain north of Capelle valley; thence southeasterly along the top of the ridge to the south end of said ridge near the head of Rag canyon; thence due east to the line between Napa and Solano counties; thence northerly along said line to place of beginning.

YOUNT TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at a point on the Sonoma county line described as the beginning point of Napa township; thence northerly along said line to a point due west from the head of Dry creek; thence in a straight line to the middle of the bridge on the road across the slough, known as the Bale slough, near the residence of Thomas Chopson; thence in a direct line to the middle of Conn creek, in front of William Dinning's house; thence up the said creek to Chiles creek, and up Chiles creek to Moore's creek, to the line of La Jota Rancho; thence along said line northerly to the line of Chiles Rancho; thence along the westerly and northerly line of said rancho, to corner number one of said rancho; thence northerly along the ridge west of Berryessa valley, to the old line between Lake and Napa counties; thence easterly along said line to the eastern boundary of Napa county; thence southerly along said line to the northeast corner of Napa township; thence along the northerly line of said township, to the place of beginning.

HOT SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at a point on the western boundary line of Napa county, due west from the head of Dry creek; thence along the line of Yount township northeasterly and northerly to the old line between Napa and Lake counties; thence westerly along said line to the middle of Putah creek; thence up said creek to the present line between Napa and Lake counties; thence along said line southerly and westerly to the northwest corner of Napa county; thence southerly along said line to the northeast corner of Napa township; thence along the northerly line of said township, to the place of beginning.

KNOX TOWNSHIP.

Beginning on the line between Napa and Lake counties, at a point about two miles in an easterly direction from the Mountain Mill House, and on the divide between Pope and Localliomni valleys; thence southerly on said divide to the main divide between Pope and Napa valleys; thence along said divide south to Yount township line; thence along said line southeasterly to the intersection of Knox township line; thence along said line to Yolo county line; thence along said line northerly to Lake county line; thence westerly along the dividing line of Napa and Lake counties to the point of beginning.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Napa county was held December 6, 1852, and consisted of John M. Hamilton, Florentine E. Kellogg, and Jesse W. Whitton. Mr. Hamilton was chosen chairman. Presley Thompson presented the first claim to the Board, being a bill for the construction of a bridge across Napa creek, the amount being \$1190.

August 9, 1855, the Board of Supervisors divided the county into three supervisorial districts, as follows: Number one shall include Napa voting precincts. Number two shall include Yount and Berryessa voting precincts. Number three shall include Upper and Lower Lake, Hot Springs and Pope voting precincts. In 1858, Big valley precinct was added to the third district.

In 1874, the Board consisted of three members, but in accordance with an act of the Legislature, which was approved on February 25th, of that year, providing for the election of five Supervisors for Napa county and dividing the same in

four Supervisors' districts the Board divided it as follows:

The township of Napa shall constitute District Number One, and shall be entitled to two Supervisors.

Yount township shall constitute District Number Two and be entitled to one Supervisor.

Hot Springs and Knox townships shall constitute two Supervisors' districts and shall be bounded and described as follows: The present boundaries of said townships shall be the boundaries of the Supervisors' districts, except the line dividing said townships north and south, and the line dividing said Supervisors' districts north and south shall be the summit of the ridge dividing the waters that flow into Chiles valley, Pope valley and the creek known as the northwest tributary of Putah creek, to the northern boundary of Napa county.

That portion of the above that includes and embraces the upper end of Napa valley, shall constitute District Number Three and be entitled to one Supervisor.

That portion included in the above and embracing Pope valley and Knoxville shall be and constitute District Number Four and be entitled to one Supervisor.

We now come to the interesting part of this programme. There is nothing strange or curious so far. In accordance with above act a special election was held April 11, 1874, for the purpose of choosing Supervisors to serve as a Board under the new law.

The result of this election was: First district, E. G. Young and B. James; Second district, A. F.

Goodwin; Third district, A. Safely; Fourth district, T. H. Ink. The Board in office at the time of this election and who ordered it held, were Robert Brownlee, F. W. Ellis, and Joseph Mecklinberg. After the election was decided, this Board granted to the newly elected Supervisors certificates of election, but, to the great surprise of the new Board, they refused to give up their office, holding that the law under which they were elected was *post facti*. The matter looked serious for awhile, as both Boards were duly elected and qualified according to the laws of the State to serve at the same time and in the same capacity. The matter was formally submitted to the Legislature, and a special act was passed March 10, 1874, authorizing both Boards to act jointly and as one Board. Napa county was then blest (or otherwise) with the largest Board of Supervisors in the State of California, except the city of San Francisco, and perhaps Sacramento. The meetings of that double-header were marvels of astuteness, so contemporaries state. They agreed to disagree from the start and held firmly to their "joint resolution." The Clerk of the Board, Mr. C. B. Seeley, contributed largely to the literature of the day by writing a series of pen pictures of the members in his well known caustic manner which cut deep into the sensibilities of some of the members, but for this fact, we would be glad to reproduce them, for they are worthy of it.

In 1853, 1855, 1858, 1859, 1863, and 1864, the Legislature passed laws changing the date of holding the District Court in Napa county. The Court was called the Court of Sessions and its functions were judicial and political. Eventually

it was sifted down so the County Court performed the judicial part of the work and the Supervisors the political, so that the act approved April 1st, 1864, the County Court was held on the first Monday of December and March, the third Monday in June and the first Monday in September.

May 3, 1853, before there were any newspapers in Napa county, the Legislature designated the Sonoma Bulletin as the official organ in which all the legal advertisements should appear.

May 17, 1853, the Legislature fixed the salary of the County Judge of Napa County at \$2,000 per year and the salary of the Associate Judges at \$8.00 per day of service each. On February 7, 1857, the salary of the Judge was cut to \$1,000 per year.

April 17, 1863, the office of Recorder was separated from the County Clerk who had been hitherto ex-officio Recorder.

February 29, 1864, the Treasurer was made ex-officio Tax Collector, in lieu of the Sheriff, who held that position previously.

March 28, 1868, the business of collecting the taxes reverted to the Sheriff.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF NAPA COUNTY.

Previous to becoming a State and while yet a Mexican province, all the territory bounded by the Sacramento river on the east, Oregon on the north, the Bay of San Francisco on the south, and the ocean on the west, was designated as the District of Sonoma, and was divided into prefectures amenable to a grand Council at Sonoma. The present county of Napa was included in the District of Sonoma. The military ruled supreme

from 1846 and 1849, during which there was no civil law. While the war lasted, California, as conquered province expected to be governed by the Commandant of the Department to which this section of the country belonged. But after peace had been declared, and the war was a thing of the past, and the succession of military governors was not abated, the people, who had been in the habit of governing themselves, chafed that they should be deprived of their inalienable rights.

The first civil officer in Sonoma was John Nash, who was Alcalde of that district by a commission issued by order of General Kearney. This Chief Justice Nash, as he called himself, was a good natured, honest, but illiterate man, who was at length removed by the military because he refused to acknowledge that part of the government superior over the judicial branch. It was the celebrated hero General W. T. Sherman or old Tecump as the brave boys called him who followed him on his celebrated "march to the sea," who then was Lieutenant Sherman, who captured John Nash, who signed himself "Chief Justice of California," brought him before Governor Mason at Monterey, who reprimanded him and released him. Afterwards, when the rumors of gold reached Sonoma, Squire Nash, (as he was called by the people), was employed by a number of persons to go up to the reported gold fields and learn the truth of the situation and to return and report on the prospects of thus obtaining wealth. This was in the year 1848, and when he returned, he brought with him gold dust to the amount of \$837.00. He then went with a party of Sonoma miners to Mormon Island and died there that winter. He was succeeded in office by Lilburn W.

Boggs, ex-Governor of Missouri; a man eminently capable of performing the functions of the position, as the records of his office, still extant in the County Clerk's office in Santa Rosa, will fully establish.

General Persifer F. Smith, who assumed command, arrived on the first steamship that reached San Francisco (February 28, 1849), and General Riley, who succeeded him on April 12, 1849, would have made acceptable governors if the people could have discovered anywhere in the Constitution that the President had power to govern a territory by a simple order to the General commanding the military department.

They felt that they had cause for complaint, but they were in truth too busy to nurse their grievances concerning this matter. To some extent they formed civil government locally and had unimportant collisions with the military. But, busy as they were, and expecting to return home soon, they left public matters to be shaped at Washington. This was a wise course, for the obstacle that hindered Congress from giving them a legitimate and constitutional government was the then ever-present snag in the current of American politics, the author of most all of our troubles and the great source of all our woes, which before long a million of our best and bravest of our men, North and South had to die violent and bloody deaths to extinguish forever. The curse of human slavery.

When it was found that Congress had adjourned without providing a civil government for California, General Riley, by the advice of the President and Secretaries of State and War, he said, issued a proclamation, which was at once a call

for a convention and an official exposition of the Administration's theory of the anomalous relations of California and the Union. He strove to rectify the impression that California was governed by the military, that had ceased with the termination of hostilities; what remained was the civil government. These were vested in a Governor, who received his appointment from the Supreme Government, or in default of such appointment, the office was vested in the military officer commanding the department, a secretary, departmental or territorial legislature, a superior court, with four judges, a prefect and sub-prefect and a judge of the first instance for each district, Alcaldes, local justices of the peace and town councils. He moreover recommended the election of delegates to a convention to form a State constitution which, if sustained by the people, would be submitted to Congress for approval. A proclamation was issued in June, 1849, announcing an election to be held on August 1st, to appoint delegates to a general convention to form a State constitution, and for filling the offices of Judge of the Superior Court, Prefects and sub-Prefects, and First Alcalde or Judge of the First Instance; such appointments to be made by General Riley after being voted for. The delegates elected to the convention from the District of Sonoma were General Vallejo, Joel Walker, R. Semple. L. W. Boggs was elected but did not attend.

The manifesto calling the Constitutional convention divided the electoral divisions of the State into ten districts; each male inhabitant of the county of twenty-one years of age, could vote in the district of his residence, and the delegates so elected were called upon to meet at Monterey,

on September 1, 1849. The number of delegates was fixed at thirty-seven, five of whom were appointed to San Francisco.

As was resolved, the convention met at Monterey on the date set, Robert Semple of Benicia, one of the delegates from the district of Sonoma, being chosen President. The session lasted six weeks; and, notwithstanding an awkward scarcity of books of reference and other necessary aids, much labor was performed, while the delegates exhibited a marked degree of ability. In framing the original Constitution of California, slavery was forever prohibited within the jurisdiction of the State. The boundary line question between Mexico and the United States was set at rest; provision for the morals and education of the people were made; a seal of the State was adopted with the motto Eureka, and many other matters discussed.

We find that the "Superior Tribunal of California," existed at Monterey in 1849; for, in September of that year a "Tariff of fees for judicial officers" was published, with the following order of Court: "That the several officers mentioned in this order shall be entitled to receive for their services in addition to their salaries, if any, the following fees and none others, until the further order of this court." Here followed a list of the fees to be paid the several officers of the civil courts.

It has been noted that Stephen Cooper was appointed Judge of the First Instance for the District of Sonoma. He began his labors in that office October, 1849, as appears in the early records of that court as preserved in the office of County Clerk of Solano county. The record of one case, tried before Judge Cooper, is an instance of the prompt judgment obtained in 1849:

THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA TERRITORY
VS. GEORGE PALMER.

And now comes the said people by right of their attorney, and the said defendant by Semple & O'Melveny, and the prisoner having been arraigned on the indictment in this cause, plead not guilty. Thereupon a jury was chosen, selected and sworn, when, after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned into Court the following verdict, to-wit:

The jury in the case of Palmer, defendant, and the Territory of California, plaintiff, have found a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment, and sentenced him to receive the following punishment:

On Saturday, the 24th day of November, to be conducted by the Sheriff to some public place and there receive on his back seventy-five lashes, with such a weapon as the Sheriff may deem fit, on each count, respectively, and to be banished from the District of Sonoma within twelve hours after whipping, under the penalty of receiving the same number of lashes for each and every day he remains in this district after the first whipping.

(Signed) ALEXANDER RIDDELL,
Foreman.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, in accordance with the above verdict, that the foregoing sentence be carried into effect.

The Constitution was duly framed, submitted to the people, and at the election held on the thirtieth day of November, ratified by them, and adopted by a vote of twelve thousand and sixty-four for it, and eleven against it; there being besides, over twelve hundred ballots that were treated as blanks, because of an informality in the printing.

We reproduce a copy of one of the tickets voted at that time.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For the Constitution.

For Governor,

Peter H. Burnett.

For Lieutenant Governor,

John McDougal.

For Representative in Congress,

Edward Gilbert.

George W. Wright.

For State Senators,

John Bidwell, Upper Sacramento,

Murray Morrison, Sacramento City,

Harding Biglow, Sacramento City,

Gilbert A. Grant, Vernon.

For Assembly,

J. H. Cardwell, Sacramento City,

John B. Cornwall, Sacramento City,

John S. Fowler, Sacramento City,

H. S. Lord, Upper Sacramento,

Madison Waltham, Coloma,

W. B. Dickenson, Yuba,

James Queen, South Fork,

Arba K. Berry, Weaverville.

The result of the election was: Peter H. Burnett, Govenor; John McDougal, Lieut.-Governor, and Edward Gilbert and George W. Wright, sent to Congress. The District of Sonoma polled at this election but five hundred and fifty-two votes, four hundred and twenty-four were for Burnett. Of Representatives sent from Sonoma, General Vallejo went to the Senate, and J. L. Bradford and J. E. Bracket to the Assembly.

Some difficulty would appear to have arisen at this election, for Mr. A. A. Thompson says: "General Vallejo's seat was first given to James Spect, but on the 22d of December, the com-

pany reported that the official returns from Larkin's Ranch gave Spect but two votes instead of twenty-eight, a total of but one hundred and eighty-one against General Vallejo's one hundred and ninety-one. Mr. Spect then gave up his seat to General Vallejo.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE EARLY LEGISLATORS.

DAVID F. DOUGLASS.

Born in Sumner county, Tennessee, January 8th, 1821; went to Arkansas, 1836; on March 17, 1839, had a fight with Dr. William Howell, in which Howell was killed; imprisoned fourteen months; returned home 1842; immigrated to Mississippi; moved west with the Choctaws as a clerk; left them for Texas in the winter of 1845; war broke out; joined Hays' regiment from Mexico; immigrated to California, and arrived here as a wagoner in December, 1848.

M. G. VALLEJO.

Born in Monterey, Upper California, July 7, 1807; commenced his military career as cadet, January 1, 1825. He served successively in the capacity of Lieutenant, Captain, Lieut-Colonel, and General Commandant of Upper California. In 1835 he went to Sonoma county and founded the town of Sonoma, giving land for the same. He was a member of the convention in 1849 and Senator in 1850.

ELCAN HEYDENFELDT.

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, September 15, 1821; immigrated to Alabama, 1841; to Louisiana, 1844; to California in 1849; lawyer by profession.

PABLO DE LA GUERRA.

Born in Santa Barbara, Upper California, No-

vember 29, 1819; entered public service at nineteen years of age, was appointed Administrator-General "de la rentas," which position he held when California was taken by the American forces. From that time he lived a private life until he was named a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of this State.

S. E. WOODWORTH.

Born in New York city, November 15, 1813, served as a sailor, 1832; entered the navy June 14, 1838; immigrated to California, across the plains, April, 1846; elected to the first Senate of California for term of two years.

THOS. L. VERMIEULE.

Born June 11, 1814, in New Jersey; immigrated to California, November 12, 1846; represented San Joaquin district in the Senate. Resigned.

W. D. FAIR.

Born in Virginia; came to California from Mississippi in February, 1849; settled in Stockton as an attorney.

ELISHA O. CROSBY.

Left his native State, New York, for California, December 25, 1848, aged thirty-four; Senator from Sacramento district.

D. C. BRODERICK.

Born in Washington City, D. C., February 4, 1818; left for New York, March, 1824; came to California April 7, 1849; killed in a duel.

E. KIRBY CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

President pro tem. of the Senate, from the district of San Diego. Born in Litchfield county, Conn., April 24, 1805; served as surgeon in the United States army during the war with Mexico; appointed surgeon to the Boundary Line Commis-

sion, February 10, 1840; arrived in San Diego June 1st, 1849, and in San Jose December 12, 1849.

J. BIDWELL.

Born in New York, August 5, 1819; arrived in California, 1841.

H. C. ROBINSON.

Educated as a lawyer; arrived in California by the first steamship to enter the Golden Gate, the "California;" a native of Connecticut.

BENJAMIN S. LIPPINCOTT.

Born in New York; educated a merchant; arrived in California, 1846; elected as Senator from San Joaquin for two years.

On Saturday, December 15, 1849, the first State Legislature met at San Jose, E. Kirby Chamberlin being elected President pro tem. of the Senate and Thomas J. White, Speaker of the Assembly.

GEN. M. G. VALLEJO'S MEMORIAL.

In the year 1850, Senator M. G. Vallejo became convinced that the capital of California should be established at a place which he desired to name Eureka, but which his colleagues, out of compliment to himself, suggested should be named Vallejo. To this end the General addressed a memorial to the Senate, dated April 3, 1850, wherein he graphically pointed out the advantages possessed by the proposed site over the other places which claimed the honor. In this remarkable document, remarkable alike for its generosity of purpose as for its marvelous foresight, he proposed to grant twenty acres to the State, free of cost, for a State capitol and grounds, and one hundred and thirty-six acres more for other State buildings, to be apportioned in the following manner: Ten acres for the Governor's house and grounds;

five acres for the offices of Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State, Surveyor-General and Attorney General, should the Commissioners determine that their offices should not be in the capitol building; one acre to State library and Translator's office, should it be determined to separate them from the State house building; twenty acres for an orphan asylum; ten acres for a male charity hospital; ten acres for a female charity hospital; four acres for an asylum for the blind; four acres for a deaf and dumb asylum; twenty acres for a lunatic asylum; eight acres for four common schools; twenty acres for a State university; four acres for a State botanical garden and twenty acres for a State penitentiary.

But with a munificence casting this already long list of grants into the shade, he further proposed to donate and pay over to the State, within two years after the acceptance of these propositions, the gigantic sum of \$370,000, to be apportioned in the following manner. For the building of a State capitol, \$125,000; for furnishing the same, \$10,000; for building of the Governor's house, \$10,000; for furnishing the same, \$5,000; for the building of the State library and translator's office, \$5,000; for a State library, \$5,000; for the building of the offices of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, Surveyor General and Treasurer, should the Commissioners deem it proper to separate them from the State house, \$20,000; for the building of an orphan asylum, \$20,000; for the building of a female charity hospital, \$20,000; for the building of a male charity hospital, \$20,000; for the building of an asylum for the blind, \$20,000; for the building of a deaf and dumb asylum, \$20,000; for the building of a State university, \$20,000; for university library, \$5,000; for scientific apparatus therefor,

\$5,000; for a chemical laboratory therefor, \$3,000; for a mineral cabinet therefor, \$3,000; for the building of four common school edifices, \$10,000; for purchasing books for the same, \$1,000; for the building of a lunatic asylum, \$20,000; for a State penitentiary, \$20,000; for a State botanical collection, \$3,000.

In his memorial the General states, with much lucidity, his reasons for claiming the proud position for the place suggested as the proper site for the State capital. Mark the singleness of purpose with which he bases these claims:

"Your memorialist with this simple proposition (namely, that in the event of the Government declining to accept his terms it should be put to a popular vote at the general election held in November of that year—1850), might stop here, did he not believe that his duty as a citizen of California required him to say thus much in addition --that he believes the location indicated is the most suitable for a permanent seat of government for the great State of California, for the following reasons: That it is the true center of the State, the true center of commerce, the true center of population, the true center of travel; that, while the bay of San Francisco is acknowledged to be the first on earth, in point of extent and navigable capacities, already, throughout the length and breadth of the wide world, it is acknowledged to be the very center between Asiatic and European commerce. The largest ship that sails upon the broad seas can, within three hours, anchor at the wharves of the place which your memorialist proposes as your permanent seat of government. From this point, by steam navigation, there is a greater aggregate of mineral wealth within eight hours' steaming, than exists in the Union; besides from this point the great north and south rivers—

San Joaquin and Sacramento—cut the State longitudinally through the center, fringing the immense gold deposits on the one hand and untold mercury and other mineral resources on the other. From this point steam navigation extends along the Pacific Coast south to San Diego and north to the Oregon line, affording the quickest possible facilities for our sea coast population to reach the State Capitol in the fewest number of hours.

This age it has been truly remarked, has merged distance into time. In the operations of commerce and the intercourse of mankind, to measure miles by the rod is a piece of vandalism of a by-gone age; and that point which can be approached from all parts of the State in the fewest number of hours, and at the cheapest cost, is the truest center.

The location which your memorialist proposes as the permanent seat of government is certainly the point.

Your memorialist most respectfully submits to your honorable body, whether there is not a ground of even still higher nationality?

It is this: That at present, throughout the wide extent of our sister Atlantic States, but one sentiment seems to possess the entire people, and that is, to build in the shortest time possible, a railroad from the Mississippi to the bay of San Francisco, where its western terminus may meet a three weeks' steamer from China. Indeed, such is the overwhelming sentiment of the American people on this subject, that there is but little doubt to apprehend its early completion. Shall it be said, then, while the world is coveting our possession of what all acknowledge to be the half-way house of the world's commerce—the great bay of San Francisco—that the people of

the rich possessions are so unmindful of its value as not to ornament her magnificent shores with a capital worthy of a great State?"

Upon receipt of General Vallejo's memorial by the Senate, a committee composed of members who possessed a thorough knowledge of the county comprised in the above-quoted document, both geographically and topographically were directed to report for the information of the President, upon the advantages claimed for the location of the capital at the spot suggested in preference to others. The report in which the following words occur, was presented to the Senate on April 2, 1850: "Your committee cannot dwell with too much warmth upon the magnificent propositions contained in the memorial of General Vallejo. They breathe throughout the spirit of an enlarged mind and a sincere public benefactor, for which he deserves the thanks of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. Such a proposition looks more like the legacy of a mighty Emperor to his people than the free donation of a private planter to a great State, yet poor in public finance, but soon to be among the first of the earth."

The report which was presented by Senator D. C. Broderick of San Francisco, goes on to point out the necessities which should govern the choice of a site for California's capital, recapitulates the advantages pointed out in the memorial, and finally recommends the acceptance of General Vallejo's offer. This acceptance did not pass the Senate without some opposition and considerable delay; however, on Tuesday, February 4th, 1851, a message was received from Governor Burnett, by his private Secretary, Mr. Ohr, informing the Senate, that he did this day sign an

act originating in the Senate, entitled "An Act to provide for the permanent location of the seat of government." In the meantime General Vallejo's bond had been accepted; his solvency was approved by a committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into that circumstance; the report of the commissioners sent to mark and lay out the tracts of land proposed to be donated was adopted, and on May 1st, 1851, the last session of the Legislature at San Jose was completed; but the archives were not moved to the new seat of government at Vallejo then, the want of which was the cause of much dissatisfaction among the members.

The Legislature first sat at Vallejo on January 5, 1852, but there was wanting the attraction of society which would appear to be necessary to the seat of every central government. With these Sacramento abounded, from her proximity to the mines. The Assembly therefore, with a unanimity bordering on the marvelous, passed a bill to remove the session to that city; ball tickets and theater tickets being tendered to the members in reckless profusion. The bill was transferred to the Senate and bitterly fought by the Hons. Paul K. Hobbs and Phil. A. Roach. The removal was rejected by one vote. This was on a Saturday, but never was the proverb of "We know not what the morrow may bring forth," more fully brought to bear on any consideration. Senator Anderson, it is said, passed a sleepless night through the presence of unpleasant insects in his bed; on the Monday morning he moved a reconsideration of the bill. The alarm was sounded on every hand, and at 2 p. m. on January 12, 1852, the government and Legislature were finding its way to Sacramento by way of the Carquinez straits. On March 7, 1852,

a devastating flood overwhelmed Sacramento, and where they had before feared contamination, they now feared drowning.

The Legislature adjourned at Sacramento May 4th, 1852, the next session to be held at Vallejo. On January 3, 1853, peripatetic government met again at Vallejo, whither had been moved in May the archives and State offices. Once more the spirit of jealousy was rampant; Sacramento could not with grace ask its removal thither again, but she worked with Benicia; the capital was once more on wheels and literally carted off to the town for the remaining portion of the session, when a bill was passed to fix the capital of the State at Sacramento, and thereafter clinched by large appropriations for building the present magnificent capitol there. The last sitting of the Legislature was held on February 4th, 1853, when it was resolved to meet at Benicia on the 11th of the month.

During the first session at San Jose but little was done beyond dividing the State into counties and organizing their governments. Mr. Hopkins, who with the Honorable George Pearce, had been appointed a committee to visit the capital in order to prevent if possible the establishment of a boundary line which would include the Sonoma valley in Napa county, was a resident lawyer of Sonoma. On arrival at San Jose, the question of appointing a Judge for the Sonoma district was attracting attention, and the only candidate was W. R. Turner, who, though a gentleman of capabilities did not reside there, and probably had never visited the spot. Pearce proposed to Hopkins to run for the office; he allowed himself to be put in nomination, and beat Turner, who knew not of opposition, just as he was putting forth his hand to seize the prize. The vote was unanimous

for Hopkins, and Turner received some other district. Pearce went to San Jose to accomplish one object and obtained another, while Hopkins came back a full fledged Judge of a most important district.

The State of California was admitted into the Union September 9th, 1850, and January 6, 1851, the second Legislature met at San Jose. Martin E. Cook at this session represented the eleventh Senatorial district, which was composed of the counties of Sonoma, Solano, Napa, Marin, Colusa, Yolo and Trinity, while in the Lower House Marin, Napa, Sonoma, and Solano were represented by John Bradford and A. Stearns.

September 3, 1851, the first Gubernatorial election was held under the new order of things. In this contest John Bigler received 23,774 votes, and P. B. Redding, his Whig opponent, received 22,723 votes.

From March 11th, 1851 to 1874 there were numerous acts passed by the Legislature placing Napa and adjoining counties in different judicial districts. There was nothing material in these changes only political, therefore the matter of their record would hardly justify the time and space used for that purpose.

The first general election in and for Napa county, was held April 1, 1850, with the following result: John S. Stark, County Judge; H. H. Lawrence, County Clerk; N. McKinney, Sheriff; R. L. Killburn, Treasurer; J. P. Walker, Assessor; J. E. Brown, Surveyor; B. F. E. Kellogg, Coroner. Of these J. P. Walker filed his bond first, hence his was the first official bond on record.

At the general election in 1855, the question of prohibition of liquors was submitted to the people, and the result in Napa county was: Prohibi-

tion—yes, 198; Prohibition—no, 205. It will be seen from this that the temperance sentiment of the people even at that early day was not so far behind what it is now. In fact it is doubtful if the vote would be so close if it were submitted to the people to-day.

The vote for Governor at the election of 1855 was as follows: for Governor, J. Bigler, 261; J. Nealy Johnson, 519, making a total vote of 780 in Napa county. At the election in 1863 the soldier vote was nineteen, showing that some of the citizens were battling for the maintenance of "Old Glory."

In 1877 at a general election a large majority decided in favor of holding a convention to frame a new constitution for the State. During the next session of the Legislature a bill was passed providing for the election of ninety-two delegates from the State at large, not more than eight of whom should reside in any one congressional district. This election was held July 19, 1878. Hon. Robert Crouch was elected at this time to represent Napa county in this convention. The delegates convened in Sacramento City, Sept. 28, 1878, and continued in session one hundred and seventy-five days, when the new constitution was submitted to the people for their approval. The day set for the vote was May 7, 1879, and was a close contest. Napa county only giving a majority for the adoption of the new constitution of eighty-three.

VITICULTURE IN NAPA COUNTY.

It will probably always be a question, who was the first to introduce the foreign variety of vines into California. It is known that a Mr. Stock of San Jose, had several varieties growing on his

place as early as 1858, which he had received from his father, who resided in Germany. In 1861 Dr. Crane of St. Helena purchased cuttings from the Stock vineyard at the rate of forty dollars per thousand. There was one variety which had no label, and Mr. Stock sold those cuttings at half price, and they proved to be the now celebrated Riesling, and these cuttings were the first of that variety ever planted in Napa county.

In 1861 Col. Haraszthy was appointed a commissioner by the Governor of the State to visit the wine growing countries of Europe in the interest of that industry in California. The result of his visit to the old countries, was the importation of some three hundred different varieties of vines, many of which are yet great favorites with the vineyardists of the State, and from which are made the most valuable wines produced. Upon the return of Col. Haraszthy from Europe in 1862 he was chosen resident of the State Agricultural Society. In 1863 he organized the Buena Vista Vinicultural Society to which he conveyed his four hundred acres of land in Sonoma.

About this time he wrote a treatise on the culture of the vine and the manufacture of wine, which was published by the State for gratuitous distribution. This publication, thus generally circulated, called the attention not only of the citizens of the State, but the people of the world to California, as a wine producing country, and gave to that interest its first impulse. He had now given the matter a thorough test, and had proven beyond a doubt that wine making could and would be a success, and demonstrated that he knew more than any other citizen of the country about the subject, and took more interest in it than any one.

In the winter of 1858, Col. Haraszthy planted

about eighty thousand vines in a high tract of land, east of the town of Sonoma, since known as the Buena Vista vineyard, and the growth and progress of this venture was very closely watched by all interested in viticulture. The experiment succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of all, and was the beginning of a new epoch in the culture of grapes in California. About this period the securing of a wine finer in flavor, by means of the introduction of foreign varieties of grapes, began to be seriously canvassed. Connoisseurs had given their dictum, that the native wines had not the excellence of the article produced abroad. Stating that it was either too earthy or too fiery or too sour or too sweet and insipid. This was doubtless owing to, in a great measure, the rich quality of the soil, and the irrigation of the vine, to which may be added the lack of experience of the manufacturers, and the crude manner in which it was made.

In 1861, Messrs. Haraszthy, Schell and Col. Warren were appointed a committee, to inquire and report upon the best means of promoting and improving the growth of the vine in this State. The former visited Europe, as has been stated, the latter reported upon the condition of the interest in California, while Mr. Schell gave a statement of the culture of the vine in the South American States. It is a noticeable fact, that the European varieties, introduced by Col. Haraszthy at that time, held all their peculiar characteristics after being introduced here, losing nothing in any particular by the process of transplanting.

It is a very simple process to start a vineyard, and no great amount of capital is required. The land once purchased the vines may be planted,

and half the time for the first three years will suffice to care for them, while the remainder of the time may be spent on the outside earning current expenses. At the end of three years a small return comes in from the vineyard, and at the end of six years the man has a property that is yielding from \$100 to \$200 per acre and worth from \$350 to \$500 per acre.

The influence of climate is very great on the wine crop, and that climate which is the most even, dryest during the summer season, and especially free from frost during the summer months, is the most desirable. The average rainfall of Napa county is not far from twenty-four inches, while that of Malaga, Spain, is twenty-three inches. The mean temperature of Sacramento is about 67 degrees, while that of Malaga is about 68 degrees, Madeira is 65 and Bordeaux is 57 degrees. It will thus be seen that much of the climate of California is very similar to the best wine producing sections of the world.

It had been demonstrated that the richest soil does not produce the fine quality of wine that the lighter grades do. True the vines are thriftier and the clusters larger and the yield of juice more, and now, if the wines are not graded closely they will sell for about the same price. But the time will come when the line of distinction will be carefully drawn between mountain and valley production and the preference will always be in favor of the mountain wine.

On the subject of soils, Col. Haraszthy says: "When the planter resolves to plant a vineyard, he should determine whether he is planting to produce grapes for wine or for the fruit market. If for the former he must look for soil which is made by volcanic eruptions, containing red clay and soft rocks, which will decay by exposure to

the air. The more magnesia, lime or chalk the soil contains the better. This kind of soil never cracks and keeps the moisture during the summer admirably. Such a soil will produce a wine that will keep good for fifty or one hundred years and improve annually; is not liable to get sour or when exposed to the air, after one year old to get turbid and change color in the bottle or glass. For marketable table grapes, rich, black, gravelly or sandy loam, exceedingly rich and well manured is the best." The total product of 1880 in Napa county of all kinds of wines was 2,857,250 gallons. The yield has declined since that date by reason of the phylloxera pest which nearly destroyed the wine industry of France and for which that government offered 300,000 francs for an effectual and practical remedy, and which as yet has not been earned. The ravages of this insect have created universal alarm in Germany, Austria, Spain, Portugal and Italy. (Pronounced fillo-xee-ra, accent on second syllable.)

MINES AND MINING.

The only mines that have been profitable to the operators in Napa county have been the quicksilver mines. That there were a great many mines of immense value we do not doubt, but few if any stood the test of profitable working except as stated above.

The first mining excitement broke out in this country in the winter of 1858-59, and is thus graphically described by Robert T. Montgomery in Menefee's "Sketch Book." In the winter of 1858-9, there arose an excitement really worthy of the "good times" in the mineral districts. All at once nobody could tell why, a great silver excitement arose, which permeated the whole community. It was found by various parties that

the mountains on the east side of the valley were full of silver ore of untold, because unknown, richness. Simultaneous with this good discovery, every unemployed man from Soscol to Calistoga turned prospector. Blankets and bacon, beans and hard bread rose to a premium, and the hills were lighted at night with hundreds of campfires. Hammers and picks were in great demand, and there is ocular evidence even to this day that not a boulder nor a projecting rock escaped the notice of the prospector. There was silver in Washoe, why not in Napa? It was a question of probabilities which was bound soon to harden into certainties. Indeed it was only a short time before silver prospects were possessed of a defined value. Claims were opened, companies formed and stock issued on a most liberal scale. Everything wore the color of the rose, as usual on such occasions there was great strife about claims. Some were "jumped" on the ground of some informality twice in the twenty-four hours. Heavy prices were paid for "choice" ground, and it is quite safe to say that our mountain sides and summits have never since borne such enormous valuation. It seems as if the whole country had been bitten by the mining tarantulas.

One man, whose name we withhold, in his perambulations in the profound canyons of Mount St. Helena, in company with his son, discovered a ledge of solid silver. As neither had brought blankets or grub, the old gentleman concluded to stand guard over the precious discovery during the night, while the son went down in the valley for those indispensable supplies. When the morning broke the old man was still at his post, shot gun in hand, but tired, sleepy and hungry. The son laden with food and other inner com-

forts "toiled up the sloping steep," with his pack strapped on his back, and both father and son sat down in the gray of the morning by a hastily lighted fire, to discuss their rude breakfast and the limitless wealth before them. It would not do to leave such an enormous property unguarded. It would be "jumped" in ten minutes, so the shot gun was transferred to the son, while the father, with an old pair of saddle bags stuffed to repletion with the "silver," descended the mountain. His mule soon brought him to Napa, the denizens of which town he was shortly to astonish with his discovery. He walked into the Reporter office, saddlebags in hand, opened the fastenings with an excellent smile but a trembling hand, when out fell some brilliant specimens of iron pyrites. Alas, that it should be told, but such was the scope of his great silver discovery.

But the opinions of the unskilled were of no value. A regular assayer would of course tell a different story. And, we suppose on the principle that the supply always equals the demand, there was discovered in San Francisco large numbers of "assay offices" at which for the moderate price of \$15, a certificate of quantitative analysis of anything from a brickbat to a lump of obsidian could be had, showing silver anywhere between \$20 and \$500 per ton. We were shown numbers of these certificates, and probably gave them all the credence they were entitled to. There were a few individuals here who had understood from the beginning the character of the whole excitement. One of these, G. N. C. (presumably George N. Cornwell) was the recipient of a sample of a very dark ore of something, and being fond of a joke, dissolved a two-bit piece in nitric acid, and added the resultant to the powdered

ore. When the assayer's certificate got back there was an enormous excitement. The specimen forwarded had yielded \$428 to the ton. Of course, when the joke had been duly enjoyed, the secret was revealed, to the great disgust of the lucky proprietors.

Judge John S. Stark, formerly sheriff of the County, had been away up the valley on business in the muddiest part of winter, and on his way back met a fellow on his way to the "mines." "Have you been to the mines?" said the fellow. "Yes," answered the sheriff, "but everything is pretty nearly taken up—at least all the best claims." "But, d—n it," said the would-be proprietor, "isn't there anything left?" "Oh, yes;" returned the sheriff, "you might, perhaps, get in on some outside claim." Without waiting to make any reply, the fellow clapped spurs to his Rosinante, headed up the valley, and, as the sheriff declared, "In less than two minutes you couldn't see him for the mud he raised."

The excitement lasted for several weeks, and grew better and better. Scores of men, laden with specimens, thronged the hotels and saloons, and nothing was talked of but "big strikes," and "astounding developments." A local assay office was started, for the miners could not wait the slow process of sending to San Francisco.

It is probable that this local assayer, Mr. Frank McMahon (since engaged about the Knoxville mines), did more than any one man towards pricking the great bubble of the time. His assays were less favorable than the imported article, and it came to pass that his customers were dissatisfied with the result of his experiments. Finally, as these threw a shade of doubt over the value of the argentiferous discoveries, some of the

heavy operators concluded to consult some of the most skillful assayers of the city--men whose decisions were beyond the reach of suspicion, and whose reputations were above cavil or doubt. Several specimens, considered to be of the highest value, were forwarded.

The general disgust of claim-owners may be conceived when the formal certificates of assay were returned. Most specimens contained no silver at all, and the very best only a trace. Nothing of value had been discovered. Thereupon ensued a sudden hegira of prospectors to the valley. The millionaires of a day left their rude camps in the mountains, and, with ragged breeches and boots out at the toes, subsided at once into despondency, and less exciting employments. The hotel and saloon keepers, say nothing of the editors, proceeded to disencumber their premises of accumulated tons of specimens of all kinds of shiny rocks to be found within an area of thirty miles square, making quite a contribution to the paving material of the streets of Napa city. Thus subsided the great mining excitement. The result was that a few were a little poorer, but many hundreds a great deal wiser than they hoped to be.

Passing to a consideration of the mines which have been developed and worked in Napa County, we find that quicksilver was first discovered in the Maycamas system of mountains by A. J. Bailey and J. Cyrus, in January, 1860. This discovery was made to the northwest of Calistoga, and near the Geyser Springs. When the rock was broken here the native metal appeared.

It is stated that eight hundred men rushed into the new El Dorado at once and staked off claims.

In the May following Edward Evey and J. N. Bennett discovered a ledge of cinnabar in Knights' Valley. Both of these discoveries were outside of the limits of Napa county, but were tributary to Mount St. Helena.

The only mineral which has been discovered in paying quantities, in or near Napa County, is cinnabar, which, when roasted, yields quicksilver, the vapor of which is condensed in a retort. The Phoenix Mining Company was a successful corporation eventually, after having considerable discouragement, which may have been for want of technical knowledge, for when an educated gentleman undertook the management, it was at once a financial success, but after costly improvements were added to increase the output, the price of the product dropped to so low a figure that the profit did not pay to exhaust the mine for the small margin above the cost. When the price of the mineral again goes up the management will again bring this mine to the top of the list of producers.

The Redington Quicksilver mine is located in the northeastern portion of Napa county, about eighteen miles from Clear Lake. The story of its discovery is an illustration of how many deposits of valuable mineral has been discovered and also demonstrates what is called luck: "In 1860 a company of twelve was formed in Napa City for the purpose of prospecting for mines and minerals, and two old pioneer prospectors, Seth Dunham and L. D. Jones, were sent out to examine Napa and adjacent counties. What might be found was doubtful, but the company informally organized concluded to pay a small assessment per month each, in order to find out what might

be the resources of the land. The prospectors were wont to bring in, about once a month, the results of their labor. The prevalent idea then was that silver abounded in the mountains of the county and accordingly all eyes were directed to the discovery of the ores of that metal. The company individually as well as the prospectors, were equally ignorant of mineralogy, and the 'specimens' brought in, ranged from iron pyrites to bituminous shale, all of which was supposed to contain silver. Every newspaper office and hotel bar was replete with the samples of the wealth and value of the mineral resources of the county, all of which economically considered, were only inferior specimens of macadamizing stones---glistening but valueless. At last Messrs. Jones and Dunham, in their perambulations among the hills, struck a new road, then recently built between Berryessa valley and Lower Lake, and, on ascending a hill at the head of Sulphur canyon, just above the Elkhorn ranch, where the soil and rock had been removed to permit the passage of teams, discovered, on the upper side of the road, at the turning point, that the rocky point, partly removed by the road makers, was of a peculiar color and texture. Fragments broken off were very heavy and of a liver color. They were at once brought to town, and pronounced by the experts of that time cinnabar. And such they proved. The first discovery led to the rich mine of which they were the indication. The ignorant workman who constructed the road had rolled down into the canyon below many tons of cinnabar, which would have yielded from fifty to sixty per cent of metal." The products of this mine so discovered were as follows:

Years.	Flasks.	Pounds.
1869	4,683	358,244
1870	4,619	353,353
1871	2,055	157,077
1872	3,206	245,259
1873	3,369	257,728
1874	7,200	550,800
1875	8,080	618,120
1876	8,702	665,703
1877	9,447	723,695
1878	6,812	521,118
1879	4,516	345,474
1880	2,114	161,739
Total	61,808	4,958,315

The policy of the company is, at present, owing to the low prices of quicksilver, to employ barely enough men to pay the expense of keeping up the mine, without exhausting the ore bodies at so trifling a profit as can be realized at the present ruling prices of quicksilver. Should the price advance the number of men would be augmented, and the former large production of the mine would soon be attained.

THE NAPA CONSOLIDATED QUICKSILVER MINE

Is another instance where a return was made for the money invested, but as a rule much more money has been put into silver mines than ever was taken out of them on the Pacific Coast, and then if we include all that has been worse than sunk in stock speculations we will have an amount that exceeds their yield more than one hundred per cent. How easy it is to get grand fortunes figured out on paper, but how very hard it is to get them realized.

OAT HILL QUICKSILVER MINE.

This mine employs 150 Chinamen and 115 white men, and is equipped with the best modern machinery. The mine is in some places 1,000 feet deep. The main shaft is 300 feet deep, out of which the ore is hoisted by engines. The elevation of the mine is 2,000 feet above sea level.

The little town which is created by the working of this mine numbers about 350 people. There are no saloons, and the employes are industrious and thrifty, living in pleasant homes; have a church and Sunday school is held every Sunday.

The output of this mine is 450 flasks per month, containing 76½ pounds of quicksilver.

There is one store kept by the company, but no whisky is sold; Wells-Fargo Express office and Postoffice.

B. M. Newcomb is the superintendent of Oat Hill mine, and general superintendent of eight other mines.

COAL MINES.

There is no probability of there being any coal measures in Napa county, although here and there are outcroppings which look favorable. The convulsions of nature have been so violent that the crust of the earth is so shattered that the prospects for coal and oil in paying deposits are not promising. A half dozen coal companies with capital of from two to three millions of dollars have been formed, but nothing was ever accomplished.

Should the price of quicksilver advance to a dollar per pound, which is not impossible, we would soon see the mountains of Napa full of prospectors, and the busy hum of mining machin-

ery would be heard all through them, for there are many mines which would pay well at that price. As to silver, time alone can tell what it will develop into. As to gold there is none, nor is there any coal. There is no reasonable hope that capital will be tempted to prove to the contrary.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school house in Napa county was built by William H. Nash, near Tucker creek above St. Helena, in 1849, in which a private school was taught by Mrs. Forbes, whose husband had perished with the Donner party in 1846. As late as 1854 there was not a public school in the county, although there was one or two private schools. In 1855 the first public school in the county was erected by subscription in Napa City. In 1857 there were only 911 children in both Lake and Napa counties, which then were one. We give below the school census for 1858 and 1881, so the growth of the system may be comprehended.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS FOR NAPA COUNTY.

1883 to 1887---J. L. Shearer.
1887 to 1891---F. G. Huskie.
1891 to 1895---Anna E. Dixon.
1895 to 1899---Kate Ames.
1899 to 1903---John A. Imre.

Board of Education 1901---J. L. Shearer of Napa, President; John A. Imrie of Napa, Secretary; Agnes G. C. Erb of Napa; Elmer L. Cave, St. Helena; Dee T. Davis, Monticello.

No. of teachers employed in 1900 were, 12 male, 80 female. Value of school property, \$133,517. No. of pupils attending school in 1900, about 900.

SCHOOL CENSUS FOR 1858 AND 1881.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Children.		DISTRICTS.	No. of Children.	
	1858.	1881.		1858.	1881.
American Caon.	27		Oakville.	28	
Atlas Peak	15		Pope Valley.	16	
Buchauan	97		Putah.	19	
Bennett	80		Redwood.	22	
Berryessa.	63		Soda Canyon.	36	
Caueras.	56	43	Soscol.	43	40
Calistoga.	235		Salvador.	38	
Chiles.	66		Silverado.	25	
Cherry Valley.	18		Spring Mountain.	23	
Chiles Valley.	16		St. Helena.	334	
Conn Valley.	31		Sulphur Springs.	50	
Capelle Valley.	25		Summit.	25	
Crystal Springs.	24		Tucker.	39	
Cinnabar.	47		Upper Pope Valley.	32	
Franklin.	30	55	Vineland.	107	
Foss Valley.	22		Wooden Valley.	10	
Gordon Valley.	40		Yount.	141	47
Hardin.	25		Zen Zen.	11	
Harmony.	65		Fischer's School Ho.	57	
Howard.	64		Brown's Valley.	50	
Howell Mountain.	34		Hot Springs No. 1.	89	
High Valley.	15		Hot Springs No. 2.	122	
Jefferson.	32		Hot Springs No. 3.	33	
Liberty.	56		Clear Lake No. 1.	50	
Lodi.	27		Clear Lake No. 2.	38	
Lone Tree.	19		Monroe.		
Mountain.	22		Squatter Valley.	63	
Napa.	131	978	Total.	903	3202
Oak Grove.		18			
Oak Knoll.		41			

LIFE AND ROADS IN NAPA COUNTY.

No State in the Union or county in any State has better wagon roads than this county. In the garden of the valleys of Napa, Pope, Chiles and Berryessa, such roads are seldom equaled nearer surpassed. What would a Board of County Commissioners in Ohio think of sprinkling their main public thoroughfares. Yet such is the case here, an eastern dream in western reality. When this is told east of the Rockies the man will gaze in wonder on his neighbor's face--But here is life and comfort, from the lofty hills on either side the eye is carried into the valleys below, and

under the soft sunshine and fields of green is mirrored back to us like an emerald sea of marble sleeping without a wave. Such a sight will so transfix you that you can hear the beating of your own pulse. About your feet the languishing red rose and the bride-like hyacinth drooping as with shame. Beside the rock the anemone whose flushed cheeks of flame is caught in the golden embrace of the sun and its hour of noon is passing beautiful. From a hundred throats swell up the notes of song, and lovely carols and the wind harping over the hills and reeds with dulcet strains, timbrel and harp. What an anthem of a myriad voices lifted in one mighty melody toward their Creator. In the spring this conclave of birds is seen and their million notes are heard on a thousand hills. The writer on many occasions has beheld sights beyond the power of the most graphic pen to portray. The spring time when sunny summer flings its rosy arms about the earth, the poppy each night getting its dewy freshness from hill and plain. Every jessamine and flower seems to have borrowed some of its loveliness from the rainbow. Here is the blush of the wild yellow rose and on its cheeks the kiss of the beaming morn--and by yonder Prattling brook the water lily and in its folds a sunbeam got entangled and from the birds it gets its soft innocence-- and from the water the efflorescent tear that trembles on its fair face.

Now in climbing upward threading the weird line coiled like a vine about the mountain side we pass yawning chasms that coquette with death and haughty cliffs that look defiantly from the dizzy heights above. But upward we climb toward the eagle's home above the fog beyond the din of voices in the vale below. Into the sweet, soft fragrant air where gray cliffs and the levia-

than crag look upon each other through the twilight of ages, but voiceless, tongueless, no word low spoke but eloquent in age for years hung about them and even centuries over them with grace, while time hung its drapery, ancient as the sun. What thoughts came o'er me when I remembered that on their cold brows was felt the kiss of a million mornings. But upward we climbed to the level of the summit where one of our neighbors had come many years before and his touch was seen in the magic of change. Painted fences, waving grain fields, modern buildings, improvements everywhere.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

One of the most profitable products in this country is the Prune, and the world does not possess in all its markets a commodity so delectably rich as our prune fruit. In Chicago, New Orleans and New York we found dried, withered prune parasites raised in Ohio and South Carolina with an unctuous label announcing "California Prunes." The fair name and great fame of our fruit is slandered and degraded to the world by the riot of dwarfish and shriveled fruits of the East contending for sale place and price under a label that is famous for the luscious sweetness and large full body of meat it contains. In St. Louis we heard the vendor crying "Fresh Napa county, California Grapes." To a question as to where they were grown, he confided in confidence that they were grown twenty miles from that city. On the shelves of the grocery stores in Tampa, Florida, are "Sacramento Salmon." When examined we found them to be Alaska steel heads. In Boston they sell Porto Rico oranges as Riverside, California, navels and the

fraud is apparent when the sale is carried on three months before the California orange is in the market and while it yet hangs in its green state on the native tree.

Speaking of the financial returns from prunes, we looked over a half dozen orchards where from three acres as high as seven hundred dollars was realized from the sale of its yearly product.

One farm here with ten acres devoted to prunes will yield a better return than a quarter section in Ohio devoted to wheat and corn.

No county in this State is so well adapted to the culture of olives as ours. As it is, thousands of gallons of rich oil is rendered from this deciduous berry each year. This green pepper-like leafed tree, small, brisk, smart, handsome in appearance; easily kept, enduring, hardy, it defies frost, resists cold, loves sunshine, never fails, responds to kindness, and readily influenced. Napa to-day has one hundred thousand acres of hill land ready to be cleared and planted to the olive. Here is an Eden for a thousand new homes, land that will respond to the farmer and give back a dual thrift in crop to the husbandman. We have no product yielding better and requiring less care than this sacred olive, and it will pour countless sums of money in the pockets of the homeseeker and bless his fireside, clothe his family, feed them, pay his taxes, furnish his house and place at every turn of the new home the appearance of contentment, happiness, peace and plenty.

PIONEERS.

The Pioneers--In closing this chapter it is but proper we should pay a tribute to the brave pioneers who led the van and sacrificed their com-

fort and often their lives in order that civilization should bless this land and their children should enjoy the fruits of their fathers' sacrifices. Heroic deeds do not seem so to the actors in the great drama of Pioneerism. It has been their lot to subdue the wilderness and change it into fields of golden grain. Toil and privation such as we would shrink from was their lot for many years. Poor houses or no houses at all, but a simple tent of Indian wickeup, sheltered them from the storm or inclement weather, the wild beasts of the woods their only visitors, except when troubled by thieving Indians; the game procured by the hunter their only meat and bread was many times a rarity. But all these conditions are now changed. The Indian ranchero is supplanted by beautiful villages and the war dance by the Christian church. The children's bow and arrow for the precious school books and at every mile post almost are to be seen the bulwarks of our liberty; the safeguards of our social life, the school house from which springs the American citizen who marches in the van of civilization abreast with the leading nations of the world. Pioneer mothers and fathers you have heard or will hear the universal verdict of "Well done," you have fought the battle bravely, now rest.

NAPA TOWNSHIP.

Geography.—Napa Township is bounded on the north by Yount Township, on the east and south by Solano county, on the west by Sonoma county.

Topography.—The topography of this township is fully as varied as that of any of the other sections of Napa county. Beginning at the west-

ern line, we find it on the summit of a range of mountains. Passing to the east, we come to the Napa valley, which in this township is much wider than in the others to the northward. It opens out into a broad open flat a few miles south of Napa City, which is covered with tules. Passing on to the eastward, the remainder of the township is very rough and mountainous, having here and there small and fertile valleys interspersed amid the mountain peaks, such as Foss, Wild Horse, Capelle and others.

Soil.--The soil is very rich and productive in the valleys and equally well adapted to the production of all classes of fruits, vegetables and cereals. The soil in the tule region is quite rich, and is very productive when there is not too much salt in the composition. The soil of the mountains is the common red detritus from volcanic substances, and is well adapted to the growth of the vine. In Brown's valley the soil is adobe, having been formed by the decomposition of limestone, but there is enough sand mixed with it to make it friable, and fruits and vines do well in it; which is not common in that class of soil.

Geology.--Beginning on the west side of the township we find that the mountains are formed mostly of sand and limestone of the Tertiary period. Passing to the mountains on the east side of the valley we find the great masses of volcanic ash and tufa deposited there upon the occasion of some mighty eruption, and gradually, through the action of ages, formed into solid rock, affording much valuable stone for economical purposes. Farther eastward these mountains are still of volcanic origin.

Climate.--The lower end of Napa Valley is open to the breezes which sweep inland from the

sea during the summer months, and serve to lower the temperature to a remarkable degree. The wind is greatly modified in its force and temperature in passing over the warm surface of the land, and its effects are less and less felt as it penetrates inland. Probably the pleasantest climate is found in and near Napa City. The sea breeze passing over the long stretch of level land, loses its roughness, and keeps down the summer heat and renders the winters mild. About Napa City the thermometer rarely gets above eighty degrees, although it has been in rare instances as high as one hundred and five degrees but for a short time only, the nights being cool and refreshing. In winter ice is sometimes formed at night half an inch thick upon standing water. Snow is a great rarity in this part of the valley. None has fallen except in four or five instances during the past twenty years, and then only to the depth of a few inches. The surrounding mountains sometimes put on a snowy mantle for a few hours, but it soon disappears. The smaller valleys being shut out from the sea breeze are hotter and colder than Napa valley.

Products.—The products of this township are varied, extending to everything that can be grown in a genial and semi-tropic climate. Fruits and vines thrive in Brown's valley; cereals in the heart of Napa valley in the southern portion of the township; vines, small fruits and cereals in the mountains and mountain valleys, while vegetables grow everywhere.

Timber.--This chapter will be very short for there is no native timber left in this township and none at all except what has been planted that is of any value.

Early settlement.--To Don Cayetano Juarez belongs the honor of being the first settler in

Napa Township, coming in as early as 1840. He had stock in the vicinity as early as 1837, but his family resided in Sonoma whither he went of nights. In 1840 he built the small adobe house still to be seen standing on the road near the asylum. Here he resided continuously, enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. He raised a large family of children.

The next settler was Nicolas Higuerra, who came in and located permanently in 1840. He had a wicker house, on which was plastered a thick coat of mud, giving it the appearance of an adobe house at a distance. It was thatched with tule and grass, and was a small structure not more than twenty feet square. It was located on what is known at the Patchett place not a great distance from the Calistoga avenue bridge. In 1847 he constructed an adobe house to the westward of Napa City, which is still standing. But little concerning this old pioneer is known, except he was a Mexican and had a family, two of his daughters being married to the Berryessa brothers.

Don Salvador Vallejo came in very early and erected an adobe house at the Francas and at the "Big Ranch," as it is also called. Both of these houses are yet in existence, the one at Francas is used as a residence. The one at the "Big Ranch," now the property of G. Barth, is a very large one indeed, being about forty feet wide and nearly one hundred feet long and two stories high. It is now fast going to ruin and at a few years at most nothing will be left to mark the site but a mound of decaying debris. And so the old landmarks are passing away and the links which bind the present or American regime to the Spanish-Mexican or past, are disappearing.

one by one, and will be but matters of legend and history.

It is not known who was the first American-born settler in this township and it is not until 1848 we can learn of any permanent settlers.

In 1848, the following persons were in the township: John Trubody, George N. Cornwell, Harrison Pierce, Ralph Kilburn, William H. Nash, William Russell, J. P. Thompson, John Custer, John Adams; in 1849, Peter D. Bailey, T. G. Burton; in 1850, Dr. W. W. Stillwagon, Thomas Earl, P. D. Grigsby, T. F. Raney, H. N. Armsbury, E. G. Young, Jesse Grigsby; in 1851, J. H. Howland; in 1852, W. S. Jacks, A. W. Norton, John M. Davis, John T. Smith; in 1853, W. A. Elgin, J. G. Randall, B. Little, William Middleton, Charles Robinson, C. H. Allen, H. Goodrich, H. A. Pellet, W. A. Fisher; in 1854, Robert Miller, John Watson, and in 1855 Wm. E. Anderson. Of course there were many others whose names have been forgotten by our informant, then there are others whose names will be found mentioned elsewhere in this work.

NAPA CITY.

To the visitor at Napa City to-day the statement that only one-half of a century ago the site of the now beautiful city was nothing but a wilderness inhabited by none save the prowling beast of prey and the no more to be wished-for Indian is hardly credible; that length of time takes us back to 1848--the year in which the first house was built. Previous to this the site of the city was a field of wild oats. The original town site was planted in beans in 1847, the first touch of civilization that was felt by Napa. What a contrast to the scene presented this evening. It is Wednesday and the weekly concert by the brass

band is in progress. The beautiful court house yard, or rather square, is brilliantly lighted up by electricity. Hundreds of elegant carriages are standing around the square, in some of which are seated the occupants enjoying the music, while the square in the vicinity of the band-stand is a solid mass of citizens, but principally women and children, handsome, well dressed in bright summer fabrics, while intelligence sits enthroned upon their smiling faces, the cool breezes from the sea fan the summer air, while the bright moon floods the whole with her silvery light. We ask, what could afford a greater contrast: civilization, Christianity and soap.

In 1847 there was not a house in the county except a few adobes, occupied by Mexicans and a few hardy American pioneers, such as George C. Yount and Julian Pope, who had penetrated the mountain fastness which lay between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean and were glad to find a resting place from their journeyings in the sweet valleys of this quiet section.

There was not a store, hotel, saloon, church, or school within the limits of the county. There were neither roads, bridges nor fences. There were no buildings except two adobe houses, one occupied by Nicolas Higuerra, and situated not far from the present Calistoga avenue bridge, and the other the residence of Don Cayetano Juarez on the Tuleay rancho. The former has disappeared, while the latter remains as a tie binding the present to the far away past. The first vessel to arrive was General Sutter's schooner which in 1844 sailed up to the Embarcadero de Napa for lime which he had purchased of Nicolas Higuerra.

William Baldridge and others came to Napa

valley from Sutter's Fort at that time on board the schooner.

The first mention of what is now Napa City in a newspaper was made in an article in the Californian, then under the management of Brannan & Kimble, in 1848, in which it is stated that the ship "Malek Adhel" had passed up the Napa river, and found plenty of water to a certain point, and beyond that was the "Embarcadero de Napa." Early in May, 1848, the first building was erected, which formed the nucleus around which the present city has grown; it was a saloon 18x24 feet and built by Harrison Pierce. The building is still standing, in good condition near the river on the south side of Third street, and in the same enclosure with the "Shade House." The lumber for this building was sawed by Ralph Kilburn, Harrison Pierce and William H. Nash at Bale & Kilburn's mill two miles above St. Helena, and was hauled to Napa by William H. Nash. Six buildings were framed the previous winter at this mill and shipped to Benicia and San Francisco. The town site was surveyed and laid out by Hon. Nathan Coombs in the spring of 1848, and the original limits of the town only included the land lying between Brown street and the river and extended six hundred yards from Napa creek to the steamboat landing. Captain John Grigsby and Nathan Coombs did the carpenter work on the new adobe house of Nicolas Higuerra, and took this tract of land for their work. Shortly afterwards Capt. Grigsby disposed of his interest to Nathan Coombs. They had a bond for a deed from Higuerra, but when the final papers were made out Mr. Coombs purchased the additional tract known for several years as the commons.

Since then several additions have been made to the town plot by various owners of land ad-

joining it, among whom are Thompson, Briggs & Russell, Hill, Hartson, Cornwall and Lawley. The town was formerly divided into sections known as "Napa Alta" or Upper Napa, and "Napa Abajo," or Lower Napa. The latter consisted of Thompson's addition of over one hundred acres. The embarcadero or landing was at the head of navigation, and the ford just above it determined the location of the town. There being no bridges in those days, the ford was a place of much importance, probably much more than the embarcadero.

When Pierce came to erect his building, he got bewildered amid the forest of newly planted surveyor's stakes, and placed the structure in the middle of Main street. The effects of what the building was destined to contain, certainly seemed to have impressed themselves upon the projector very forcibly, or he may have had a stock stored away under the wide spreading branches of a neighboring tree, and took occasion to visit it quite frequently to see if it was all there except the quantity which he himself imbibed, but be that as it may, the building was discovered to be in the middle of the street by Nicolas Higuerra and the proprietor, after the building had progressed nearly to completion, the rafters only remaining to be put on. It was then moved to its present site.

During that year, 1848, Mr. John Trubody mowed almost the entire townsite which was covered with a rank growth of wild oats, and sold the hay to the government. On the 6th of May gold was discovered, and by the time the Pioneer building was completed the news had reached the residents of this valley and on the 20th of the month a party comprising Harrison Pierce, William H. Nash, Ralph Kilburn, John Kelley,

Frank Kellogg, William McDonald, Hiram Acres and Benjamin Dewell, together with an old Indian, Guadalupe and his wife, who had been brought from Mexico by William Gordon and Julian Pope, left Napa for the newly discovered gold fields, thus being about the first to arrive there. It will be thus seen that the newly contracted edifice was deserted even before it had been initiated into the mysteries of a saloon.

Pierce remained in the mines during the summer season, and that fall returned to Napa, to find his building just as he had left it, and he put in a stock of liquors and opened the "Empire Saloon," a place well remembered by all old pioneers. The following summer it afforded accommodations in the shape of lodgings, "square meals" of beef, hard bread and coffee at one dollar each. The first election in Napa was held in this building in 1849. It was subsequently occupied for various purposes. R. T. Montgomery using it one time for a dwelling house. The old sign "Empire Saloon," was still visible in 1857.

In 1849 a rude bridge was built across Napa creek, near the line of Brown street, which fell in the autumn of 1851, under the weight of a load of wheat belonging to J. W. Osborne, killing two horses. Another in its place was carried away by a freshet in the winter of 1852-3 and the drift and debris lodging against the trees, threw back the waters and flooded the town. Another bridge was thrown across the creek at First street the same year; as stated, there was a ford just above the head of navigation. There was a ford also near the foot of Second street, which was only passable at low tide. At high tide men swam their horses across. In the fall and winter of 1848-9 a ferry was established by William Rus-

sell and a partner, at a point between Second and Third streets. In 1851, a toll bridge was built across the river just above the Vernon Mills, by J. B. Howell, who obtained a franchise from the Court of Sessions for the same.

During the fall of 1848, and the following winter, other buildings, small temporary structures, half canvas, half redwood "shakes," were erected. The first store was opened in 1848 by J. P. Thompson, in a building at the foot of Main street on the site of the Star warehouse. The next store was located on the tongue of land lying at the juncture of the river and the creek, and between the two streams, on the present site of Chinatown. In 1849, Messrs. Vallejo and Frisbie (General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo and General John C. Frisbie) had three stores; one in Napa, one in Benicia and one at Sonoma, in which George N. Cornwell was also interested, and had charge of the one in Napa, which was the store mentioned as being situated on the point between Napa river and Napa creek.

In the winter of 1848-9 there was another rush to the mines and nearly all the male population of the community proceeded to the "diggins" to seek a fortune. Messrs. Cornwell and Thompson remained in charge of their respective stores, and a few old men who did not care to brave the hardships of a miner's life.

Some idea of the fabulous prices which commodities commanded at that time may be had when we state that lumber at the Capt. Stephen Smith mill at Bodega was worth \$300 per thousand. The freight to Sonoma was \$80 per M. and it was brought thence by vessel at quite an additional cost. Mr. Cornwell paid John Wooden in 1849 \$100 each for two stringers for a bridge, each sixty feet long. In that same year he fenced for-

ty acres of barley, which was then growing on what is now known as "Cornwall's addition," with rails that cost him one dollar each. He paid \$400 for threshing the barley in Mexican style, \$400 for a fanning mill and \$125 each for old fashioned cradles. He did well, however, by the venture, as he raised seventy bushels per acre and sold it at fifteen dollars per cental. The next store was erected by Capt. Brackett and R. L. Kilburn, which was located on Main street, below the American Hotel, and will be remembered as the office of the Reporter in 1856, then published by Messrs. Montgomery & Cox. Within the next few years several other buildings were erected for business purposes, among them was Messrs. Hart & McGarry's on Main street, near the site of Messrs. Goodman's Bank. This structure was erected by Archibald Jesse, and was originally used as a dwelling. Jacob Higgins built a store on the southwest corner of Brown and First streets, now forming a part of the German Music Hall. On the northwest corner was the store owned and kept by J. Mount, and another subsequently by Angus Boggs, and afterwards by J. H. Howland. There was a dwelling house on Main street, which was used subsequently for mercantile purposes.

There were two other stores on Main street, one on the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, and another on the northwest corner of the same streets, occupied by Messrs. Penwell & Walker. The McCoombs building, on the northwest corner of Main and First streets, was occupied by R. M. Hill, as a meat market, and for several years subsequently as a saloon. On the southeast corner was a blacksmith shop, presided over by Mr. Guthrie. Excepting a few buildings on Coombs street, there were but few dwellings previous to 1854, except mere shanties.

The first of any considerable size or pretensions was the dwelling of Major John H. Seawell, which has since been remodeled, and is now one of the buildings connected with the Napa Ladies' Seminary. South of this street all was an open common, with here and there a shanty, down as far as Col. W. S. Jack's place on Jack's Point. The first warehouse was erected on the south side of First street, at the then steamboat landing, but it was carried away by the flood of the following winter. Another warehouse was put up in 1850 by John Trubody, near the foot of Main street, on what is known as Short street, and directly on the river's bank. This building was occupied successively as a warehouse, store, saloon, postoffice, church, Magistrate's office and boarding house, and was still standing in 1871 as a relic and a remembrance of the early days. Another warehouse was erected by Angus L. Boggs in the spring of 1851, a block north on the same street.

In consequence of the enormous price of labor and lumber in those early days, buildings already framed were often shipped to California, and some of these are still standing in Napa City. Three of them united formed Gregg & Seawall's store and now constitute the German Hotel, on the corner of Brown and First streets. The stone building so long occupied by Messrs. A. J. Easterby Co., and the store opposite to it, which was destroyed by fire many years since, a portion of the old court house, the Napa Stable, the first building erected at Oak Knoll, a small store erected for Lawrence & Kimball and the building so long occupied by Mr. George N. Cornwell as a residence on First street, were among these imported buildings.

In 1851, the bark "Josephine," which had been in Moorehead's expedition to Gila, was purchased

by George N. Cornwell, and Captain Chadwick sailed it up the Napa river to the embarcadero for the modest sum of (?) one hundred dollars. The new proprietor proceeded to dismantle her, and house her over. She was then anchored to the bank of the river near the point of confluence with the creek, east of First street bridge, and for several years used as a wharf boat and storeship. She was ultimately sold to William A. Fisher, who used her for the same purpose.

The population of Napa in those early days would have afforded a grand field for the student of human nature, as it was made up of a motley collection of samples of all nations under the sun. The new England Yankee elbowed the "Sydney duck," and the Chinaman and Nigger stood cheek by jowl with the Digger Indian. Napa was a favorite resort for miners in the winter, whether they were "flush" or "dead broke." The chief places of business were the saloons, and gold dust was the medium of exchange and gold scales stood upon every counter. Very little United States coin was in circulation, and as late as 1856 the medium of exchange was either gold dust, foreign coin, or a substitute for coin issued by the assay office of Kellogg & Humbert in San Francisco. They issued gold pieces of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars and fifty dollars, which were of full weight and equal fineness to the government standard. These were everywhere accepted as legal coin. All old settlers will remember the fifty dollar "slug" as it was called, which were so common in those days. The French franc and the English shilling passed freely for a quarter of a dollar and the five franc piece for one dollar. No change was used smaller than a "bit" or a ten cent piece, and they were not reck-

oned to be of much consequence. The prices of everything, especially labor, were enormous. Money was the only thing that was plentiful. Alas, how things have changed since then! Gambling was the most fashionable pursuit, and men of all classes were engaged in it. San Francisco saw itself repeated on a smaller scale in this embryotic city. Fights were of hourly occurrence, and practical jokes of all sorts were the order of the day. A more rollicking and reckless set of men were never seen. There were neither churches nor schools, and practically there was no law, each man being "a law unto himself," and very few had settled habits. The mass of these men had no family ties to hold them in check, and there were no places of public resort excepting bar-rooms, saloons and gambling houses. "It is not strange," said one who had passed through the ordeal, "that very many of the early pioneers contracted ruinous habits, causing the premature death of many and a life-long regret to those that survived. They lived in a fever of excitement, careless of the morrow and determined to enjoy the present at all hazards to the full."

With the organization of the county in 1851 came the necessity of erecting a Court House, which was built on the corner of Coombs and Second streets, and was a small two-story structure. The present Court House plaza was occupied by Lawley & Lefferts as a lumber yard in 1855. Previous to that it had long been a vacant lot covered with tar weed. In November, 1849, Captain Turner G. Baxter and Dr. Bracket arrived in Napa City and the Captain immediately embarked in the saloon and grocery business, which he followed until the spring of 1850, when he erected the "Valley House" on the site now oc-

cupied by David Hass' book store, which he conducted for a short time.

The American Hotel was erected in 1850 by Nathan Coombs, Lyman Chapman and Samuel Starr, and the Napa Hotel by James Harbin in 1851. Several lodging houses and restaurants had previously been opened as appendages to saloons. In addition to the hotels mentioned above, there were in 1854, a blacksmith shop on First street, near the corner of Main; a butcher shop on the corner kept by R. M. Hill, a restaurant just below, kept by H. Sanderson; a saloon just below it kept by J. M. Dudley, and a store kept by J. C. Penwell and A. B. Walker, on the present site of the Bank of Napa. On the east side of Main street were Charles Hoit's store, the Shade House, and a few temporary buildings, mostly occupied as saloons and restaurants. Archibald Jesse built a dwelling, afterwards used by Messrs. Hunt & McGregor as a store. The building stood upon the present site of the Goodman & Co. Bank.

Mr. George N. Cornwell, who came to Napa in 1848, gives the following statement concerning what was here when he came, and the progress of the city for a year or two afterwards: "In 1847 Nicolas Higuerra erected a new adobe house, and Nathan Coombs and Capt. John Grigsby took the contract of making and putting on the shingles for which they received the tract of land which comprised the original town site. In the fall of that year, the services of Mr. James H. Hudspeth, now of Green Valley, Sonoma county, were brought into requisition, and the town plat was surveyed. The first building was a store erected by Southard & Sweezy, and it was located on the bank of the river, just in rear of Uncle Sam's wine cellar and vinegar house. This is the building spoken of above as being built by Harrison

Pierce, in fact Pierce had the house built but Southard & Sweezy did the work.

The second building was also a store built by J. P. Thompson, and was located at the foot of Main street where the mill now stands. There was a building also where the "O. P. C." store now stands, on the corner of Main and Third streets. Archibald C. Jesse had a building on the corner of Second and Main streets, a little above where the Goodman Bank now stands, it was then used as a dwelling. A man by the name of Brown had a little building, now occupied as a saloon, on the northeast corner of Second and Main streets. All of these buildings were here in the fall of 1848. The next building was the Vallejo & Frisbie store, at the junction of the creek and river. Ralph Kilburn also constructed a dwelling in the fall of 1848. There was a little saloon on the corner of Main and Second streets, on the site of the Bank of Napa, which was kept by two brothers by the name of Johnson. Either in the fall of 1848 or the spring of 1849, the McCoombs building was erected on the corner of First and Main streets on the site of Alden & Co.'s store. The principal event of those days of pioneer life was the lynching of Hugh McCaully, an account of which will be found in the chapter on homicides.

In 1850, N. McKimney, afterwards sheriff of Napa county, had a ferryboat near the foot of Second street. Mr. Thomas Earl, who came in that year estimates the number of inhabitants at fifty, and the buildings at one dozen. The Napa House was then conducted by Frank Juarez. Mr. Earl was the first saddler in the place, and Charles Allen the first tinner. What is known as the "Lawley Addition," was purchased by Matt Harbin from Nicolas Higuerra, and in 1853 Mr.

Earl bought it from him and subsequently sold it to Mr. Lawley. A. W. Norton had a blacksmith shop in the place at that time.

In the spring of 1855, the first brick building of any character was erected by John S. Robinson, and was a small dwelling house located in the western part of town, then really outside the city limits. Shortly after this Thomas Earl and William H. James united forces, and purchased brick in Sacramento and erected the first brick building in Napa for business purposes. Mr. Earl purchased the brick in Sacramento and they were shipped to Napa on board the schooner "Susan Owens." The building was located on the southwest corner of Main and First streets, where it still stands. Shortly afterwards, A. W. Norton erected a brick blacksmith shop; and the "Revere House," the second Court House, as well as some other business houses built in 1856, were all of brick.

From 1849 to 1854 the population of the town increased very rapidly. During the latter year the place could boast of about four hundred people. As a matter of course, the business interests increased proportionately, and in all about forty buildings graced the town site with their presence.

In 1855 the first school house was erected and the first church built, the Presbyterian church being completed that year. The banks of the river were covered with a dense growth of willows and alders. The Indians at this time were about as numerous as the white people.

J. P. Thompson laid out that portion of Napa city known as "Napa Abajo," in 1853.

As late as 1856 very little effort had been made to improve the streets or highways, and both were almost impassable in the rainy season. There

were only two places on Main street where a person on foot could cross, one opposite the American Hotel and the other nearly opposite the Napa House. The crossings were made with bundles of straw, thrown into the mud until the bottom was found. Woe unto the unlucky wight who got belated, and had too much tanglefoot aboard, for a single misstep would send him into the mud up to his waist, to flounder out as best he could. The streets in wet weather resembled mud canals rather than thoroughfares for men and horses. In the summer season they dried up and became solid enough, but were full of undulations, which to say the least, were not very gentle or regular in their formation. Owing to the traveling of heavy teams over them they soon became cut into great ruts, and canopied with intolerable clouds of dust through which people floundered over a strange mosaic of rubbish, cast off clothing, empty bottles and sardine boxes. These were the days in which every man wore heavy boots, into the tops of which his pants were snugly stuffed. In the winter season these great boots were covered with mud up to the very tops of them, while in the summer the wearer floundered as helplessly in clouds of dust. Everybody laughed at these annoyances, knowing that they were common to all and the usual concomitants of a new settlement in a wild and unoccupied country.

On the fourth day of July, 1856, the first newspaper ever published in Napa City or Napa county made its appearance. It was a small sheet, under the proprietorship and editorial control of A. J. Cox, and it was named "Reporter." Robert T. Montgomery was its first subscriber and did much in after years to shape and control its destinies.

1856--Unfortunately, the Reporter was pub-

lished in those days tri-weekly, that is, they published it one week and tried for another week to get it out again--while some explain that tri-weekly means every three weeks, but be that as it may, the newspaper is a valuable index to the state of affairs in any community. There are extremely few "tri-weeklies," in that sense of the word, in a bright wide-awake, up to date business community. As a rule the newspaper is generally in advance of all other enterprises in the process of evolution. The first bound number of this paper extant, is dated November 23, 1856, and is Volume 1, No. 19 of the issue.

To give an idea of the business interests of the place at that time below find a list of the advertisers of that issue:

L. J. Walker & Co., drugs, etc.; J. M. Dudley, commission merchant and agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express; — Eaton, M. D.; Earl & Parks, saddles and harness; Lawley & Lefferty, general merchants; N. Lawrence and J. Butterfield, general merchants; Gilmore & Taylor, Napa Hotel; A. Wegl & Co. (Yellow House), merchants; Schultze & Co., Napa City Mills; Haller & Dorr, furniture; B. Gims & Co., successors to A. L. Boggs, warehouse and storage; John Strickland, master of fast sailing sloop "Kiturah," plying between Napa City and San Francisco; American Hotel, by Thomas Alker and Philip Hunsinger; J. W. Smith, attorney at law and notary public for Napa County; S. R. Uncle, M. D.; L. Bruck, notary public; Johnson Howell, attorney at law; Henry Edgerton, attorney at law and district attorney for Napa county; Robert R. Pierpont, attorney at law; W. W. Stillwagon, M. D.; W. E. Taylor, superintendent of schools; A. C. Latson, brick for sale; Patrick O'Brien, tailor; H. Sanderson, restaurant; The elegant and fast steamer

Guadalupe; Capt. P. F. Doling, having newly refitted, will leave Pacific street wharf, in San Francisco for Napa and way places, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

MARKETS.

The following prices current will show that the cost of many things in 1856 were much in excess of the present rates: Flour, \$9; wheat, \$2 to \$2.30; barley, \$2.18; oats, \$2.20; sweet potatoes, 3 1-2 cents per pound; onions, 6 cents; butter 50 cents; eggs, 60 cents; chickens, \$7 per doz.; corn, \$2.25; hay, \$20; hams, 28 cents; coffee, 17 cents; sugar, 17 cents; rice, 16 cents; lard, 27 cents; syrup, \$1.25; dried apples, 16 cents; dried peaches, 40 cents; bacon, 12 1-2 cents; mess pork, 25 cents; lumber, \$40; shingles, \$7.50 per M.

1857---New Year's Day---The following description of this occasion is taken from the Reporter, and the introduction is characteristic of the times in which it was written: Another year has rolled around, and every animate being is one year older than twelve months ago---a natural conclusion. All we have to say of 1856 is, good bye, old Muggins! many a hard tussle we have had together. You are defunct now, good bye, old Mug! On New Year's day in Napa, everybody became convivial, even Joseph D. and Captain V. P. hugged each other in the manner in which Damon and Pythias are supposed to have done. The first day of January passed most pleasantly in Napa, for the people in this place are proverbially distinguished for sobriety (in a horn as big as that of Plenty). Mr. Fuller gave a ball on Thursday night, and Messrs. Baxter, Wolfe and "Uncle Tommy" and others, did the good thing, and everybody wished everybody a Happy New Year, long life, etc. We were in luck that day. A good looking young

woman condescended to say: "I wish the printer much happiness." We touched our hat, and re-treated under a shower of egg-nog. Such was the day in Napa.

TRIAL OF NED McGOWAN.

One of the most interesting events of 1857 was the trial of the then famous Ned McGowan.

All the old settlers of California will well remember what a great excitement there was over the attempted capture of Ned McGowan, by a vigilance committee in San Francisco. In the course of time, after being hunted like a wild beast from house to tule, and from tule marshes to mountain fastnesses, receiving shelter and food at long intervals at the hands of God's ministering angels—women, who let no man starve, no matter what his crimes might be—he came back to the city and demanded a trial at the bar of Justice. This was granted him, and on the 29th day of May, 1857, his trial began in Napa City, with the following gentlemen on the jury: David Hudson, P. D. Bailey, R. C. Gilaspie, Charles McBride, George Ware, Thomas Twist, Ralph L. Kilburn, Harrison Hornback, and Charles Stillman. The jury was out only ten minutes, when a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

NAPA GUARDS.

The first election of this military company occurred November 23, 1857, and resulted in the election of the following officers: Captain, F. S. Vaslit; first lieutenant J. Bell; second lieutenant A. J. Cox; third lieutenant, T. Moyer; surgeon, W. W. Stillwagon; quartermaster, J. Darnies; orderly sergeant, G. Dennison; second sergeant, C. H. Clark; third sergeant, G. Crawford; fourth sergeant, A. Raymond.

1860—The Stone Bridge.—The stone bridge across Napa River on First street was constructed by —— Murphy. This bridge fell in during the flood of January, 1881, and a fine truss structure now spans the stream in its place.

1861—Good Templars.—Franklin Lodge, No. 36, of this order, was in existence at this time, and the following officers were elected, April 1st, 1861; Samuel Heald, W. C. T.; J. M. Hamilton, W. V. T.; J. Van Doren, W. S.; Miss L. A. Willett, W. T.; Martha C. Heald, W. F. S.; George W. F. Carter, W. M.; Rev. P. V. Veeder, W. Ch.; D. B. Magee, W. I. G.; R. T. Montgomery, W. O. G.

1862—Academy for Boys.—Rev. P. V. Veeder opened an academy for boys in March of this year.

1863.—The Napa Register was launched upon the sea of journalism August 10th, of this year. It was a five column folio, Republican in politics, and under the management and proprietorship of J. I. Howell.

Hanging of Charles Brittian.—This execution was the crowning event of the year from a sensational point of view. The drop fell at twenty minutes past three, p. m., August 7th. The convict manifested the utmost indifference to his fate to the last moment, and obstinately refused all counsel from the priest who visited him. This was the first execution in Napa county.

Sanitary and Soldiers' Relief.—During the war of the rebellion, quite an amount was raised in various ways in aid of the above-named objects. On Christmas eve, 1864, a fair and festival was held in Napa for the benefit of the former, which netted \$516 in gold, equal to \$700 in greenbacks, at that time. For the latter there was raised \$100, equal to \$140 in greenbacks. The Society also shipped at this time four boxes of goods for

the Soldiers' Relief, and one for the Sanitary Commission.

1864—Napa Guard.—The annual election of officers for this organization in January, 1864, resulted as follows: Captain, E. S. Cheseboro; first lieutenant, Jacob Blumer; second lieutenant, E. Kimball; second brevet lieutenant, L. B. Kester; orderly sergeant, J. G. Norton; second sergeant, August Miller; third sergeant, Joseph Elliot; fourth sergeant, —— Imrie; fifth sergeant, D. Fairfield; first corporal, C. B. Walker; second corporal, T. J. Dewoody; third corporal, W. R. Cooper; fourth corporal, Oscar Steinback; treasurer, E. S. Cheseboro; investigating committee, E. S. Cheseboro, J. Dukes, R. J. VanDoren, E. Kimball and E. S. Smith; auditing committee, W. R. Cooper, T. J. Dewoody and W. C. S. Smith; music committee, E. Kimball, J. Haskins, and M. Dorr.

Artillery Company.—In 1864 Napa City boasted the only artillery company outside of San Francisco, in California.

Napa City—A Reminiscence.—The following resume of Napa, as it appeared in 1854, was published in the Register of Feb. 27, 1864: "This town, by some aspiring genius of early days, misnamed Napa City, has passed through great changes during the past ten years. This city, ten years ago, did not contain over forty buildings, all of wood and mostly of the most primitive and slovenly style of architecture. The streets were just as nature made them, excepting the continually increasing upper stratum of old hats, boots, broken bottles, and sardine boxes contributed by the pioneers of our civilization. Wheeled vehicles, excepting for the transportation of heavy freight, were rare, almost all the traveling being done on horseback. It was a common sight to see over one hundred horses tied to the

fence on First street on Saturday or Sunday, waiting to take their owners home at nightfall. Occasionally some hombre would get oblivious and leave his Rosinante with nothing but redwood rail diet for twenty-four hours together. Small as the place was, Napa was one of the busiest places in the State. A vast quantity of goods were sold at high prices. The credit system was next to universal, and seemed to work well, for most men were not only willing, but able to pay. The country around produced abundant crops of wheat, which sold from three to four cents per pound, cattle were worth five times their present price, and the cost of raising them was nominal, as one-half of the county was devoted to stock ranges. About one-half the farmers were squatters on other people's land, and so had neither purchase money nor taxes to pay, hence it was no wonder that money was plentiful—most everybody had a pocket full of silver, or some other California coinage, which came easy and went still more so. The floating population was much more numerous than at present. Scores of young men engaged in various pursuits, crowded the hotels. Among them were chaps of every shade of character, but the spirit of merriment pervaded them all. All manner of jokes were perpetrated, and fun was the uppermost object of one-half the population. They bucked ye tiger, drank freely, worked hard, enjoyed themselves hugely, and were ready for any semi-innocent piece of devilment. There was more real amusement in a week then than in a year now. There was, at one time, in full blast, a lyceum, a reading room, a theatre, well attended, a company of minstrels, a band of music, an agricultural society, and a jockey club. Our streets were pathless in wet weather, but we floundered through

them cheerfully, caring very little for mud, or, indeed, for anything else except present enjoyment. Digger Indians of both sexes used to sun themselves at the street corners by the score, in all the dignity of dirt and drunkenness. Churches we had none; schools only semi-occasionally. The Court House was but a wooden shanty, and we relied on other counties for jails."

Earthquake.—Several shocks of earthquake have been felt at Napa, among the heaviest of which was that on the 12th of March, 1864.

Freedman's Aid Fund.—The People of Napa City have always sustained a reputation for generosity and liberality. No worthy charitable object was ever presented to their consideration, and allowed to be disappointed by a refusal to assist in such charity. May 28, 1864, a subscription of one hundred and forty dollars was raised at the Methodist Church in aid of the Freedman's Aid Fund.

Contributions to the Christian Commission.—As a further proof that the assertion made in the last paragraph is true, we have it to record, and with pleasure do we do it, that the total contributions to this most worthy object amounted to three thousand dollars on the 9th day of July, 1864. George Fellows subscribed two hundred dollars, and several other citizens of Napa did as well. It will thus be seen that the fire of patriotism was burning brightly in the bosom of this people at the hour of the Nation's direst need.

1867—Gas.—Permission was given William Smith and others, May 11th of this year, to lay gas pipes in the streets of Napa. Nothing further was done about this matter until about December 14th, when the Board of Supervisors issued an order locating the street lamps of Napa City as follows: One at each stone bridge, corner

of Main and First streets, corner of First and Brown streets, corner of First and Randolph streets, corner of First and Coombs streets, corner of Second and Main streets, corner of Third and Main streets, corner of Third and Randolph streets, corner of the Methodist Church and Randolph street. The gas company was to receive \$9.00 per month each for supplying the lamps.

1868.—Napa City as It was Then.—Under date of January 11th, of this year, the Register has the following: To say that Napa, one of the few prominent towns in the State that have from the first maintained a progressive and healthful growth, will be repeating a fact which is already known. Our citizens have felt a just pride in the usually thrifty appearance of the town, and of late have given another substantial proof of their enterprise, by the introduction of gasworks, and liberally patronizing the enterprise. The stranger coming into our town after dark now finds a generous gas lamp at nearly every corner, and one can hardly believe, though having witnessed the transformation, that the Napa of to-day, with its excellent and fine schools, churches and public buildings, its streets and shops lighted with gas, and its railroad facilities, to be the same hamlet of a half-dozen years ago. But because we have far advanced in modern improvements, and have outstripped some of our neighbors, we must not be idle while more remains to be done. Particularly what Napa now requires is some kind of a local government, some practical and economical plan that will answer all the purposes of incorporation, without entailing the usual expenses of such. The population is becoming numerous enough to warrant this, and some system of street improvement is needed, that can be reached through a local government. Streets and side-

walks are now allowed to become an abomination, because there is no help for it, but if property holders were compelled to improve their premises as the same should be, the value of the property would be increased to such an extent as to more than balance the extra taxes."

Incorporation.—Evidently the above article had the desired effect and set the ball in motion for incorporation in fine shape, for under the date of February 29th we find the following: "Several meetings have been held for the purpose of incorporating the town of Napa, but for some cause no acceptable plan was hit upon. At one of these meetings there was a committee of three appointed to draft a charter, but they could not agree, and the result was, that there were three reports brought in, one by each member of the committee. Some are in favor of incorporation under the general law, and others under a special act of the Legislature."

1869—Smallpox Epidemic.—Early in this year the smallpox broke out in "Spanishtown," in a virulent form, and had quite an extensive run. A sanitary committee was appointed, who took charge of the matter, and on the 20th of March made the following report:

"To the Citizens of Napa: Your committee respectfully report that they have discharged the duties assigned them in such a manner as they trust will meet your approval. The total number of cases of smallpox in the county was 60, as follows:

	Cases.	Died.
In Spanishtown, whites	6	1
In Spanishtown, Spanish	46	7
In Spanishtown, Indians	1	1
In the Redwoods, whites	6	2
In the hills east of town, Spanish..	1	0
Total	60	11

"The total disbursements by the committee to date amount to \$7,681.04. Bills yet to be paid will raise the sum in round numbers to \$9,000.00."

The following is the financial statement of the attending physician, Dr. W. W. Stillwagon:

NAPA COUNTY.	
DR.	CR.
To cash, paid for Sundries in Hospital....	\$213 00
To cash paid for Nurses.....	393 00
To Medical Services....	1500 00
By cash from Sanitary Committee.....	\$165 50
By cash from Father Deyaert	5 00
By cash from J. McKenzie.....	10 00
By order General Fund, \$922 at 90 cents.....	829 00
By order Indigent Fund (gold).....	216 00
By greenbacks, \$216 at 80 cents	172 80
Balance.....	616 90
Total.....	\$2016 00
Total	\$2016 00

Actual amount received for services, \$883.10.

At a meeting of the citizens the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting the above amount of \$883.10 is inadequate remuneration for the invaluable services rendered the county by saving it from the dreadful scourge with which it has been threatened;

"Resolved, therefore, That this meeting considers it inexpedient and illiberal to cut down the moderate charges of the physicians and nurses, to whose attention and skill this community is mainly indebted for its present immunity from disease.

"Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors be respectfully requested to reconsider their action in the premises, and to pay the county indebtedness to Dr. Stillwagon in full, he having been authorized by the Sanitary Committee at the urgent

request of the citizens in mass meeting, to spare no expense in fighting the disease."

1873.—The bridge across the river at Third street was completed this year at a cost of \$9000. It is a draw-bridge, and a fine structure.

Old Indian Graveyard.—In cutting the crossing of Franklin and Laurel streets, the workmen came upon the bones of over one hundred skeletons, also a stone mortar, pestle, and other aboriginal implements. The place had doubtless been a burial place of the aborigines.

Records of Napa City.—The "Town of Napa City" was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, approved March 23, 1872. From the minutes of the Board of Trustees we have compiled the following:

The first Board was composed of John Even, J. A. Jackson, T. F. Raney, Henry Fowler, and L. Bruck. The first meeting of the Board was held May 9th. The officers of the Board were: Chairman, L. Bruck; Clerk, S. E. Smith, who was also Treasurer.

May 10th, 1872, Trustee Raney introduced the following motion: "That the trustees of this corporation do not recognize the authority of any contracts made by the Board of Supervisors of Napa county for the supplying of gas for the town of Napa City after the organization of the corporation."

It will be remembered that the Board of Supervisors ordered street lamps to be erected at certain places, and that an order was also promulgated that the sum of nine dollars per month be paid to the gas company. The motion quoted above was the beginning of a war between the city and the gas company, which ultimately resulted in leaving the streets in darkness; and now the stranger arriving in the city after night is sur-

prised to find a place of this size with gasworks within its limits, without a single light throughout its length and breadth.

J. Even introduced the following motion May 10th, 1872: "That the Board of Supervisors of Napa County be requested to turn over to this corporation the engine house, together with any other property paid for by the Napa City Improvement funds." The Board of Supervisors complied with this request.

The second Board of Trustees was composed of the same members as the first. The Chairman of the Board was T. F. Raney; Clerk, J. C. Pierson; Treasurer, C. Haller; City Marshal, Jesse Grigsby, and City Assessor, C. E. Comstock.

Sept. 29, 1873, a Babcock hook and ladder truck was purchased by the city, for which \$950 was paid.

The city officers for 1874 were as follows: Trustees, George N. Cornwell, Z. W. Keyes, H. H. Knapp, Dr. W. W. Stillwagon, and C. H. Allen; Marshal, Thomas Earl; Clerk, John Kean; Chairman of the Board, George N. Cornwell, and City Attorney, G. W. Towle.

August 19, 1874, it was ordered by the Board that William P. Humphreys make a map and establish grades for the streets of the town, and also establish a system of sewerage. The sum of \$2,200 was the price agreed upon for this service.

The officers were the same for 1875 as the year previous, except that S. E. Smith was Clerk and Treasurer.

December 6th, 1875, the office of Chief of Police was filled by the vote of the Board, which resulted in the choice of J. B. Walden.

February 23d, 1876, J. C. Pierson was appointed Clerk and Treasurer vice S. E. Smith, resigned.

A law went into effect in 1876 by which three

members of the old Board should hold over for one year. This was determined by lot, and C. H. Allen, Geo. N. Cornwell, and Dr. W. W. Stillwagon were the ones chosen.

The officers of the city for 1876 were: Trustees for the long term, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff and T. F. Raney, and for the unexpired term of C. H. Allen, S. B. Wilson, and these, together with G. N. Cornwell and Dr. W. W. Stillwagon, formed the Board; Treasurer and Clerk, J. C. Pierson; Marshal and Assessor, Thomas Earl; Attorney, C. B. Towle; Chairman of the Board, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff.

For the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the United States, the Trustees appropriated the sum of \$200.

March 5, 1877, C. B. Seeley was appointed to the position of Clerk and Treasurer, and on the same date H. Fowler was appointed a member of the Board, vice G. N. Cornwell.

The city officers for 1877 were: Trustees, G. Barth, Jos. Henry, W. R. Cooper, Dr. Benj. Shurtleff, and T. F. Raney; Chairman of the Board, Dr. Benj. Shurtleff; Marshal, W. H. Halliday; Clerk and Treasurer, J. N. Wallingford.

The officers for 1878 were: Trustees, Dr. Benj. Shurtleff and J. H. Mallet, elected, and the hold-over members of the previous Board; Marshal, George Allen; Clerk and Treasurer, J. N. Wallingford; Attorney, G. W. Towle.

The officers for 1879 were: Trustees—J. Henry, W. R. Cooper, and Geo. Barth, elected; Marshal, G. W. Allen; Treasurer and Clerk, E. S. Gridley; Chairman of the Board, Dr. Shurtleff.

The officers for 1880 were: Trustees—A. Sampson and H. H. Knapp, elected; Marshal, G. W. Allen; Treasurer and Clerk, J. N. Wallingford; Chairman of the Board, H. H. Knapp.

The officers for 1881 were: Trustees—C. B. Seeley, Dr. E. Haun, and W. W. Thompson, elected; Treasurer and Clerk, T. F. Raney.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

The following acts of the Legislature have reference to Napa City, either specially or generally:

Bridge Across the Napa River.—March 5, 1852, and act was passed to confirm the action of the Court of Sessions of Napa County in relation to granting a franchise to John B. Howell to erect and conduct a toll-bridge across the Napa River. We may state as a matter of history, that this bridge was subsequently purchased by the private contributions of the Napa people, and made a free bridge. Thomas Earl circulated the petition, the late Hon. Nathan Coombs heading the list with \$200.

Wharf at Napa City.—March 9, 1857, a franchise was granted to Brice Grimes to construct a wharf at the foot of Fourth street, in Napa City, said franchise to continue for ten years from date.

Animals at large in Napa City.—April 10, 1862, the following Act was approved: From and after May 1st, 1862, it shall not be lawful for any horses, mules, cows or other horned cattle, goats or hogs, to run at large in the streets of Napa City. April 17, 1863, this act was so modified that any resident or householder in Napa City "may have and let run at large one cow, but he shall be responsible for all damage done by said cow."

Napa City Improvements.—April 1st, 1864, the following Act was approved: The Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized and required at their next meeting, to levy a tax of half of one per cent on each \$100 of the assessed value of all taxable property, both real and personal, in Napa

City and all its additions, which money shall be under the control of the Board of Supervisors, for the purpose of constructing cisterns, for building a truck or engine house, for purchasing new hose for the engine, and for repairing the engine. The Board is authorized to construct one cistern in the Court House yard in Napa City, and pay for the same out of the County fund.

January 24, 1870, an Act was passed as follows: A sum not to exceed \$2,500 shall be set aside by the Board of Supervisors, which shall be employed for the purpose of lighting the streets, and supplying the cisterns with water, and repairing the engine house. The Board may also establish the grade of the streets, and a system of drainage for Napa City.

Incorporation of Napa City.—The Act incorporating the "Town of Napa City" was approved March 23, 1872. February 24, 1874, the city was re-incorporated under the name of City of Napa, the boundaries remaining as before. The Board of Trustees was to be composed of five members, whose remuneration shall be one dollar per year; the pay of the other officers shall be such as the Board may decide upon.

Street Railroad.—It is quite possible that but few of the citizens of Napa now remember that a franchise for a street railroad was ever granted, and it will be news to many of them. It is a fact that on March 8, 1872, a franchise was granted to H. F. Barker, J. Even, A. B. Walker, J. F. Zollner, and E. N. Boynton to construct a railroad in Napa City, beginning at Main Street and running on said street as far as practicable.

ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Cisterns for Napa City.—September 22, 1864, an order of the Board authorizing cisterns con-

structed as follows: at the intersection of First and Brown streets, also at the intersection of Division and Randolph streets, and at the south corner of the Court House square.

Engine House.—The contract for erecting the engine house was let to William Richmond, May 9, 1867, for the sum of \$5,450.00.

WATER FOR THE CITY.

The City of Napa has a perfect system of water works, its large mains being filled from an underground stream two miles away, by means of mammoth steam pumps and a three-million gallon reservoir. The water comes into town with sufficient pressure to guarantee efficiency in the fire department, and the thorough flushing of sewers. The works are owned by a joint stock company, in which citizens generally are interested.

LIBRARY.

The city supports a free library; also good reading rooms are connected with the library. The Council may levy a tax of 10 cents on the \$109 for library purposes.

CHURCHES.

In the early days of Napa, before there were any church edifices, there were several denominations represented which held occasional services in the old Court House. Among these may be mentioned the Congregationalists, Cumberland Presbyterians, Universalists, and Unitarians.

Originally any itinerant preacher who happened along gave a sermon in the court room, and those who desired to hear him attended. Those were the good old days when the first man who arrived at the building would act as janitor, and take a broom and proceed to sweep the floor,

usually covered with discarded quids of tobacco and cigar stumps. If the services were at night, each attendant would bring along a candle, and whatever was left of it, after the service was over, carried it back home. But a wonderful change has occurred since those primitive days, as will be seen by following the rise and progression of the various churches in the pages of this history.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1853, Rev. J. C. Heron was sent from Philadelphia to Napa Valley by the Board of Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church. Accompanied by his wife, he took up his residence with Col. M. D. Ritchie, then living at the head of the Valley, holding services when in Napa, in the old Court House, which formerly stood on the corner of Second and Coombs streets, just west of the Revere House, that building then serving as a hall of justice, a jail and church. The interior of the court room, as it appeared on the Sabbath, is thus vividly described by one of the members of the church, who worshiped there:

"The inside appearance of the court room was rather sorry for a place of worship, especially when the Court had been held there on the preceding day. The furniture of the room consisted of narrow slabs placed on roughly-hewn logs, no work of a drawing knife or plane being visible, which were arranged around three sides of the room for seats. A plain board table and three or four rickety and uncushioned chairs, graced the center of the room, while in front of the judge's stand, on a slightly raised platform, stood a desk. No carpet, no curtains, and no paint or finish of any kind, had been wasted on this public hall. No lamps, or even candle-sticks, were there—empty black bottles, that evidently had done duty

in another capacity—were called into requisition, and held the melting tallow candles, not very erect sometimes, but nevertheless held them. It was the custom for the first attendant, on arriving, to procure a broom and sweep the room, and otherwise arrange for the comfort of the worshippers, and it was not at all an uncommon thing for the timid ones of the congregation, during the service, to be annoyed by the rattling of chairs and other discordant sounds proceeding from the prisoners' apartment."

It was amid such surroundings that the Presbyterian Church of Napa was formed in the fall of 1853. Mr. Herron and family moved to Napa, opened a school, and preached regularly, without any church organization, until January 19, 1855, when the Presbyterian Church was organized, with the following named persons as organizing members: J. M. Hamiton, W. S. Jacks, Hamlet Jacks, Mrs. Anna P. Hamilton, Mrs. Annie L. Jacks, Mrs. Kate A. Gilmore, Mrs. M. L. Ogden, Mrs. C. M. Herron, Mrs. Amelia W. Jacks, Miss S. A. Smith, and Miss S. A. Woodruff. They adopted as their code of faith and rule of practice the Westminster Confession of Faith. J. M. Hamilton was chosen as ruling elder, and J. M. Mansfield, James Lefferts, R. Pierpont, Fred Ogden, W. C. S. Smith as trustees. Rev. J. C. Herron was engaged to fill the pulpit for one year at a salary of \$600. He remained until January 17, 1858, receiving enough during that time from his congregation and the Board of Missions to make his salary amount to \$1200 for the year.

After a proposition being made in the fall of 1857, to introduce instrumental music into the service, to which Mr. Herron made objection, it being contrary to the discipline of that branch of the Church to which he belonged, he offered his

resignation, which was accepted January 17, 1858. The church was without a steady pastor until May 9th of the same year, when Rev. P. V. Veeder, of Sacramento, was called, and began his pastorate on the 16th of that month. The society had, in the meantime, erected a comfortable house of worship on Randolph street, which was built by Mr. J. Howell in the winter of 1857-8, at a cost of three thousand six hundred dollars. Hon. N. Coombs donated the lot on which it was erected.

In 1858 a debt was hanging over the church like an incubus, when the trustees assumed the debt, and assessed themselves one hundred and sixteen dollars each, and freed the church from all liability. Mr. Veeder remained as pastor until July, 1865, when he removed to San Francisco to take charge of the City College there. Rev. Richard Wylie was the next incumbent, but ill-health compelled his retirement for a time, when his place was taken by Rev. James Wylie until his return on Nov. 17, 1871, when he resumed his duties. May 18, 1864, the church was self supporting. Of the original members, only one remains, Genl. W. S. Jacks.

In 1874 the church was incorporated, and on May 30th plans for a new church were executed by Daley & Eisen, and adopted, and on July 9, 1874, a contract for the new church building was let to J. W. Batchelor, of Vallejo. The cornerstone was laid August 20th on that year, with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. The contract price for the building was \$17,375, and the painting cost \$1,700.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. S. D. Simonds is said to have been the first Methodist preacher who visited and preached in Napa Valley. This was in 1851. In 1852 Rev. J.

Brier was sent to this Valley by the Californian Conference, and was succeeded after the close of the year by Rev. E. A. Hazen. Napa Circuit then embraced the whole of Napa valley, Suisun Valley, and much territory besides. Mr. Hazen collected money and built the first parsonage in Napa City. The house was erected on a lot given to the Methodist Episcopal Church by Mr. Nathan Coombs, and embraced what is now the corner of Second and Randolph streets. This was afterwards sold and the present site purchased. Mr. Hazen was reappointed in 1854, the Conference being held in February. At that time worship was held in a building erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians, which was the first church house built in Napa City. It has been used as a paint shop, and still stands, a dingy relic of the early days of Napa. In 1855 Revs. James Corwin and J. J. Cleveland were appointed to the Napa Circuit. The year following Mr. Corwin was reappointed, with Rev. Calvin Anderson as colleague.

In 1857 Sonoma and Napa City were united and called Sonoma Circuit, with Rev. James Corwin in charge. During that year Mr. Corwin built a saw mill on what was known as the Kellogg ranch, hauled his lumber to town and built the first Methodist Church house in Napa City, which was dedicated June, 1858. The Conference was held this year in September, at which time Napa City was made a station, with Rev. Dr. Morrow in charge. In 1859 Rev. Wm. B. May was appointed preacher in charge. During that year a good parsonage was built. Mr. May was reappointed the following year, and he was followed by Rev. Nelson Reasoner. Rev. P. L. Haynes was appointed to succeed Mr. Reasoner, and remained two years.

In 1864 Rev. W. J. Maclay was appointed to Napa station. A few days after his arrival the parsonage caught fire from an adjoining building and was consumed, with its entire contents, including the church records. Mr. Maclay was appointed to this charge for three successive years, during which time the present church house and parsonage was built at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, on the site of the former building. The old church house was sold to the colored people and removed to its present position, and the present house dedicated in August, 1867. Rev. D. A. Dryden succeeded Mr. Maclay. In 1868, J. L. Trefren was appointed Mr. Dryden's successor, and was reappointed to the charge the year following. He was followed by Rev. Wesley Dennett for two years. Rev. T. S. Dann was appointed Mr. Dennett's successor in 1872, and September, 1873, Rev. S. Bowers was appointed. In September, 1874, Rev. W. R. Gober was sent to Napa and remained three years. In September, 1877, Rev. E. S. Todd was detailed to this field until September, 1880, when Rev. A. J. Wells received the appointment.

The first Methodist class ever organized in this city consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Squibb, Mrs. Judge Horrell, Mrs. Judge Hartson, Mrs. John Horrell, and Mrs. Dr. Stillwagon.

The first Methodist Sunday school in Napa City was organized in 1858; Rev. Dr. Morrow superintendent, and Mrs. Judge Horrell assistant superintendent. Mr. Morrow and Mrs. Horrell visited from house to house, and secured the attendance of twenty-one children on the day of organization. This number was largely increased before the end of the year. The following gentlemen have acted as superintendents: Rev. Dr. Morrow, J. E. Pond, D. Squibb, J. F. Lamdin, W. S. Turner,

T. Smith, A. Taylor, Mr. Oliver, F. A. Sawyer, J. R. Coe, B. F. Sawyer, and W. C. Damon.

Christ (Episcopal) Church.—The following historical sketch was kindly furnished by Rector Rev. W. Leacock:

The parish of Christ Church was organized Sunday, August 29th, 1858. A meeting was held with Rev. F. C. Ewer, of Grace Church, San Francisco, in the chair and Thos. P. Stoney as Secretary, and the following declaration signed:

We, whose names are hereunto affixed being desirous of establishing the Protestant Episcopal Church in this place, do consent to be governed by the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and by the constitution and canons of this diocese. R. D. Hopkins, James McNeil, E. B. Gibbs, R. T. Montgomery, J. B. Smith, A. Coles, Richard Dudding, James Lefferts, C. M. Nichols, Thos. P. Stoney, C. W. Langdon, A. I. Donzel, J. L. Egleston, C. B. Eaton, George Fairfield, Wells Kilburn.

The first vestry was composed of Richard Dudding, R. D. Hopkins, Wardens; James Lefferts, Thos. P. Stoney, Wells Kilburn, James McNeil, R. T. Montgomery, Vestrymen.

September 13, 1858, Bishop Kip gave his canonical consent to the organization. At a regular meeting of the Vestry in September, 1858, the Rev. E. W. Hagar, was called as Rector, who entered upon his duties on Easter Sunday, 1859. Mr. Hagar resigned and Rev. Wm. Goodwin took charge of the parish in December, 1859. On February 28th, 1860, a building lot eighty feet square was purchased from Richard Dudding for the sum of \$400, Messrs. Hopkins and Sterling, being appointed a building committee, reported a plan and specifications. The contract for building was given to John Horrell.

The making of the pews was given to Messrs. White & Bradts; pulpit and altar to Barnes Bros. The building was ready for use in 1861. Rev. A. S. Nicholson, was Rector for a year and a half, till the summer of 1868. The Associate Mission and College Faculty of St. Augustine at Benicia, supplied services after Mr. Nicholson resigned. The summer of 1871, the Rev. William Leacock of Louisiana, after officiating for three months, took charge of the parish and following him as Rectors from 1874 to 1880, were the Rev. George D. Silliman, Walter H. Moore and R. H. Kline. November 1880, the Rev. W. Leacock assumed charge. The value of the church property at that time was —church, \$3,000; lot, \$1,000; school building, \$800.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This denomination was organized in Napa as the "Baptist Church of Napa," on the 18th day of August, 1860, with some eighteen members. Rev. J. B. Morse, Pastor; John Lawley and L. W. Williams were chosen Deacons, and Lyman Chapman as Treasurer, and Thos. B. Coghill as Clerk. The brick church at the junction of Franklin street and College avenue, was then built. Rev. Morse was here six months when he was followed by Rev. Lyman Carpenter. This gentleman's pastorate extended over a period of four years. Rev. G. W. Ford, succeeded him in November, 1865, and served as pastor until 1873, when he resigned. Rev. J. E. Barnes took charge early in 1874. During his pastorate there occurred a division in the church, one party with Rev. Barnes as leader, purchased the old Presbyterian building, and moved it to its present site, April 4, 1786; and it was dedicated as the First Baptist Church. In 1876, Rev. Barnes was succeeded by Rev. J. A.

Gray on February 2d, of that year. During his stay the original society was reunited as one body again, under the old name, he was succeeded the same year by Rev. H. A. Sawtillé, when he received a call from one of the Eastern States, and the pulpit was filled by H. H. Rhee's of Southbridge, Massachusetts.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (Catholic) CHURCH.

On September 20th, 1856, the lot on which this church building now stands was donated to Bishop Alemany by Geo. N. Cornwell. The old brick building was erected in 1858, and dedicated by Bishop Alemany, November 6th, 1859. The first pastor was the Rev. Father Rousche, assisted by Rev. Father Larkin. In June, 1860, Rev. Father Deyaert took charge of the parish, and so remained until his death, January 1st, 1876, at the age of 58 years. He was a man much beloved by his parishioners and his death was greatly mourned by them. Through his labors the church was furnished and the lands adjoining owned by the church made into beautiful grounds.

Rev. Father Mulville was the next pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. Father M. D. Slattery, November 20th, 1877.

On the 7th day of January, 1881, the new Catholic church in Napa City was begun under the supervision of Father Slattery.

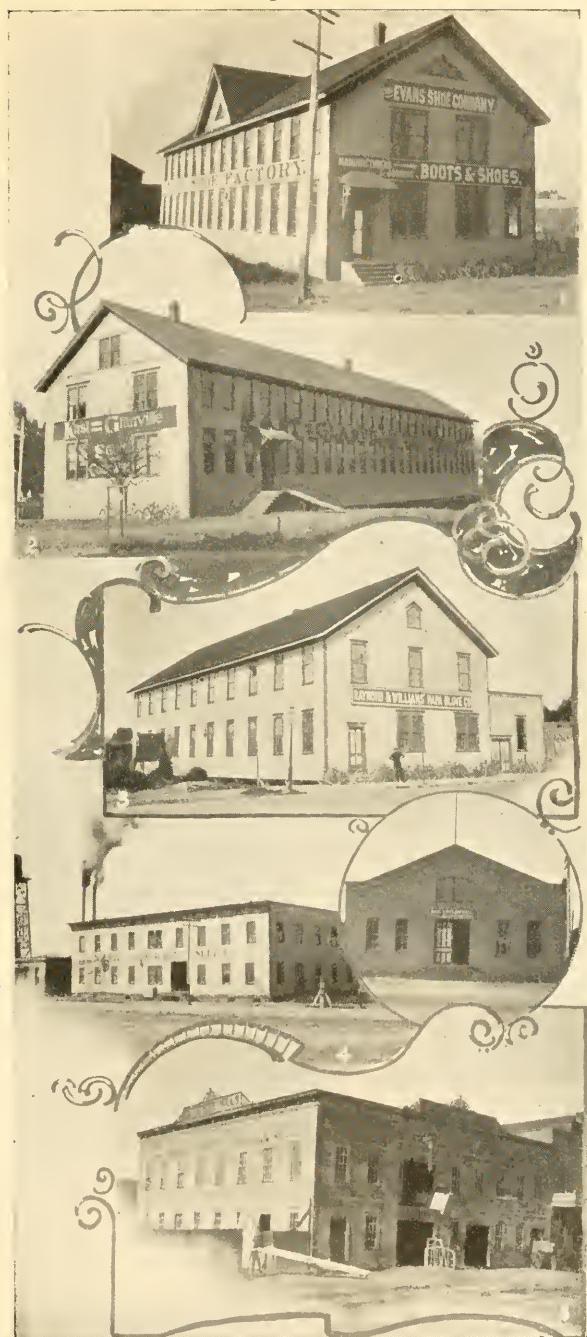
On March 1st, the corner stone was laid by Most Rev. Alemany, Bishop of this diocese, celebrated by all the ritual which the Roman Catholic church uses on such occasions.

NAPA AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

Napa is destined to be one of the most important manufacturing centers in the State. If the best of reasons cannot be assigned in support of

this statement then let us be classed on the side of error. In the first place, the distance from San Francisco is only about forty miles. It has a splendid railway service as well as a first class steamer line making daily trips to and from the metropolis. Freight service over these rail and water lines is so cheap that nothing is left to be desired from the most erratic pessimist. No better evidence can be adduced of Napa's advantages over San Francisco than to simply state that several of the large manufacturing institutions of the latter place have already made the change to the city of Napa. Among them are the Williams & Raymond Glove factory, employing about one hundred hands; Kast's Shoe factory is another of the big metropolitan concerns that have lately located here, bringing their machinery and a large force of trained factory men. Their pay roll will run above one hundred men. The woollen mills; two large tanneries, planing mill, foundry, machine shop; several large canneries; marble works, etc. These progressive lines testify to the merits of this county as a center for various lines of industry.

Now, why are the large concerns moving away from the metropolis? Two good reasons are known, either of which might be sufficient; one is "lower rents for employees and second, lower taxation for the employer. Third, cheap freight rates to the city over rail and water lines. Napa has no expensive institutions to support by over taxing her people or large industries. The city is economically managed, the officials are honest and in this way no exacting or needless drains are made on the City Treasurer whereby if a contrary condition of affairs existed, the city would be obliged to make its collecting policy a vigorous one and by imitating the bay city, drive her wage



producers from her midst. Now that the way is broken, it will be no rash claim to state that in ten years more the county seat of this county will contain more than a dozen of the largest manufacturing concerns on this coast in addition to those already located here.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Less than a third of a century ago there was not a public school in Napa county. Private schools were first organized, but the public system soon came into practical use. Among the private schools of those early days, the principal was the Napa Female Seminary, opened in October, 1857, by J. C. Herron. As late as March, 1862, we find the private school used exclusively. An academy for boys was conducted by Rev. P. V. Veeder. Since that time a great advance has been made in the public school system.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

This school was completed in 1870. The lower story contains two rooms 26x38, one recitation room 15x25, two cloak rooms 8x6 and a hall 16x22. In this hall is a double stairway leading to the second story. There are also in this hall conveniences for washing. The second story is divided into two main school rooms, each 26x38, with recitation and cloak rooms as on the first floor. The ceiling of the first floor is fourteen feet high and that of the second story thirteen feet in the clear. On the center of the roof stands a cupola eleven feet square and sixteen feet high, upon which stands a bell tower six feet square and sixty-four feet above the ground. The total cost of this building was \$12,600.

THE SOUTH CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

This is an elegant structure, costing \$25,000, and was completed in 1889.

This commodious structure contains ten rooms, and at present has on its rolls over 400 pupils. It is a monument to the enterprise and thrift of this growing city and shows the esteem in which education is held by the people.

THE NORTH PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

Was completed in 1894, and is a credit to the city and county, and a compliment to the skill of the builders. It is two stories high and contains six large, airy rooms. The building is surrounded by a park; the grounds are level and covered with a velvet green lawn. It is the most attractive school ground in the city, and a fitting place to gather the children together to commence the impress of education on their young minds.

THE NAPA HIGH SCHOOL

Is now housed in the neat structure formerly the "Napa Seminary Building."

It is surrounded by large, spacious grounds with sufficient isolation to warrant that security from disturbing noises, so necessary and important to successful study.

It contains three large rooms, well arranged to afford comfort and convenience for the prosecution of study. The present attendance is eighty scholars, which means that great interest is being given to higher education in Napa county.

NAPA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Is beautifully situated in Napa city, on a high point of land, commanding a fine view of the

town and surrounding country. The campus of five acres was purchased by Mr. A. H. Hamm, who erected the main building. The college building is a brick structure, four stories high, containing chapel, recitation rooms, dining room, and parlor, besides private rooms for the gentlemen boarders, all well supplied with conveniences for warming and ventilation.

This school opened in 1860, with Mr. Hamm as proprietor and principal. A little less than a year after this, the Rev. W. S. Turner, A. M., a graduate of Wesleyan University, purchased the property. For nearly seven years the school was prosperous and had a good patronage. Mr. Turner's arduous duties were too much for his strength, and he was compelled to seek a change of labor. He leased the school to Mr. Smith, who conducted it for about one year, after which it was closed for some time, until it was purchased by six citizens, viz: Hon. C. Hartson, G. Fellows, N. Coombs, A. W. Norton, G. Linn, and H. Fowler. These gentlemen greatly improved the building, added the porches, covered the walls with cement, and finished the fourth story. In August, 1870, it was purchased by the Californian Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Conference elected a board of fifteen trustees, the articles of incorporation are dated November 22d, 1870.

In January of 1871, the school was opened with Professor T. C. George, A. M., as principal, with four assistants. Professor George acted as principal until June of 1874, when he resigned in order to rest and regain his health. The school prospered under his management, and was well patronized.

Professor L. L. Rodgers, M. A., was next elected principal. During his administration of three

years, two new buildings were erected, the principal's cottage and the ladies' hall.

In July, of 1877, Professor A. E. Lasher, A. M., of New York State, was elected. During the vacation of 1878, the buildings were refurnished and put in good order. A commercial department was organized, and a room on the first floor furnished for this department. During the vacation of the next year extensive improvements were made in new buildings and repairs. The growing commercial department demanded more room, and a fine building for the use of the primary department was erected. A fine gymnasium and tank house were built. Water pipes were laid to the different buildings, and on the front campus. Bath rooms were also made in each of the buildings. In the spring of 1880, the grounds were tastefully laid out in drives, walks, grass plats, shrubs and flowers and to-day no grounds in the city are more attractive or inviting. The institute has a faculty of nine experienced teachers, each chosen with special reference to his department. There are five regular courses of study and seven distinct departments. A diploma is given to students completing the course and passing the examination. The school has a most excellent library, which is read and used for daily reference. No school of similar grade on the coast has as much fine apparatus for illustrating the principles of the sciences. The first class graduated in 1874, and each year the alumni has been increased.

The institute was one of the first schools on the Coast to proclaim its belief in co-education. More than two thousand students have received instruction in its halls since its opening.

NAPA COUNTY.

THE NAPA LADIES' SEMINARY.

Was established under the auspices of Miss Harris, and conducted by her as principal for a term of four years. After her resignation the school was conducted by Miss Maria S. McDonald, through whose untiring energy it increased yearly in numbers from home and abroad. Miss McDonald assumed the position in 1864 and conducted the institution for five years. After the death of Miss Maria S. McDonald, which occurred in 1869, her sister, Miss Sarah F. McDonald, assumed the active management and retained the same for ten years, when she was succeeded by her nephew, who resigned after two years, May 25th, 1881.

The Seminary was then taken charge of by Prof. D. W. Hanna, M. A., who, with his wife and daughter, have had large experience in this class of work. In 1882, the year opened with a large increased attendance, about reaching the limit; the grounds are beautiful, having a large fountain in the front yard, bath rooms renewed and gas extended throughout all the buildings, and every effort made to increase the efficiency of the school, which money can procure and brains can devise.

The Napa Ladies' Seminary and Napa College have ceased to exist, though not for lack of support, but for business reasons they were consolidated with similar institutions at other points in this State.

NEWSPAPER BIOGRAPHY.

Under this head the Napa Daily Gazette published the following: "The first newspaper published in Napa city, was the Napa County Reporter, by A. J. Cox, in 1856. The next was the Week-

ly Herald, in 1858, which ran but a short time as a Democratic paper and then died. Next came the Napa Sun, a small weekly paper by A. J. Cox, in 1859, which lingered but a short time. In 1861 the Pacific Echo, published by Alex. Montgomery, came upon the stage. It was run as a Democratic paper of the secession caste of sentiment until the assassination of President Lincoln, when it wisely folded up its tent and quietly stole away. In 1883 the Napa Register made its appearance, published by Horrell and Strong as a Republican paper. In 1866, the Daily Reporter was started by Lank Higgins and Frank A. Leach; Higgins withdrew, leaving the management to Leach & Gregg, and they managed very successfully for about a year. They then sought a better field, and moved to Vallejo, and established the Chronicle. And last, but not least, comes the Daily Morning Gazette, an independent paper, started March 1st, 1870, by L. S. Barnes & Co., with W. J. Bowman, editor."

The Register copies the above and then adds: "This biography is very well as far as it goes, but it is incomplete, as it omits the Napa Times, and to mention several newspaper men who have had quite as much to do with the papers of Napa county as the persons named, and perhaps a little more than either of them, or all of them put together. It would seem to me that a newspaper biography of Napa county without the name of R. T. Montgomery and that of Mason D. Brownson, must be about as deficient as Hamlet with the ghost left out, or Paradise Lost without the devil. These men have probably performed more newspaper head and hand work than all the rest combined. R. T. Montgomery became half owner of the Reporter in 1856, a few months after its establishment by Mr. Cox. The paper was then a small affair of four columns.

"The material consisted of four small fonts of type, (second hand); an old Washington hand press, whose platen was 14x17 inches; the whole scarcely more than a dray load, and the paper was in articulo mortis, without patronage or support. Indeed, it could hardly claim to be a fully established newspaper until the firm of Montgomery & Cox purchased new material and enlarged the paper, began to publish it regularly instead of semi-occasionally, and made it a newspaper instead of a sheet more than half full of dead advertisements, which no one ever read or paid for. Not until February 1857, did the Reporter command anything like a decent circulation or even make its expenses; from that time may be dated its prosperity and influence as a public journal.

"In April, 1857, Lank Higgins began his apprenticeship under Montgomery & Cox, and remained in the office until 1860. On the 6th of September, 1858, Mr. Cox left the concern, and, in connection with Frank Farrell, since deceased, started the Napa City Semi-Weekly Sun, which was published less than six weeks. Mr. Cox removed to Sonoma county, which ended his experience with Napa city journalism. Mr. Montgomery, in connection with M. D. Brownson, A. M. Parry and J. I. Horrell, as printers and co-editors, continued to publish the Reporter until October, 1863, when it passed into the hands of Miner & Higgins, and finally, the latter became sole proprietor. Mr. Brownson was connected with the paper for more than five years, and was recognized as an able contributor to its columns. In 1870 he was still doing yeoman's service on the Daily Vallejo Chronicle. At the same date Mr. Parry was editor and publisher of the Independent at Eureka, in Humboldt county."

THE NAPA REGISTER.

The first number of the Napa Register was issued August 10th, 1863; J. I. Horrell was its founder. In October of the same year, L. Hoxie Strong became associated with Mr. Horrell in its publication.

Death of the senior partner dissolved this firm, and January 2d, 1864, N. E. White (now and for many years on the editorial staff of the Sacramento Record-Union) bought an interest in the paper and R. T. Montgomery was installed as editor. This management lasted until April 28th, 1866, when Mr. Montgomery came into full possession of the property. He remained at the helm until November, 1867, when the paper was turned over to an association, Mr. Montgomery being retained as editor. In January, 1868, Mr. N. E. White became again editor and proprietor. Three months later he turned the plant over to Mr. Montgomery and he sold the plant to R. D. Hopkins and John M. Coghlan (later member of Congress), the business being conducted under the firm name of R. D. Hopkins & Co., until October 29th, 1870, when G. M. Francis, its present publisher, purchased Mr. Coghlan's half interest, shortly after enlarging the paper to 32 columns.

February 10th, 1873, G. W. Henning, in like manner succeeded Mr. Hopkins as half owner.

May 17th, 1873, Charles A. Gardner succeeded Mr. Henning; January 9th, 1875, Mr. Gardner sold to S. M. Tool; May 8th, 1875, Mr. Francis purchased Mr. Tool's interest and was alone in the management of the paper to December, 1876, when H. S. Spalding bought a half interest in the property. This partnership continued until February 1st, 1881, when Mr. Francis again became sole proprietor, and since that date has been edit-

NAPA COUNTY.

or and owner. The Register is, and always has been, a staunch Republican paper. It is issued from one of the best and most modern equipped offices in this State.

THE DAILY REPORTER

Was not the first daily paper issued in Napa city. The Napa Daily Advertiser was the first, started by R. T. Montgomery, on the 22d day of September, 1866; but the publisher had the sagacity to abandon it after two issues. The Reporter was the first paper published in Napa county, the first issue being on the 4th of July, 1856, by A. J. Cox; R. T. Montgomery became joint proprietor the following December, and in February next, new material was bought. When the paper was first started Napa had neither business or population to support it.

During the first six months it had a sickly existence. It was a small sheet of four columns, with two pages constantly filled with dead advertisements. The subscription list in 1857 did not contain twenty paying subscribers. The office was a rickety old shanty about 18 feet square, next below the American Hotel on Main street, it was neither ceiled, plastered nor papered, and the floor was of rough lumber, with cracks an inch wide. In the roof was a large hole, apparently left for a flue or chimney, through which the rain descended in torrents. There were no windows, except a couple of sashes nailed securely to the wall. It was with great difficulty in the winter, even when wood was obtainable, that the place could be kept warm enough to work in, and it often happened that wood could not be had at any price, in consequence of the horrible condition of the roads. In the winter of 1856-7, the publisher paid \$5.00 for as much as

filled the box of a buggy. It was hauled less than twenty rods and the seller got "stalled" on Main street, buggy and horse sinking in the mud, and it cost him more in "treats" than the price of the wood to get the outfit on terra firma. The editorial lodging room was in the garret, and an iron bedstead and a few blankets comprised the entire furniture.

The material was on a par with the building. It consisted, all told, of a Washington hand press, foolscap size, with a platen 14x17 inches, on which the paper was printed, one page at a time. There was no jobbing outfit whatever. This press is now in the possession of the Sonoma Pioneers; was brought to San Francisco from Mexico, at the close of the war, and taken by Mr. Cox to Sonoma, where it was used three years in printing the Sonoma Bulletin. He then moved it to Vallejo, and in the fall of 1855, in connection with Dr. E. B. Eaton, published the Vallejo Bulletin for a few weeks. In June, 1856, he brought it to Napa, where the Reporter was printed on it until February, 1857, when a new press was purchased, and the office removed to the corner of Third and Main streets, where Hartson's brick building now stands. On the 6th of September, 1858, Mr. Cox left the Reporter, and in the division of the material, the old press fell to his share, and was used for three months by Cox & Farrell in publishing the Semi-Weekly Sun. Shortly afterwards Mr. Cox removed his office to Healdsburg and used the same press in printing the Review, of that place. Thence the press went to Lakeport, Lake county, and did service in printing one or two political papers, each of which died a natural death. Probably its labors are now at an end, as in the hands of the Pioneer Association it will be kept as a relic of the olden times.

Of this press, R. T. Montgomery says: "The writer (himself), has earned many a thousand dollars, and performed many a hard day's work upon it, in the days of high prices, when very common cards and bill-heads were three dollars per hundred, and small sheet posters were thirty dollars per hundred."

The Reporter was started as an independent paper, and took no part in politics until the great split occurred in the Democratic party on the Kansas question, when it became the advocate of the principles of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Montgomery, in connection with M. D. Brownson, A. M. Parry, and J. I. Horrell, continued to publish the paper till October, 1863, it being under their management, a supporter of the Lincoln administration, and an advocate of the principles of the Union party. At this date it passed into the hands of Miner & Higgins, and finally into the hands of Lank Higgins alone. The political character of the paper was changed and it became a vehement opposer of the Lincoln administration. In the winter of 1870, it was sold to W. F. Henning, who still continued it as a Democratic paper. In October, 1871, R. T. Montgomery purchased the establishment. Soon C. A. Menefee became a partner, and in August following, became sole proprietor. Shortly after this a half interest was sold to A. A. R. Nutting, and the paper was published under the firm name of C. A. Menefee & Co. During this administration the Daily Reporter was established, and still continues to be issued in the morning.

In 1875, Captain G. W. Gift, purchased an interest in the paper and continued its management until he died in 1878. The paper was then conducted by his wife, with John Walden as editor and business manager and was very successful.

There was also a fine job printing department connected with it.

NAPA HERALD.

In 1858 the Napa City Herald first made its appearance. It was owned by a stock company, comprising the most influential Democrats in the county, and was a strong advocate of President Buchanan's administration and human slavery. J. D. Lillard, a young lawyer from Kentucky was its first editor. He was succeeded by Wm. H. Townes and Thomas J. Tucker, but it died for want of patronage; the outfit then fell into the hands of Frank Farrell and J. Wallace Higgins, who tried to win out by calling it the Napa Times, but in a few months it passed out.

THE ECHO.

July 20th, 1861, Alexander Montgomery commenced the publication of the Napa Echo, which opposed the administration of President Lincoln and every measure to subdue the Southern rebellion. It died the day after the assassination of President Lincoln.

NAPA DAILY AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

J. I. Horrell, on August 10, 1863, started the Napa Valley Register; in October L. Hoxie Strong became interested, but his death a few weeks later left the founder of the sheet in sole management; January 2, 1864, Mr N. E. White bought an interest and the named changed to Napa Register; on February 6th, White became sole owner and R. T. Montgomery, editor; on April 28, 1866, Mr. Montgomery came into full possession and continued so until 1867, the office was turned over to an association, with Mr.

Montgomery as editor; the association sold again to Mr. White and Mr. White to Mr. Montgomery, who sold out to R. D. Hopkins and John M. Coghlan, October 30, 1869; on October 29th, 1870, G. M. Francis purchased Mr. Coghlan's interest, the paper was then enlarged to thirty-two columns; G. W. Henning was purchaser of Hopkins' half interest, and May 17, 1873, Chas. A. Gardner bought Henning out, and he sold to S. M. Tool; May 8, 1875, Mr. Francis became sole owner. The Register started as a Republican paper and has ever advocated those principles and has been, as it is to this day, a credit to the enterprising owner and the community it serves.

ROBERT T. MONTGOMERY,

The pioneer journalist of Napa city, was born in Richmond, Va. He was apprenticed to the printers' trade and followed it all his days, from the case to the tripod. In the latter position he was at his best, and in it he did a work in Napa city that will be hard to excel. His was a massive mind, with a quick perception and good language; his expressions were chaste and his teaching always inculcated pure moral sentiments. He knew what was meant by the term gentleman, and when himself was such. He came to California in 1853, and taught school until 1856, when he connected himself with the press. June 10, 1857, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Cox, sister of his partner. The paper was printed in red ink to commemorate that event. Poor Montgomery! No man was capable of holding higher or prouder position, social or intellectual than he, but none suffered themselves to fall lower. What a temperance lecture. The demon alcohol possessed him, and drove him from every thing a man holds dear in this life, to a vagrant's death in the county.

hospital, on the charity of the people who had seen him in all the glory of his intellectual manhood.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Yount Lodge, No. 12, F. and A. M., was organized January 24, 1851, with the following charter members: W. D. Deering, J. M. Small, M. T. McClellan, W. W. Stillwagon, George C. Yount, Joseph Mount, B. Vines, Thomas Chapman, J. M. Moody, M. H. N. Kendig.

The officers U. D. were: W. D. Deering, W. M.; J. M. Small, S. W.; M. T. McClellan, J. W.; W. W. Stillwagon, Secretary, and George C. Yount Treasurer. Charter granted May 15th, 1851.

The following named members have filled the position of W. M.: M. D. Deering, J. M. Small, J. H. Seawell, Wesley Vaughn, Ed. McGarry, J. M. Dudley, Robert Crouch, H. H. Knapp, W. B. Carlton, F. M. Hackett, T. J. Tucker, Ralph Ellis, Wm. Bradford, F. E. Johnson, C. R. Gritman, J. M. Crow, F. N. Giles, A. J. Hull, P. S. King, D. S. Kyser, N. Marble, and J. B. Stevens, P. G. M.

In 1900, the lodge had 92 members. The names of the officers for 1900 are: E. Bonsall, W. M.; F. M. Williams, S. W.; W. A. Bailey, J. W.; E. D. Beard, Treasurer; I. J. Herron, Secretary; A.M. Macenaig, S. D.; J. W. Parker, J. D.; E. W. Hottel, Marshal; D. A. Dunlap, Steward; J. A. Cain, Steward; M. H. Davis, Tyler; Auditing Committee: H. H. Knapp, G. W. Strohl and F. N. Giles.

NAPA CHAPTER, R. A. M.

Napa Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., was organized U. D., November 10, 1860, with the following charter members:

H. A. Gaston, H. H. Knapp, M. L. Haas, O. A. Peck, E. E. Harvey, W. B. May, D. Spencer, G. C. Yount, W. W. Stillwagon, and F. B. Gilmore. The first officers were: H. A. Gaston, H. P.; D. Spencer, K.; G. C. Yount, S.; H. H. Knapp, C. of H.; W. B. May, P. S.; M. L. Haas, R. A. K.; W. W. Stillwagon, G. M. of third Vail; F. B. Gilmore, G. M. of Second Vail. The following members have held the position of H. P.: H. A. Gaston, H. H. Knapp, P. G. H. P.; R. Crouch, R. Ellis, W. Bradford, C. R. Gritman.

The following is the list of the officers for 1900, Napa Commandery, No. 34, Knights Templar:

Sir George Washington Strohl, Commander; Sir George Edmond Goodman, Generalissimo; Sir Bethuel Merritt Newcomb, Capt. General; Sir Henry Martin Meacham, Senior Warden; Sir Daniel Sterling Kyser, Junior Warden; Sir Alton Levant Williams, Prelate; Sir Theodore Roosevelt Parker, Recorder; Sir James Mason, Standard Bearer; Sir James Edgar Beard, Sword Bearer; Sir Eli Washington Hottel, Warden; Sir Morrow Henry Davis, Sentinel; Sir William Sewell Wells, First Guard; Sir Louis Napoleon Buttner, Second Guard; Sir Eli McYork, Third Guard.

Number of members 39.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.**NAPA LODGE, NO. 18, I. O. O. F.**

Was organized November 26, 1853, with the following charter members: J. D. Stetenius, D.

Mounett, Robert Hopkins, E. A. Hazen, J. H. Watterson, D. C. Tripp. The list of N. G.'s so far obtainable is as follows: C. Page, J. H. Watterson, G. N. Cornwell, J. M. Dudley, J. M. Wilson, T. Earl, R. D. Hopkins, J. Cosgrove, R. T. Montgomery, J. Horrell, J. Butler, P. Huntsinger, W. H. Clark, A. B. Walker, G. N. Tuthill, J. Salmunson, J. C. Pierson, G. F. Deevies, L. M. Corwin, I. Israelsky, W. W. Pendegast, J. N. Reynolds, W. R. Brown, E. N. Boynton, C. B. Clifford, A. Sampson, R. N. Steere, A. G. Boggs, H. L. Amstutz, Robert Clark, H. T. Barker, W. Laughlin, L. Chapman, Z. W. Keyes, D. R. McLennan, P. T. Gomer, H. Christiansen, C. Levansaler, E. W. Hottel, J. N. Wallingford, T. M. Moody, D. Smith, J. W. Ward, Jr.; J. A. Kane, J. F. Hottel, D. S. Keiser, J. B. Newman.

The lodge own a splendid two-story, brick building on Main street, which was erected in 1877. The lot is 44x90, and cost \$5,000. The building, 44x80, cost \$12,000. The lower story is used for stores, and the upper one for lodge purposes. The lodge room is 36x56, with twenty-foot ceiling, and is handsomely furnished.

LIVE OAK ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., NO. 40

Was organized April 29, 1879, with the following charter members: J. N. Reynolds, L. Chapman, E. Biggs, A. B. Walker, E. N. Boynton, W. R. Brown, H. Christiansen, T. R. Parke, J. P. Clark.

The first officers were: J. N. Reynolds, C. P.; W. R. Brown, H. B.; A. B. Walker, S. W.; L. Chapman, J. W.; E. N. Boynton, Scribe; E. Biggs, Treasurer. The following members have served as C. P.: J. N. Reynolds, A. B. Walker, L. Chapman, J. C. Pierson, E. N. Boynton, C. Pearceh, J.

O. Shafer, E. W. Hottel, C. Levansaler, Theo. Ellis, C. E. Keifer, J. F. Hottel, H. Christiansen, T. M. Moody, J. C. Rowley, F. Salmini, A. Muller, G. Bustelli, E. Biggs.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Napa Lodge, No. 1,897, K. of H., was organized November 28, 1879, with the following charter members: J. H. Boke, F. L. Coombs, Levi Coombs, T. V. Chadbourne, T. H. Epley, L. H. Fowler, G. W. Fraser, C. R. Gritman, H. C. Gesford, Ed. Grogan, Z. W. Garfield, J. H. P. Gedge, E. Hamm, J. W. Hostetler, F. M. Hackett, B. C. Hartson, Wm. Imrie, H. Jansen, J. F. Lamdin, T. Lane, O. P. Meyers, F. A. McDonald, T. McBain, J. C. Noyes, T. R. Parker, I. N. Pearson, A. J. Raney, J. T. Smith, Geo. C. Shurtleff, M. L. Stillwagon, A. D. Stockford, J. P. Trubody, J. T. Vanderlip, J. W. Ward, Jr., C. M. Walker, G. A. Wright, W. West and J. N. Wallingford.

INDEPENDENT ORDER of GOOD TEMPLARS

Lodge No. 36, was in working order April, 1861, with the following officers: Samuel Heald, W. C. T.; J. M. Hamilton, W. V. T.; V. J. Van Dorn, W. S.; Miss L. A. Willett, W. T.; Martha C. Heald, W. F. S.; G. W. Carter, W. M.; Rev. P. V. Veeder, W. Ch.; D. B. McGee, W. I. G.; and R. T. Montgomery, W. O. G.

AQUA PURA LODGE, NO. 111, I. O. G. T.

Was organized November 3, 1879, by Levy Le-land, Grand Lecturer, with the following charter members: James Mason, Ida Dennison, J. Moody, A. T. Stanley, F. Harris, Z. E. Rowell, S. R. Dick-ey, Flora L. Allen, E. H. Dennison, Millie Harris, M. Storey, O. Pye, J. Davis, A. Chapman, Mrs.

Chapman, R. B. Todd, Stella Kerfoot, Margaret McCaskell, and J. A. White.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 23, K. of P., was organized August 6th, 1873, with the following charter members:

D. M. McClure, J. F. Pugh, J. Kean, R. M. Swain, W. Bradford, G. Bustelli, S. Reinertsen, C. A. Menefee, K. Gudmundsen, H. Christiansen, E. Lane, J. S. Howland, C. J. Carlsen, N. L. Nielsen, W. Overdick, R. N. Steere, J. Musburger, L. N. Zubric, M. Begelspacher, A. Muller, J. W. Sharp, R. H. Daley, I. Gilchrist, L. N. Parsons, G. W. Lawrence, F. M. Sherwood, J. J. Martin, I. Fancher, E. Newfelder, W. H. Parsons, and L. M. Corwin.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Fortuna Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., was organized December 21st, 1877, with the following charter members: C. R. Gritman, J. W. Ward, Jr., E. H. Bragg, E. S. Gridley, E. P. Mitchell, A. D. Stockford, C. H. Wilson, D. A. Fraser, T. McBain, J. Mitchell, C. Stuart, and J. W. Hostetler.

FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD.

Napa Lodge, No. 131, of the Fraternal Brotherhood, organized June 21st, 1900; meet first and third Thursdays of each month at Masonic Temple Hall.

Fraternal insurance is of very ancient origin, but it is only within recent years that it has been developed upon a basis that guarantees stability. The age of experiment has passed and co-operative insurance is now so firmly and securely established that failure is impossible. Profiting by the experience of other similar societies.

768
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President, A. J. Kahn; Past President, William Harlan; Vice-President, Addie M. Powers; Chaplain, Augusta Collins; Secretary, Mary S. Boggs; Treasurer, Theo. F. Willsey; Medical Examiner, Dr. A. J. Kahn; M. at A., Rosie Fisher; Sergt., James Fisher; I. D., Richard Schulz; O. D., Claud Harris.

INDUSTRIES.

SAWYER TANNING CO.

The tannery business now conducted by the Sawyer Tanning Company, was started in a small way, on the site now occupied by the concern, by French A. Sawyer, in 1869. The following year B. F. Sawyer joined him and in 1872 they associated with them A. W. Norton, the firm name being B. F. Sawyer & Company.

In 1879, B. F. Sawyer died and the following year the concern was reorganized under the same name and style with French A. Sawyer, A. W. Norton, S. E. Holden and Emanuel Manasee as partners. This partnership continued until 1886, when the business was incorporated under the name and style of the Sawyer Tanning Company, with S. E. Holden, President; Emanuel Manasee, Vice President; A. W. Norton, Treasurer and L. J. Norton, Secretary.

The business has grown from a very small beginning, when only two or three men were employed until the present time when its plant covers a large part of three city blocks.

Practically all of the leather produced by this concern is used for the manufacture of gloves, and one line of upper leather for shoes. The California and Coast trade of this company is quite extensive, but a large proportion of its product is

sold in the East. The present officers are: L. J. Norton, President; J. D. Jamison, Vice President; E. G. Manasse, Secretary and Treasurer.

NAPA GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

This company was first incorporated under the name of Thompson Houston Co., in 1890, and was operated under this name until 1899, when a San Francisco company bought it out, when it was reorganized under the name of the Napa Gas, Light and Heat Company, both plants being now operated under the name of the Napa Gas and Electric Company.

The plant consists of 245 K. W. Edison by-polar dynamos---one 50 light, 12,000 candle power T. H. arc light dynamo---which are operated or driven by one 200 horse power, Ball cross, compound engine, to which steam is supplied by two Atlas boilers of 80 h. p. each. The company have in operation fourteen miles of arch light lines, also eight miles of Edison 3-wire incandescent lights. Napa city is lighted with 35 arc lights, while the commercial and house lighting is accomplished by 800 incandescent and 35 long burning arc lights.

The gas plant has a capacity of 50 M cubic feet. The city is supplied with 60 gas lamps for street lighting. The officers at present are: President, Thomas Addison, of San Francisco; Vice President, J. L. Howard; Secretary and Treasurer, J. G. Whittington, all in San Francisco; Manager, O. E. Clark, Napa city.

GOODMAN & CO., BANKERS (Inc.).

Organized, 1858; incorporated, 1889; capital \$300,000; George E. Goodman, President; H. P. Goodman, Vice President; E. S. Churchill, Cashier; J. E. Noyes, Assistant Cashier; G. E. Good-

man, Jr., Teller; E. W. Churchill, Assistant Teller.

James H. Goodman, born in New York, 1820; came to Napa, 1850; died 1888.

G. E. Goodman became partner in 1858, continued until 1889, when the bank became an incorporation.

The present President was married in Napa, 1858, to Miss Carrie A. Jacks. To this union the children, G. E. Goodman, Jr., 1868, and H. P. Goodman, 1860 were born in Napa.

H. P. Goodman is married and has four children, Claire, 15 years; Ruth, 9 years; John, 7 years; George, 5 years.

G. E. Goodman, Jr., was married in Napa in 1890 to Miss Florence B. Millard, from which union there is one child, Marie, born in Napa, 1883.

The bank, in its early days occupied a small building next to the fine brick edifice in which it is now located.

BANK OF NAPA.

Organized September, 1871, with the following trustees: J. F. Zollmer, W. C. Wallace, C. Hartson, E. Stanley, W. H. Nash, R. H. Sterling, E. L. Sullivan, A. B. Walker, W. W. Thompson, G. M. Fisher, R. B. Woodward, H. L. Davis, T. H. Thompson, I. N. Larimer, J. Lawley, D. McDonald, and D. L. Haas. At that time the following officers were elected: C. Hartson, President; W. C. Watson, Secretary and Cashier, and R. H. Stirling, W. W. Thompson, and T. H. Thompson, Finance Committee. C. Hartson remained President of the bank until January 1, 1880, when L. Lewton was chosen. W. C. Watson remained Cashier until January 1st, 1881, when R. C. Gritman was elected.

The capital stock at time of organization was \$250,000. The elegant and substantial structure was erected 1872. Henry Brown Cashier. Capital stock paid in (1900) \$175,000; surplus \$72,000; S. M. Chapman, President.

LAUNDRY OF SAM KEE.

He was born in China; came to Napa about twenty years ago, and has been in the laundry business ever since. His laundry is situated on N. Main street, No. 58, next to the Kysers' furniture store.

Sam Kee has the oldest established laundry in Napa county, and ever has given the greatest satisfaction to his patrons. Sam Kee is married, having a wife and one child in China.

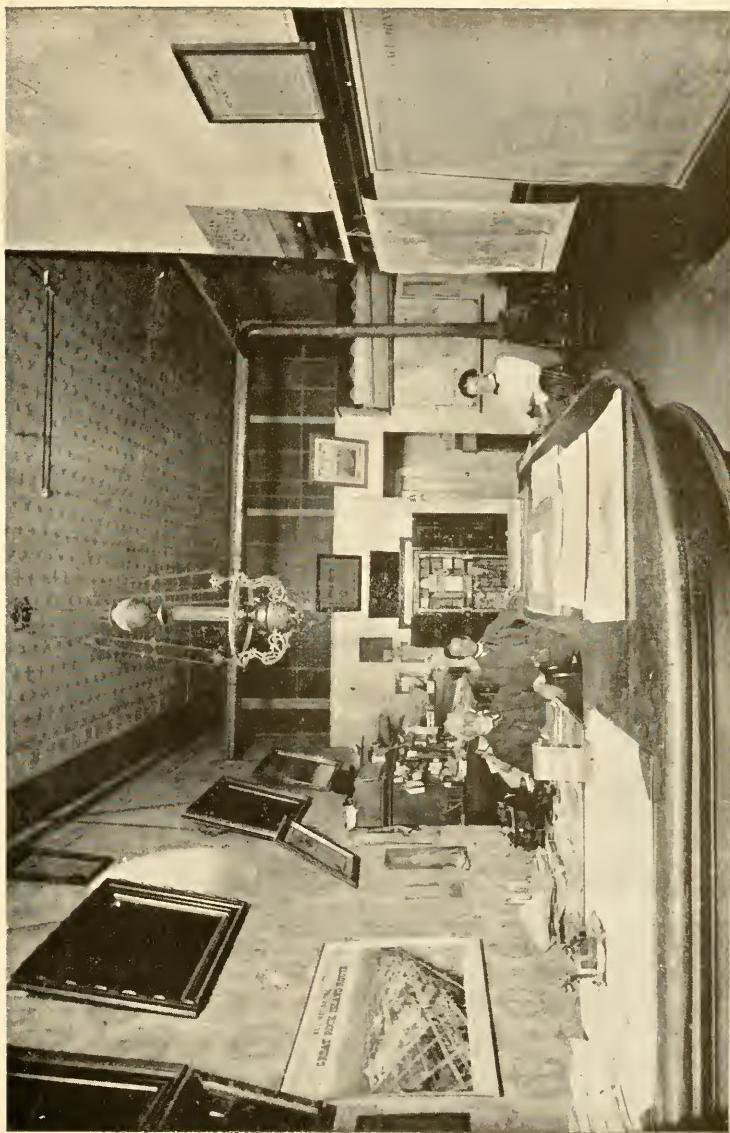
He gives employment to six other Chinamen in his laundry. The time is now rapidly approaching when Sam Kee will be able to sell out his business and return to China with enough American dollars to enable him to live the life of a nobleman in his own land and at last lay his bones down in the sacred soil of the Celestial Kingdom.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE CO. OF MOUNT & BOKE.

This insurance agency was established in 1881, and is the oldest in the county and represents the most reliable English, German and American insurance companies. This firm is also the best posted real estate firm in the county, having the largest list of desirable properties for sale and rent. They also take full charge of properties for non-residents and make prompt remittances of funds. The senior member of the firm, T. N. Mount, has had considerable experience as a record searcher, and has provided himself with what



T. N. MOUNT,
Napa.



Real Estate Office of Mount Q. Boke, Napa

is known as a "Searcher's Portfolio Index," having been a resident of Napa since 1857. In 1870 he stood at the anvil and learned the blacksmith trade; on account of failing health turned to farming for three years. In 1878 he was elected Constable of Napa township and served for three years in that position, after which he entered his present business. Mr. Mount was born in Toledo, Ohio, August 12, 1846; came to California, 1853; he married Emma V. Jenkins, 1876, a native of Wisconsin; the children are Mable S., and John N., Edith E. is now her father's assistant in searching records; Mable is a graduate of Napa Business College and John N. is attending school as yet.

GANTER & GANTER, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

This establishment is conducted by two ladies, sisters, who have established a reputation for artistic work which is recognized by the intelligence of the surrounding country. Their elegant and commodious parlors are situated on the ground floor, so there are no stairs to climb, and are furnished in a elegant manner, with all the accessories of a first class photographic parlor. Up to about this time (1901), all places where photographs were made, that is to say portraits, were called galleries on account of having to climb up to the roof of the house where the sky-light was in the operating room. Now, we are pleased to say, such is no longer the case, in this instance. The lady proprietors graduated in photography in San Francisco, to which city they came when quite young, with their parents from Wisconsin. A good photograph is a valuable possession, but a poor one absolutely worthless. Our advice is, when one does have a picture taken, to have the

best, and to get that in Napa, and to go to Gantner & Ganter.

NAPA MARBLE WORKS.

Messrs. Newman & Wing began in 1878, and are successful; in 1881, they erected a new building 28x40. The firm of Newman & Wing built over thirty stone bridges and culverts, besides a large number of vaults in the cemetery. Mr. Newman has recently (1901), returned from Europe where he has studied all the latest designs in marble stone cutting, also all descriptions of wreaths made of metal flowers.

THE MISSES BEST MILLINERY PARLORS.

The Misses Best have the choicest stock and the most fashionable millinery parlors in the city of Napa, and enjoy the select trade of the intelligent and fashion contained in the adjacent country. The Misses Best were born in Nevada, but have resided in the city of Napa for more than twenty years.

THE PALACE STABLES.

Were established in 1880, by Mr. Kelley, upon the present site, opposite the Palace Hotel, on Third street. These stables are now managed and owned by F. S. Parker, the popular, genial proprietor, who, for the last eight years past, has successfully conducted the business; more than fifteen head of fine spirited horses, well trained, are kept for the accommodation of patrons. Mr. Parker was born in Kansas; came to Napa in 1892. In 1889 he married Clara Gamble, born in Ohio. The children are H. Stanley, 1892; E. Ruth, 1894.



Palace Hotel, Napa

PALACE HOTEL.

The leading hotel of Napa city has always been recognized as having the best accommodations for guests, containing 70 rooms with bath and all modern conveniences, beautiful, large dining room and an up-to-date bar and office, and has a reputation for a menu second to none throughout the State.

This valuable property was bought in 1900, by George C. Tryon, Sr., who was born in New York city, 1828, and died in Napa, March 9, 1901, and buried in Angels Camp, California. He was a member of the society of California Pioneers and was a progressive man during his lifetime, continually devising some improvement in his hotel for the comfort and convenience of the guests.

George C. Tryon, Jr., has, since his father's death, succeeded to the management, and the traveling public may feel assured that every attention will be shown to every one who may patronize the Palace.

On March 5th, 1901, the Palace Hotel was purchased from the Tryon estate by Mr. A. Zeller, who is one of the most capable hotel keepers in the State, having had a large experience in the different parts of California; he is up-to-date in every particular, and has already made improvements greatly to the advantage of the hotel which his practical eye saw was necessary. He was born in Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1883; remaining in the East about one year, when he moved to California. He married Miss Marie Gatje, in San Francisco, in January, 1889, and they have three children, Hertha, Hugo, and Ernest.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY OF CHAS. & EDWARD J. WELTE.

In 1880, the brother Charles, bought out the business of George Beebe, who was then in the harness business; in 1886, he added carriages to the rapidly increasing business; his brother, Edward J., took an interest in the business, since which time the firm's name has been Welte Bros., and is now the largest business of its kind in the county.

Mr. Charles Welte was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1858; came to Napa county in 1880, where he began business. He married Miss Dadie Giles, a Napa county girl, in 1884. Edward J. Welte was born in California, 1860; came to Napa 1881. In 1894 he married Miss Marble of Napa, but who was born in San Francisco.

MANUFACTORIES.

Numerous thriving manufacturing enterprises line the water front, among which are three tanneries, of glove, harness and shoe leather; a shoe factory, glove factory, woolen mill, planing mill, flour mill, cannery, fruit driers, wineries and distilleries.

NAPA BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Napa Board of Trustees for 1900 are: John A. Fuller, Mayor; E. W. Jaensch, C. B. Seeley, J. A. Cain, John T. Even, Richard Cuff.

THE NAPA BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

This enterprising and progressive institution, is located in the business center of Napa city, having a frontage of 75 feet on Main street. Its main hall is by far the largest school room in this



C. B. Seeley.

JOHN A. FULLER,

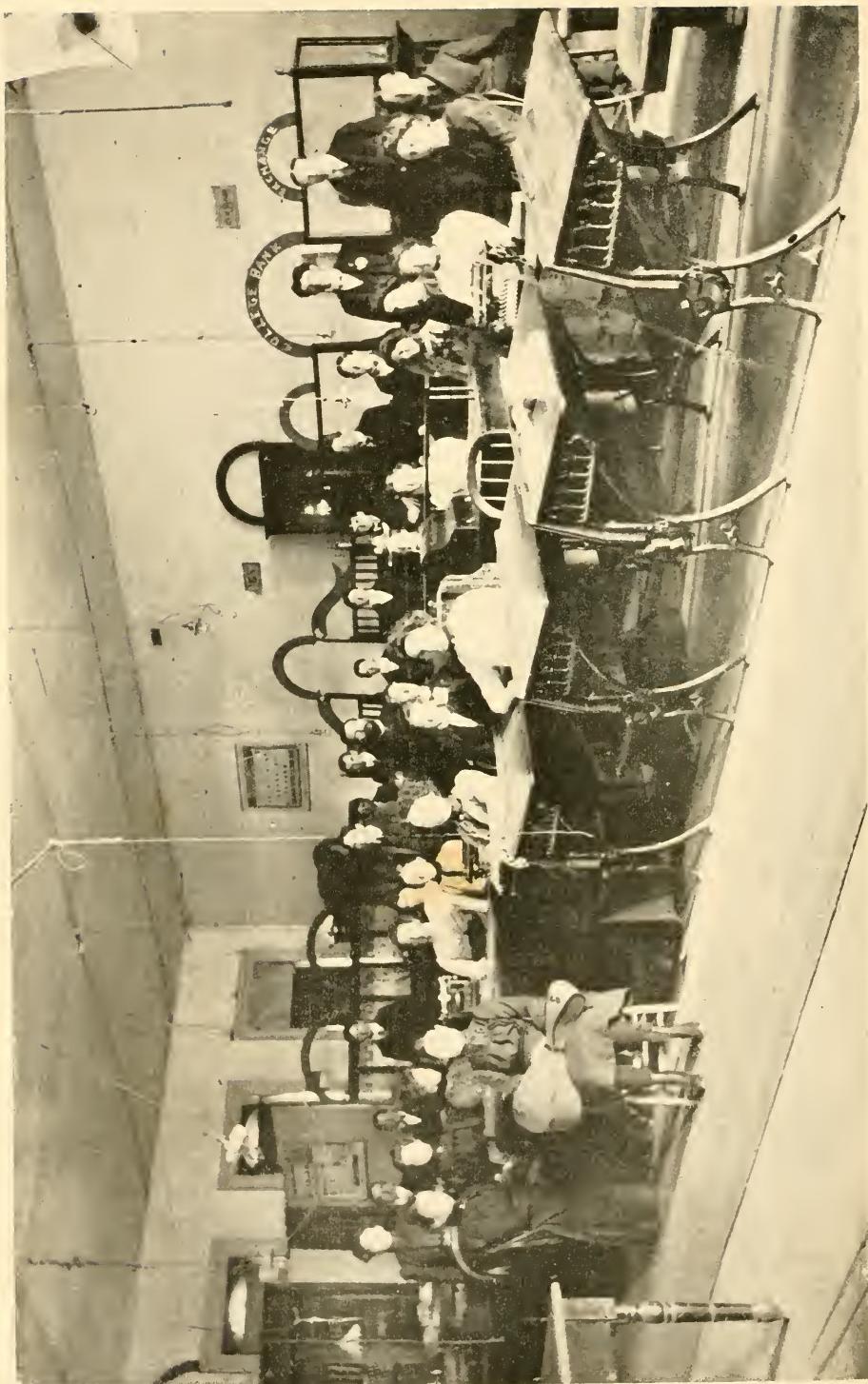
Mayor of Napa, and Councilmen.

John T. Even.

Richard Cuff.

J. A. Cain.

E. W. Jaensch.



Napa Business College.

city, is well lighted and ventilated, provided with modern furniture, desks and all the necessary appliances and facilities for giving an actual, practical business education.

Here may be seen, both day and evening, a busy throng of ladies and gentlemen, vigorously prosecuting their labors, fitting themselves for an active and successful business life.

The college was organized a little more than six years ago and has steadily increased in efficiency, popularity and attendance of students. Last year over 100 students were enrolled and the present year bids fair to outstrip all former records.

Quite recently we had the pleasure of spending a profitable day at this institution which convinced us of its merits and of the absolute necessity of a business education for young men and women.

The many advantages of this school impressed me so favorably that we cannot resist giving our readers the benefits of our experience. There are two courses of study in the college. The business course and the shorthand course. In the business course, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, business grammar and correspondence, spelling and penmanship are taught. In the shorthand course, shorthand, typing, letter writing, legal forms, writing and spelling are taught.

The business course consists of a theoretical and practical department. After the student understands the theory work sufficiently he is permitted to enter the actual business practice where he learns by doing business for himself. The practice in this department includes every possible transaction that he would have in actual business. The drawing of all kinds of business docu-

ments: notes, drafts, receipts, partnerships, deeds, leases and mortgages, checks, contracts, making loans, purchasing stocks, depositing, discounting, collecting and paying checks and notes, handling and counting his own money. I wish I might dwell upon the interesting features of this department and tell of the various offices where merchandise is bought and sold, where bankers hold forth and what they do, of the commission and express offices, the postoffice, real estate and the stock and brokerage offices, but space forbids.

The shorthand and typewriting department interested us greatly. We cannot too forcibly impress upon the minds of our readers the necessity of a knowledge of shorthand in the twentieth century. The instruction in the Napa Business College in this important branch is entirely individual, until the pupil is far enough advanced to enter the dictation classes. The operating of the typewriter is a pleasant occupation, when one has acquired the speed. I could tell of the well-equipped printing office, where the College Gazette is printed, also all the documents and printed forms used in the business department, of the energetic teachers and of its bright and promising pupils, but time and space forbids. You are invited to call and inspect them for yourself. H. L. Gunn, A. M., is President, assisted by Mrs. Vinnie MacLean, Vice President, and who is at the head of the shorthand department. The rates are low, being but \$6 per month in either course.

STEAMBOATS.

Since 1850 steamboats have plied almost continuously between Napa City and San Francisco. The first was the Dolphin, Capt. Turner G. Baxter, master; her first trip was in 1850. She was not

much larger than a whaleboat, with a locomotive boiler and her passengers had to "trim ship" very carefully to keep from upsetting. It is said, that when coming up the river, the captain, who was very tall, came in sight long before the smoke stack did. General W. S. Jacks still preserves the bell of the *Dolphin* as a relic.

The next steamer was the "Jack Hays," which was run by Capt. Chadwick, who afterwards lost his life on the "Brother Jonathan." The "Hays" was brought around the Horn in pieces, in 1849 on board the bark "La Grange," and was shipped hence by a joint stock company of which W. W. Wilkins of Bolinas, Marin county, was a partner. The steamboat was discharged from the vessel at Benicia, where she was put together, and was the first steamboat that ever made the trip from the latter place to Sacramento. Upon its completion it was called the "Commodore Jones," in honor of Commodore Ap. Catesby Jones. Her builder soon disposed of her, and her name was changed to "Jack Hays," under which she got herself quite a reputation.

In 1856 the steamer "Anna Abernatha" was run in this trade by Captain Folger. In April, 1857, the steamer "Sophia" was run to Napa by Captain P. F. Doling. The "Vaquero" was run at one time by Captain Baxter. The steamer "Express" ran here for a number of years, and went to decay at the old Soscol wharf. In 1859 the steamer "Paul Pry" was on the route. She was a speedy affair, making the trip in three hours. In 1864 the "Cleopatra" was run between Napa and Soscol in connection with the "Amelia," which ran from there to San Francisco. The steamers "Ellen" and "Emma" were in the trade in 1881. There have been other steamers but their names are now forgotten. In 1900 the fine steamers Zin-

fandel and the Napa City were still busy in the trade.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Pioneer Engine Company, No. 1, was organized in April, 1859, by the election of Robert Crouch, president; E. S. Cheseboro, foreman; J. H. Moran, assistant; J. W. Henneway, second assistant; Harvey Wilder, secretary; and B. F. Townsend, treasurer. The first trial of the engine was on the 6th of June, 1860. Since then a hook and ladder truck and eight Babcock Extinguishers have been purchased. The citizens realizing the need of better fire protection are agitating the question of a new company. It is the hope of all concerned that their ambition will be realized.

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

With a view of providing for further accommodations, for the care and treatment of the insane in this State, the Legislature at the session of 1869-70 passed an Act authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner to visit the principal insane asylums of the United States and Europe for the purpose of obtaining all accessible and reliable information as to the management, the different modes of treatment and the statistics of insanity, especial attention being called to the asylums of Great Britain, Ireland, France and Germany. In pursuance to the provisions of the Act, Governor Haight appointed as such Commissioner Dr. E. T. Wilkins, who at once entered into the duties assigned to him; and during his investigations he visited one hundred and forty-nine insane asylums. Forty-five of these were in the United States, one in Canada, fifteen in Italy, three in Bavaria, seven in Austria, eleven in the German empire, two in Switzerland, thirteen in

France, eight in Belgium, three in Holland, twenty-four in England, ten in Scotland and seven in Ireland.

During these investigations a number of plans of asylums were procured, and from these the plans of the Napa asylum were selected, Messrs. Wright & Sanders of San Francisco being the architects. The Commissioner made his report to the Governor, December 2, 1871, and on the 27th day of March, 1872, an Act was approved providing for the appointment of a commission, to select a site for the erection of an institution for the care and treatment of the insane, and making an appropriation of \$237,500 towards the erection of the building.

In the spring of 1872 Governor Booth appointed as the Commissioners to select the site of the proposed asylum, Judge C. H. Swift of Sacramento, Dr. G. A. Shurtleff of Stockton, and Dr. E. T. Wilkins, of Marysville; and on the 2d day of August of that year said Commissioners submitted their report to the Governor, having selected Napa as the site for the asylum.

At the session of the Legislature of 1873-4, a further appropriation of \$600,000 was made for the completion of the asylum, but that sum being insufficient for the purpose, the Legislature of 1875-6 made a further appropriation of \$494,000.

Section nine of the Act of March 27th, 1872, provided that the plans and specification of this asylum should be upon the basis of accommodations for not exceeding five hundred patients at any one time. On the 31st day of May, 1878, there were five hundred and one patients in the asylum, and at the time of the meeting of the Legislature on the 5th day of January, 1880, the number had increased to eight hundred and eight, rendering it necessary that further accommodation be pro-

vided. Consequently at that session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$20,000 was made for the purpose of fitting up and furnishing the attics in the rear of the amusement hall and over the laundry building, which work has been completed, giving accommodations for one hundred and eighty patients.

At the session of the Legislature of 1881 a further appropriation of \$18,000 was made for fitting up and furnishing the attics over the extreme north and south wings of the building for the accommodation of one hundred and forty-six patients.

The Asylum is located about one and a half miles southeast of Napa City. The building faces the west and consists of a central building with wings extending on each side exactly alike, the divisions for sexes being equal. The center building consists of the office, library, Superintendent's office, public sitting room, and officers' apartments. In the rear of which are the amusement hall, drug store, trunk room, dining room, kitchen and storeroom.

There are twelve wards on each side of the center building, besides one on the fourth floor, and one in the attic of the center building, two in the rear of the amusement hall and one over the laundry building. Each one of the wards, included in the wings, are divided as follows: Attendants' room, dining room, pantry, clothes room, bath-room, wash-room, closets, one dormitory intended for six beds, one room 10x10 intended for two beds, and thirteen rooms 8x10, intended for one bed each, every room being lighted by a large window.

The corner stone of the building was laid in the month of March, 1873, and the first patient was admitted on the 15th day of November, 1875,

since which time, up to the first of July, 1881, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five patients have been admitted. One thousand four hundred and forty-three have been discharged, four hundred and fifty-eight have died and thirty-three have escaped, leaving in the asylum one thousand and twenty-one patients. The officers of the asylum in 1881 were: Trustees, Benjamin Shurtleff, M. D., President; J. C. Martin, A. G. Boggs, F. E. Johnson and N. D. Rideout; Treasurer, C. B. Seeley. Resident officers, E. T. Wilkins, resident physician; L. F. Dozier, assistant physician; F. W. Hatch, assistant physician; J. B. Stevens, secretary; J. M. Palmer, steward; J. T. Johnston, steward's clerk; Mrs. E. F. Avey, matron; John Hawkes, supervisor; Eliza Kennedy, supervisoress; George R. Walden, druggist; A. M. Gardner, medical superintendent for 1900.

The hospital was built at a cost of \$1,500,000, shelters over 1,400 inmates, and numbers upon its pay rolls some 200 attaches, a large proportion of whom are residents of Napa. The city receives from this institution, in salaries of employes alone, more than the county pays into the State Treasury for taxes.

TULOCAY CEMETERY.

On the 24th day of December, 1858, a meeting of the citizens of Napa was held for the purpose of providing a burial ground for the accommodation of the public. James Lefferts called the meeting to order, and W. S. Jacks was chosen chairman and G. W. Towle, secretary. A committee of five was appointed by the chairman to prepare a plan of organization of the Cemetery Association; to find out as to the quantity and price of ground that could be purchased; to suggest a plan of laying out the grounds; the proba-

ble expense of doing so, and the expense of fencing the proposed cemetery. The members of the committee appointed for this purpose were William H. James, C. W. Langdon, A. L. Boggs, N. Coombs and W. S. Jacks. The next meeting was to be held on the 28th of the same month, at which the committee appointed at the previous meeting made their report, which was adopted. A committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions to be applied to defray the expense of surveying and laying off burial lots, and other incidental expenses that might be incurred, previous to the sale of lots. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws; to report at the next meeting. This committee comprised, J. Lawley, R. Dudding, — Hamilton, A. L. Boggs and J. Lefferts. The committee appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of preparing a plan of organization, reported that they had consulted with Senor Don Cayetano Juarez, the proprietor of land in the vicinity of Napa City, and that gentleman had generously offered to donate to the trustees, to be appointed for that purpose, a quantity of land suitable for a cemetery, the area of the whole amount to be twenty-five or thirty acres.

The committee recommended that, as soon as the ground was laid off into lots, and before the sale of any lots whatever, Don Cayetano Juarez be permitted to select a lot for a family burying-ground, and that a certificate of such location be presented to him gratuitously. They also stated that they had examined the land offered and deemed it well suited for the purposes contemplated, said land being that known as the Tulocay Cemetery. The committee also recommended that as a basis of franchise a subscription list be provided, in which a sum of money not to exceed



H. H. THOMPSON,
City Clerk.



OLIVER H. BUCKMAN,
City and County Surveyor.



JOHN T. YORK,
City Attorney.



FRANK GIBBS,
Marshal.

CITY OFFICIALS OF NAPA.

twenty-five dollars to each person be subscribed, to be applied in defraying the expenses of surveying, laying off burial lots and other incidentals; that the amount subscribed be returned as soon as the funds are received from the sale of lots; also, that the persons subscribing elect five trustees to receive the deed, to be known as the "Trustees of the Napa County Cemetery Association." A portion of the cemetery was to be set apart for the use of the Catholic church, which was to be selected by Don Cayetano Juarez. The committee also recommended that the trustees procure a conveyance of the land, and that a substantial fence be erected around the cemetery. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Don Cayetano Juarez for his generous gift.

At the next meeting the committee on constitution and by-laws reported: the constitution provided that the association be known as the "Tulocay Cemetery Association;" that the business be transacted by a board of five trustees to be elected by the owners of the lots; that as soon as the lots were laid off a public sale of them take place, proceeds of sale to be applied to necessary expenses, which being paid, the balance of the money to be expended in ornamenting grounds and keeping them in repair. The trustees are to be residents of Napa county. None of the officers to receive a salary except the secretary, who on receiving and filing a deed to a lot, shall receive a fee of fifty cents. The first board of trustees elected consisted of N. Coombs, A. L. Boggs, J. Lefferts, Smith Brown, and J. Lawley. Sixty-six persons subscribed in sums ranging from five dollars to twenty-five dollars, at the opening of the subscription lists. On the 9th of April, 1859, a public sale was held at the Cemetery grounds, the price of each lot being previously fixed at \$10.

June 14, 1859, the stone wall which had been recently completed around the cemetery, was accepted, said wall being one hundred and eleven and two-thirds rods long; and an order was drawn on the Treasurer for the sum of \$558.75, being at the rate of \$5 per rod. The cemetery was surveyed by N. L. Squibb May 30, 1865. A. L. Boggs having removed from the county, J. F. Lamdin was elected trustee in his place, and George Fellows was elected in place of J. Lefferts resigned.

At a meeting of the trustees held August 1st, 1873, the President was authorized to convey to the Supervisors of Napa county the tract marked "Poor" on the plat of the cemetery.

In the spring of 1877 a windmill was erected and a tank constructed to contain three thousand gallons, also laid 2,000 feet of pipe. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows purchased block one hundred and eleven for \$237.50. The trustees in 1881 were A. G. Boggs, J. A. McClellan, W. C. S. Smith, G. Barth and Jesse Grigsby; T. F. Raney, Secretary.

ATLAS PEAK

Is a charming resort excelled by few. The report of the "Committee on the establishment of a State Hospital for Consumptives," says:

"This region, situated on the ridge of the Coast Range of mountains east of Napa Valley, has of late years attracted considerable attention, on account of its equability of temperature, its freedom from fogs, or harsh winds, the dryness of the atmosphere, and its supposed advantages as a residence for the consumptive. Its elevation is about fifteen hundred feet; its mean winter temperature is fifty degrees; its summer temperature is

seventy-four degrees, and its mean annual relative humidity only forty-five per cent, or fifty-one in winter and thirty-nine in summer. It is within 12 miles of the city of Napa, easily accessible from the entire central portion of the State and from the coast, and the soil is well suited to the cultivation of grain, fruit and vegetables. The climate of this ridge is remarkable for its healthfulness; no malarial diseases are known there; there is an abundance of pure water; the atmosphere, though sometimes warm for a short period at noon, is never oppressive; the evenings are agreeably cool and invigorating. The winters are mild, and excellent facilities for camp life and outdoor exercise at all seasons of the year.

"Taking into consideration all the facts presented and when other things are equal, the relative accessibility of the different localities visited, the committee feel justified in awarding a preference to Atlas Peak."

Messrs. A. V. Evans and J. W. Harker each have a fine place on Atlas Peak, and the former has grown some of the finest fruits and vegetables to be found in Napa county, while the latter has an excellent young vineyard, and proposes to plant very largely. The soil is very deep and rich, being composed of volcanic matter chiefly. There is an excellent mineral spring near the peak and others may be developed. The view from the Peak is unsurpassed, except from Mount St. Helena. Many have already reaped the benefits of a sojourn at the place, and from year to year the number will increase, and we are sure we are not saying too much when we assert that it is destined to be one of the chief sanitaria of California.

NAPA SODA SPRINGS.

The early history of these springs is full of contention because of their possible value, but we do not think the recital of these troubles is of any value or even interest to the readers of this book except it might possibly be for the mention of an occasional pioneer whose name is almost certainly to be found elsewhere in this book. The contest over this property was long, fierce and bitter, and it is the greatest wonder that somebody was not killed. Dr. Wood was shot at one night, so it is reported, and the torch was frequently applied to the different improvements.

The present improvements, which are elegant and substantial, have been placed there by Col. Jackson.

The most striking feature is the mammoth rotunda which is constructed of stone roughly hewn, and rests on the backbone of a ridge, which puts out from the mountain side. It is two stories high in front and four in the rear. The front of the building is a facade while the main part is circular. The entrance to the building is through a wide hallway which leads to the rear. On either side and adjoining the entrance are elegant rooms intended for the use of the attendants about the place. Beyond these we enter into the circular body of the building, on the outer edges of which are arranged eighty stalls, in which there are three thicknesses of floor. The upper one is of three inch plank, and the seams are pitched and calked as tight as the deck of a vessel. Near the center is a grate trap, the floor being so laid that there is a slight declivity towards the trap. The mangers are self-feeders, the supply coming from above, where the feed is stored. Inside the stalls is a driveway, and inside of that is a bank for saddles, serving also to sep-

arate the driveway from the central area which is designed for a receptacle for carriages. This bank has four openings at opposite sides for convenience of ingress and egress. The upper story has the halls and rooms in front similar to the lower story. The space occupied below for stalls and driveway will here be utilized as a storeroom, while the inner circular area makes an excellent skating rink. The water from the roof is conducted in pipes to the sewers underneath the stable and serves the purpose of flushing them out. We now descend to the first underground story, which is used principally for stable purposes. We descend again and find ourselves in the basement, which is designed to be a wine cellar. The natural declivity of the ground is such that the casks may be placed in tiers one above the other so that the wine may be drawn with a syphon from one to another without disturbing the casks at all. The painting and graining and all carpenter work about this building has been done with as much care and excellence as though it were a mansion for human beings of noble birth. The next brought to our notice is a large shed for the reception of the teams of transient visitors. It is open to the north, but closed at the west, south and east, so that the horses are thoroughly protected from the winds and sun. Strong iron rods extend from the posts downward and are anchored to large rocks at a depth of twenty feet. Next in order comes a stone building, containing three very large rooms which are elegantly furnished, each having a fireplace, while the walls are adorned with handsome paintings. The next building contains the kitchen and dining room on the lower floor, which is on a level with the road on the west side of the buildings. We ascend an iron stairway and reach a greensward terrace,

from which the upper rooms are entered, consisting of a dining room, reading room, etc. On the west side of this building there is a veranda from which one of the most beautiful landscape views in California may be had. The lower story of the next adjacent building is used for bottling purposes. As the water comes from the springs it is passed under a gasometer, and the gas is retained in that while the water passes on into a reservoir. A hydraulic engine operates a compound pump, which forces the water and gas together again, one suction pipe leading to the gasometer and one to the reservoir. The union is effected just beyond the pump and is led into two copper cylinders each with a steam gauge to indicate the pressure of the gas, and a water gauge to show the amount of water. The gas remains so thoroughly incorporated with the water that no agitator is necessary in the cylinder as is often the case when mineral water is being bottled. From the cylinders the water is conducted to the bottling machine, where a bottle is filled, corked and fastened with the patent wire cork fastener, and the amount that may be bottled in a day is wholly dependent upon the ability of the operator. In the upper story of the building is a pleasant suite of rooms, reached by the way of the terrace.

To the north of this building and within a few yards are two of the soda springs from which drinking water is obtained. A neat brick shelter is erected over each of them, surmounted with a dome-shaped ventilator. Between the last building and the first spring a wide stone stairway leads to the garden, in which will be found almost everything that grows in a semi-tropical climate. Oranges and lemons thrive well, as is evinced by the fruit laden trees to be seen there now. In the garden there is a spring that comes up

through a fissure in the rock, just as nature left it. A basin has been scooped out as a receptacle for the water and the rock ledge has been hewn away so as to leave a raised block of solid stone containing the basin.

The grounds are artistically arranged and flowers and shrubs grow in profusion. In the forks of a great oak there is a platform with seats and a railing around it, which is known as "Lovers' Retreat." It is reached by a stairway, and is an acoustic curiosity from the fact that the slightest sound about the place can be heard in it. If it were vice versa perhaps it might not be so named.

Some of the cosiest seats afford a prospect most beautiful, comprehending in one view the foot hills just below, the wide expanse of Napa's most lovely valley, then the mountains beyond. Piercing the sky stands the lofty proportions of Mt. Tamalpais, like a giant sentinel on the ocean bulwarks of the continent.

The Club house, completed in 1881, is a paragon of perfection. The building being of rustic stone work, presents a handsome appearance, standing as it does on an elevation commanding a view of the entire grounds. Wide steps lead up to an open tower which serves the double purpose of entry and portico. The outer corners are supported by stone pillars. The hallway is capacious. Extending through the building to the left after entering, are the bar and the bowling alley which is eighty feet long. The balance of the space down stairs is devoted to the leisure hour, an apartment for ladies is reserved from among the number. The upper part of the building is devoted to the accommodation of guests and every appointment about this building is as perfect as mechanical ingenuity can devise. Any one who could not have good health in this place,

would have reason to feel despondent and those who enjoy good health should be able to pass a very happy and pleasurable time during the season at the Napa Soda Springs.

THE NAPA SANATORIUM.

This establishment has achieved a reputation second to none in California. The manager, F. J. Chapman has had a wonderful experience in matters pertaining to such institutions. The house physician, S. E. Chapman has had a practice as varied and extensive as any one of his age could acquire, and is especially interested in electric therapeutics and massage, in connection with the restoration to health of chronic invalids.

Dr. E. Z. Hennessey, surgeon at the Sanatorium, has a well established reputation as a skillful surgeon.

The Sanatorium is located in Napa, one of the most beautiful towns in northern California. The walks and drives are interesting and delightful, no resort on the Coast affords more diversity. Convalescents from sickness or surgical operation will find this establishment all that could be desired, as every thing possible is done for the benefit and pleasure of our guests, making a home-like atmosphere, carefully avoiding all those features common to ordinary hospitals.

The buildings are modern---beautiful within and without---surrounded by spacious and attractive grounds; every room large and sunny.

Static electricity, the great value of this element is demonstrated in this establishment, having the largest and most powerful static electric machine obtainable. This form of electricity tends to equalize the circulation of the blood and other fluids of the body, eliminating the waste matter of the muscular system; is wonderfully



Napa Sanatorium

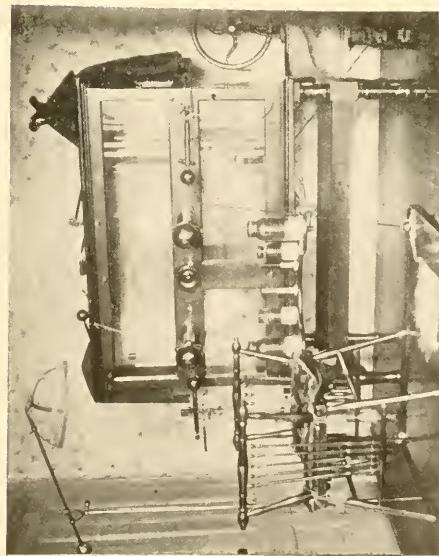


Entrance to Hall

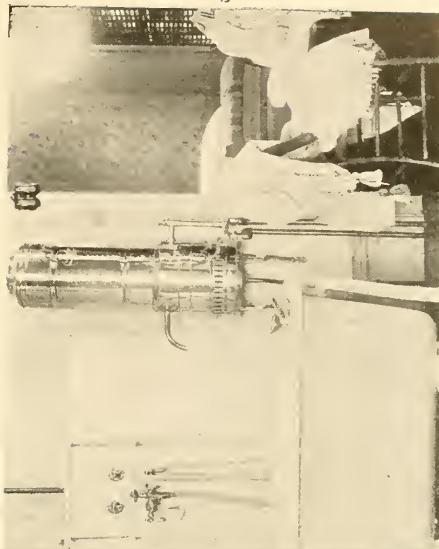


Parlor

Napa Sanatorium



Static Electric Machine



Bath and Massage Room

efficacious in the treatment of neurasthenia, insomnia, rheumatism, gout, etc. The bath and massage department is a special feature and no expense has been spared to obtain attendants having experience. It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the wonderful recuperative effects of masso-hydro-electro therapeutics to those who have had experience in that line, and for those who have not, there is a pleasant surprise in store for them in this course of treatment. The special treatment for the promotion of flesh or the reduction of obesity is safe, pleasant and effectual.

Food and cooking is all that could be desired; the bill of fare being made to fit the patient, instead of the patient to the fare.

This valley is absolutely free from malaria and those suffering from chronic malarial poisoning cannot do better than to put in a few weeks at this establishment.

We desire to notify all that the room is limited and that the rooms will not be crowded so as to make it uncomfortable for any of the guests, so make application in advance. Address, Napa Sanatorium, Napa, California; or Room 74 Columbia Building, No. 916 Market street, San Francisco, California.

THE GEORGE E. GOODMAN LIBRARY.

May 2d, 1901, was the date on which the corner stone of the Goodman library building was laid with impressive ceremonies.

The library is the generous gift of George E. Goodman.

The presentation speech was made by John T. York, and the speech of acceptance was made by the Mayor, J. A. Fuller. Almost the entire population of the city, including the pupils of the public schools were in attendance, while between

times beautiful music was rendered by the Napa Parlor band and the Apollo Glee club. It was a great day for Napa, in which the liberality of Mr. Goodman was lauded and the general public rejoiced that such grand advantages were made possible to them.

The children sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and Rev. Richard Wylie pronounced the benediction, after which the stores which had closed for the occasion, opened, the assemblage dispersed and the citizens returned to their daily business. The beautiful stone building is rapidly approaching completion under the supervision of architect Turton and will be a source of pride to the city as well as an ornament.

The event of this great ceremony was the magnificent speech of the Honorable Mayor of Napa, J. A. Fuller, which frequently drew forth enthusiastic cheers from the assemblage, and we would be only too glad to reproduce it word for word did space permit, as it was well worthy of preservation, being composed of such noble, lofty and patriotic sentiments. At the conclusion of the speech, Mayor Fuller then proceeded to perform the ceremony of laying the corner stone.

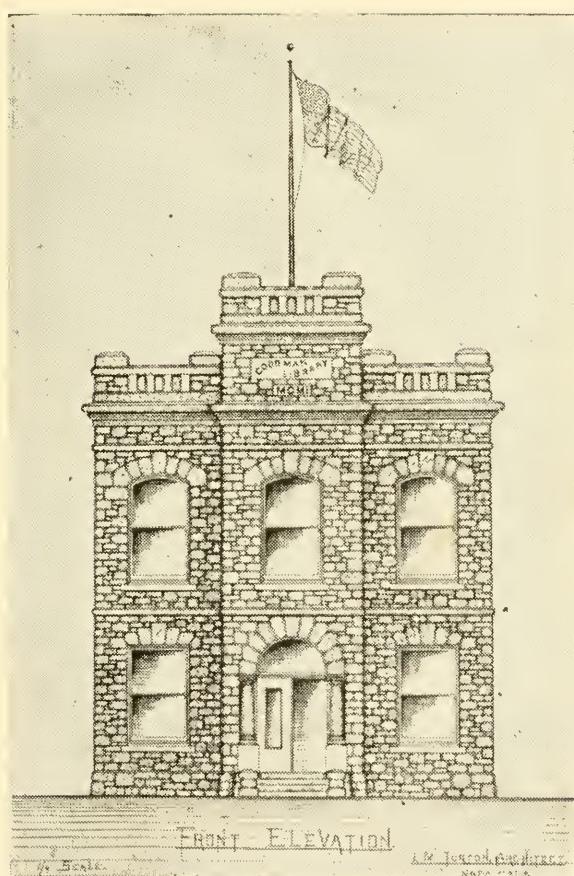
YOUNT TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY.

Yount township is bounded on the north by Hot Springs and Knox townships, on the east by Yolo and Solano counties, on the south by Napa township and on the west by Sonoma county.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of the township is varied, as is natural in a mountainous country. The western



Goodman Library, Napa

boundary line is located on the summit of a range of mountains. Passing eastward we come to Napa valley, which is much wider in this township than in the one above. We then come to a range of mountains lying on the east side of the Napa valley and running parallel with it, but in this township it is intersected laterally by Conn valley and then we come to another range of mountains, on the east side of which lies Chiles valley, then east of this is another range of mountains east of which lies the broad and fertile Berryessa valley and the eastern boundary like the western lies along the summit of a mountain range.

SOIL.

The soil of this township is generally very good indeed. No better soil for the production of vegetables, fruit or cereals, need be desired than can be found in the Napa, Chiles or Berryessa valleys.

The soil of the first named valley is better adapted for fruit, perhaps, than for cereals, but that of the last named, is exceedingly well adapted to the production of cereals, as is evidenced by the enormous crops of grain which are annually produced in that section.

All the mountain land in this section is of that peculiar formation, which is so well adapted to the growth of the vine, and the time is not far distant when extensive vineyards will cover all of those mountain sides.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this township is simply grand. In the Napa valley it is somewhat cooler in summer than in Hot Springs township, as the trade winds have freer access to the lower end of the valley. In Chiles and Berryessa valleys, the days are somewhat warmer than in the Napa valley,

portion of the township, during the summer season, but the nights are always cool and delightful.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To Yount township belongs the honor of having the first white settler that ever located in Napa county. That grand old pioneer of pioneers, Geo. C. Yount, who came into the valley in 1831 and in 1836 built a small house on the tract of land afterwards granted to him and known as the Caymus Rancho. This was a peculiarly constructed house, being two stories high and being built of logs. The lower story was about nine feet square and the upper one was about fourteen feet square. The lower part was used as a fort or blockhouse, while he lived in the upper part. At that time the valley and mountains were full of wild Indians; and how he managed to escape all their attacks, and to live among them in that early day, is decidedly a mystery. He treated them with uniform kindness, however, and soon had a band of friends about him who would fight harder for him than they would for themselves.

It is not known who was the next settler after George C. Yount, but in 1849, the following persons lived in Napa valley within the limits of this township: Yount, of course, resided on the Caymus Rancho, and he had constructed a fine, large adobe house by this time. Bartlett Vines, a son-in-law of Yount, lived at the upper end of the township, and about one mile below Dr. E. T. Bale's place. He lived on the west side of the valley, in a small redwood house. Charles Hopper lived on the opposite side of the valley from the Yount place. He had a family consisting of his wife, one boy and several girls. James Harbin, the locator of Harbin's Springs and father of Matt Harbin, lived about a half a mile below Hop-

pers' place. He had a family consisting of a wife and several children, and they lived in a log house. The Groezinger estate comprised part of the Harbin place. Captain John Grigsby lived on the east side of the valley and on the west side of the river, and near it, and just about west of the Napa Soda Springs.

Passing over into Berryessa valley we find that the first settlers there were Jose Jesus Berryessa and Sisto Berryessa, two Spaniards, to whom this whole valley was granted in 1843. This tract comprised eight leagues, and contained thirty-five thousand, five hundred and fifteen and eighty-two one hundredths acres. They built an adobe house there at a very early date, the remains of which could be seen in Mr. A. Clark's corral about 1881. It had been razed to the ground long before the Americans began to visit the valley, and its existence was unknown until Mr. Clark discovered it when leveling down the hillock the debris had made. They erected another house, part of which is still standing, and in a good state of preservation, near Mr. Clark's house. Here may be seen a grand contrast. On the one hand is the adobe house of the Spaniards, which was the best they had or desired to have. It was to them the ultimatum of buildings. On the other hand, and in grand contrast to it, is the handsome, stately, and elegant mansion of Mr. Clark. The first the culminating point of architecture of the Spanish regime and the latter is the height of American genius.

The first settlers from the States in the valley, were Captain Hardin, John Adams, William Mooer, Edward Cage and Andrew Wester, all of whom came in before the grant was divided. Following the adobes spoken of above, as being

erected by Berryessa, there was one built by Mr. Wester, which is still standing, and one put up by Captain Hardin. After the division of the grant R. C. Gillaspie erected the first house for J. H. Bostwick, and Ezra Peacock built the first house in Monticello.

TOWNS.

There were only two towns in this township, Yountville and Monticello.

YOUNTVILLE.

This place was originally known as Sebastopol, and it retained that name until May, 1867. The townsite was chosen on the south line of the Caymus grant and the name of Yountville was given to it, but a lot of houses were built outside of the limits of the grant and the people who lived in that portion of the town desired to have it called Sebastopol. This will account for the two names the place has had. The first place of business was a store which was erected in the town, 1855. In 1856 the Sebastopol Exchange Hotel was erected by Davis Wise, and — Clayton built the hotel known as the White House. J. H. Robinson had a blacksmith shop in the place also, at that time. In 1856 W. B. Arnold built a store in the town.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Was organized May 14th, 1874. Charles Hopper, Francis Clark, W. T. Ross, Eliza Rector, Rosa Mayfield, Elvy Clark, C. Ross, V. E. Brown, Martha Forrester, F. Fawver, Ann Poston, J. H. Patts, S. H. Hill, Louisa Hill, Wm. Upchurch, Thos. Johnson and wife, E. Griffin and Louisa Burkett were some of the first members. The church in July, 1881, numbered sixty members.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

After the usual experience of pioneer churches, this one is in a very prosperous condition, out of debt, and a flourishing Sunday school. Up to 1881 one hundred and seventy persons have been received into membership.

VETERANS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated 1882. Donations were received sufficient to buy 910 acres of land in Napa valley. The first building erected contained officers' living rooms, library, hospital, dining room, and kitchen. The dormitories were built in 1884. All honorably discharged soldiers of the Mexican and civil wars, who were in Alms-houses and County Hospitals, and Asylums of this State were then removed to this home, thus prepared for them. In 1884, forty-two soldiers were cared for; in 1885, eighty-one; in 1886, one hundred and twenty-nine; in 1899 there were eight hundred inmates.

The buildings now number forty-five, all steam-heated and lit by electricity; water and sewer system complete. This home cares for the largest number of old soldiers except three, in the United States; those who have a larger number are: New York, Illinois and Ohio. The total cost amounts to a total over \$320,000, of which \$60,000 was appropriated by the State.

The home has been donated by the association to the State.

OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION.

Sidney J. Loop, President; S. W. Backus, Vice President; John Jay Scovill, Secretary; John C. Currier, Treasurer.

OFFICIAL AND MEDICAL STAFF.

Col. Geo. W. Walts, Commandant; Capt. Chas. E. Graham, Adj't.; Capt. J. J. Lyon, Quartermaster; Thos. A. Keables, M. D., Surgeon-in-charge; W. F. McAllister, M. D., Asst. Surgeon; A. E. Phelan (S. F.), Consulting Oculist and Aurist.

MONTICELLO.

To E. A. Peacock belongs the honor of building the first house in the town of Monticello, which he did in the fall of 1866. This was a dwelling house; B. F. Davis put up another dwelling house and also a blacksmith shop in the fall of 1866. The blacksmith shop was the first place of business in the town. In the spring of 1867, David Tally erected a hotel building, which was known as the Fitch hotel. In the same spring, I. N. Van Neys started a store. In the spring of 1868, Robt. Thompson built a hotel on the opposite side of the street from the Tally house. In 1867, ----- Beebe started a blacksmith shop.

The population in 1881 was about one hundred.

The town is situated in the lower end of Berryessa valley 27 miles from Napa; has a union church with a seating capacity of about 200 people, in which services are held every other Sunday, and in the town are several secret, benevolent associations; the Sportsman's Association of Knox township and the "Mystic Workers of the World."

The Justice is John Hunter; Constable, W. E. Meagher.

There are two general merchandise stores, one butcher shop, one saloon and one hotel, two blacksmith shops, two wagonmaking shops, one harness shop, one boot and shoe making and repairing shop, one Chinese laundry, Wells-Fargo Express



Putah Creek Bridge.

Co., postoffice, and last but not least one physician, L. K. Riley.

The town has a good public school house and telephone.

PUTAH CREEK BRIDGE.

This bridge is the largest stone structure of its kind west of the Rocky mountains; it is 298 feet in length and cost \$20,000.

Since 1894, fourteen different bridges and a number of culverts have been built by this county at a cost of not less than \$55,000.

The Putah creek bridge is on the Berryessa road leading to Napa, about one and a half miles from Monticello.

BERRYESSA VALLEY.

As stated, this valley was named after the Berryessas, to whom it was granted by the Mexican government. It passed through several hands, the history of which is not now known, and finally, one Sholtz became proprietor, and he disposed of it to Messrs. J. H. Bostwick, John Lawley and J. M. Hamilton. They decided to place it upon the market in 1866, and had it surveyed into sections for that purpose. In November, 1866, Abraham Clark brought the first load of lumber into the valley. There were over twelve hundred feet of lumber on the wagon, which he brought over the top of Wild Horse mountain with four horses. He was moving in from Sonoma and he concluded the road over the mountain was too rough, so he brought the next load, consisting of household goods, by way of Suisun valley. At that time there were living in the valley, S. Butt-off, J. Finnell, R. C. Gillaspie, ----- McCall, H. Marshall, J. Coleman, J. Smittle, and ----- Houghton. In 1867, the whole of the valley was taken

up and the settlers were more numerous than at the present time.

The valley is about ten miles long and three miles wide, and had been converted from the wild pasture lands which the settlers found there in 1866, to one massive field of waving grain. There were three adobe houses standing in the valley when the settlers came in, the largest was ninety feet long, twenty feet wide and contained five rooms, and was located on the A. Clark's place. One at Andrew Westen's place was sixty feet long and twenty feet wide. ~~and~~ one at Grigsby's place was smaller.

CHILES VALLEY.

This lovely little valley is high up in the mountains, lying between Berryessa and Napa valleys. It was named for Col. Joseph B. Chiles, who led a party of thirty daring men across the plains in 1841, among whom was Charles Hopper, the Kelseys and many others, mention of whom will be found elsewhere. Ben Kelsey's wife accompanied the party, and was thus the first white woman who ever came over the Sierra Nevada mountains into California. Col. Chiles visited the valley in 1842, but the Catacula grant was not ceded to him until November 9th, 1844. His first house, which was the first house ever erected in the valley, was built that year, and was made of rough logs, and was 15x20 in size. It is still standing, but housed in to protect it from the weather. The Colonel guarded it with jealous care as a relic of bygone pioneer days. William Baldridge was at first a partner with him, and he built the mill in the valley in 1848. The valley is now very thickly settled, and with a very enterprising and intelligent class of men, who have done much to develop its resources. Col. Chiles was a very large man, over six feet in height and of a commanding

presence; he was born in Missouri; John Bidwell of the famous Chico Rancho, was one of his companions across the plains.

CONN VALLEY.

This is a lovely little dale lying to the east of Napa valley, and in the range of mountains which skirts the latter valley on the east. It is neither very wide or long, but is indeed, a charming place. It was named after John Conn, who came into it at an early day, somewhere back in the '40's. He was at one time very wealthy, owning a large tract of land and much stock, but the habit of intemperance made him a total wreck and of his fine estate as well. His last days were spent in the county hospital, and in May, 1864, the kindly hand of death removed him to (let us hope) brighter scenes.

GORDON VALLEY.

This is a small valley lying on the east side of Napa county, and was named after William Gordon, a pioneer of 1843. Gordon first settled on Cache creek, and his place was one of the landmarks of the county before and for several years after the discovery of gold. It is not now known when he came to Gordon valley to reside, but certainly at a very early day, as he was the first settler in it. He died in 1876, at his residence in Cobb valley, Lake county. Gordon valley is a rich and fertile section of the county and many most estimable citizens reside there.

REDWOOD FALLS.

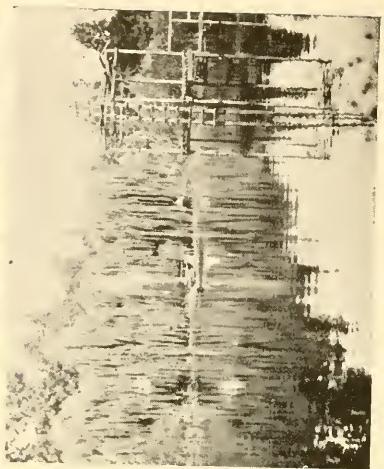
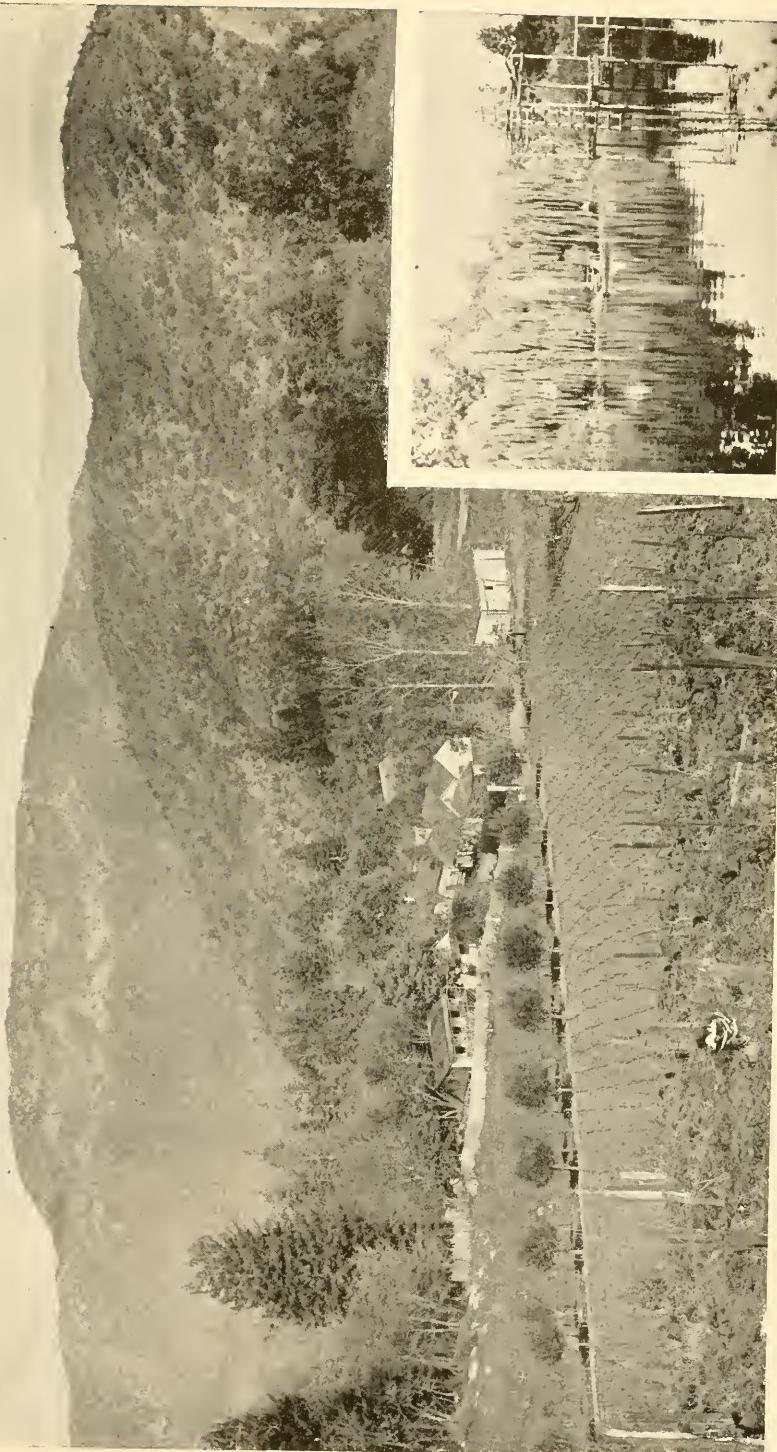
Among the natural curiosities of Napa county, probably none are more worthy of mention than these falls. They are romantically located about twelve miles from Napa, near the head of Mill or

Napa creek, in the redwood belt of Napa county. Striking the stream a few hundred feet above the upper fall and following it down, we find ourselves walking upon a solid body of stone, with a wall of rock rising perpendicularly on either side to a height reaching from ten to fifty feet and not more than five feet apart. This rocky chasm leads to the upper fall, which is a nearly perpendicular descent of fifty feet, and it must make a magnificent waterfall in the winter time when the stream is swollen by the season's rains. The rocky, precipitous walls tower high over the falls, and as one looks up and down from the head of the falls, he sees little but a clear cut rock forming the wall of the deep abyss. Retracing our steps, and making a detour down the line of the stream, its bed is reached at a point a few rods below the lowest of the three falls. This fall is some twenty feet in height, and its head is reached by a little hard climbing up a short circuitous path. We then find ourselves at the foot of the middle fall in the most picturesque little grotto imaginable, bounded by precipitous stone walls, apparently from thirty to one hundred feet in height. The middle fall makes a descent of some twenty-five feet perpendicularly, and at the foot there is a pool some six feet across and nearly twenty feet in depth. A few square yards of solid rock constitute the floor of this rocky chamber. A visit to this romantic spot will repay anyone.

JOHANNISBERG.

This well known mountain summer resort is under the able management of that prince of caterers, Theo. Blanckenberg, Jr., and is situated in the midst of the Napa redwoods, 1200 feet above the sea level, at the foot of Mount Veeder, and is noted for its exhilarating air, attractive scenery,

Johannisberg.



and several mineral springs, hunting and fishing, and swimming, there being a large lake on the premises, wherein patrons can enjoy bathing and boating. Johannisberg is only seven miles staging from Oakville station, on the Napa and Calistoga railway branch of the S. P. Ry. Co. Patrons leaving San Francisco at 7:30 in the morning, can reach the resort at 12 m. over fine roads and beautiful scenery, making a very pleasant and delightful trip. The fare by stage from Oakville station being but 50 cents per person.

The grounds contain over 300 acres, a fine vineyard, orchard, iron, sulphur and magnesia springs; croquet grounds, lawn tennis and bowling alley, are provided for the amusement of the guests; dairy and vegetable garden on the grounds and large rose garden, all add to the attractiveness of this beautiful health resort. Many other features that tend to make life pleasant are for want of space, not mentioned.

The rates are reasonable; single person, per day, \$2.00; per week, \$10.00; special rates to large parties or persons desiring to make a stay of several weeks. Rooms for rent in cottages and tents, send for circulars. Address, Johannisberg Resort, Oakville, Napa county, California.

SAMUEL SODA SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT.

This place is said to be one of the finest health and pleasure resorts in Napa county, and the water is noted for many cures. The climate is unsurpassed. Fine trout fishing and deer hunting and small game in abundance. Hotel and grounds have been splendidly improved and are nightly illuminated by gas which is manufactured on the grounds. Billiard and club rooms, with the convenience of daily mail and papers, also long distance telephone. What more could be desired?

The physician in charge is a regular graduate in medicine, psychology and medical electricity, by name, J. W. Huckins, M. D., M. E.

Samuel Soda Springs was taken up as a government claim, originally, by one named E. C. Samuels, some twenty years ago, and became widely known all over the country for its wonderful medicinal properties, there being seven different springs of medical virtue at this resort, both soda and sulphur, and large quantities of this water is shipped to all parts of California to those who have become acquainted with its healthful properties.

At this resort complete bottling works are operated by a water power. This machinery was made to order for this special purpose in Philadelphia and contains all the latest patents and improvements up to date, the spring water being bottled at the springs and contains its own natural gas. Baths have been fitted up and improved with accommodations for hot as well as cold mineral baths, most excellent for rheumatism.

At these wonderful springs the management has accommodations for 125 guests to 150, in hotel and cottages, while there are tents and cabins to rent for those who desire or prefer them. A nice dance hall, large and spacious, beautiful croquet and lawn tennis grounds, while all around is the romantic mountain scenery. The vegetable and dairy are on the grounds, as is also a wonderful cold storage capable of containing about fifteen tons, the walls being lined with ice two feet thick will be ample to keep all the dainties fresh for the table.

The proprietor, G. R. Morris, purchased this property in 1891, and has since that time continuously labored to make this beautiful spot the peer of any resort in northern California. Mr. Morris



Samuel Mineral Springs.



Walters Mineral Springs.

was born in Missouri, November 13, 1851, so he may be said to be a young man. After considerable trouble he chose this locality to enjoy his existence and preserve his health. In 1873 he married Miss Maggie Bryan, who was born in Kentucky. Their children are Mary G., 1882; and William R., 1884, both born in Solano county. The children are now attending school in Alameda.

WALTERS SPRINGS.

Many marvelous cures have been effected by these waters and they are deservedly popular. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, asthma and certain heart diseases are cured. The waters have been analyzed and are known to contain soda, magnesia, iron and are heavily charged with carbonic acid gas. The scenery is beautiful and romantic and all enjoy a visit to these healthful waters.

The manager, and half owner, of this celebrated health resort is Mrs. Laura Smittle. This resort contains three distinct springs which are said to contain more minerals than any other conducive to the cure of diseases of the bowels, liver, stomach and kidneys, especially the torpid and sluggish actions of these organs and is also valuable as a tonic. There is a daily stage to St. Helena (20 miles), daily mail, papers and telephone.

Improvements are continually going on and more are projected. The waters of these springs have been analyzed and all information can be obtained from the management.

The leading physicians indorse these springs by sending such of their patients that suffer from chronic complaints, indicating the use of such remedies. The visitor may be sure of kind and considerate treatment as the management constantly endeavors to promote the comfort and well-being of all who visit this famous health resort.

HOT SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY.

This township is bounded on the north by Lake county, on the east by Knox township, on the south by Yount township, and on the west by Sonoma county.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of this township is very simple in its main features. In the center lies the beautiful Napa valley, skirted on either side by a high range of mountains. Piercing these ranges are a host of lateral valleys and canyons. Napa river runs through its entire length, affording an outlet for its water-shed.

GEOLOGY.

This township presents many interesting geological features. The lava flows from Mt. St. Helena came out quite early in the earth's history, and the rocks formed under them are of very ancient origin. There is a great deal of volcanic matter around St. Helena, of course, and all the adjacent mountains on both sides of Napa valley in this township. The action of ages, yes eras, has entirely obliterated all evidences of a crater on the summit of St. Helena, but the lava and scoria which it vomited forth all over the face of the country is still visible on every hand.

SOIL.

The soil in the upper end of this township is generally quite good. It is a loam in most places near the center of the valley. It is largely made up of volcanic products and therefore is white or reddish. It is often cold and not very productive;

gets hard in the summer, and in the winter is rather impervious to water. South of the Lodi ranch the soil assumes a different character, and becomes warmer, lighter, more friable and more productive. Here the valley is mostly a rich loam, and is well adapted to all kinds of products. Flanking the foot hills the soil is of a gravelly nature, and of a volcanic formation, hence it is better adapted to the growth of grape vines.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this township is simply grand, being mild, warm and gentle. At the upper end of the valley it gets quite warm during the summer season, still the heat is not oppressive, the air being light and dry. Farther south, in the vicinity of St. Helena, the weather gets quite warm during the summer, but there is a breeze blowing, which seems to make one feel more comfortable than at Calistoga, although the thermometer may indicate the same degree of temperature. In all this section the nights are delightfully cool and refreshing. The north wind is the disagreeable feature and is like a sirocco, scorching and withering, but fortunately the fiery north wind comes seldom, and only lasts a day or two. In the winter it gets quite cold at the upper end of the valley and snow is seen on the brow of Mt. St. Helena for many days during the season. It does not get cold enough to interfere with the growth of grape vines, and it is claimed that there is frost oftener at Napa than at Calistoga.

There is what is known as the thermal belt about half way up the mountain sides, where it is much warmer than it is either in the valley below or on the mountain tops above; here figs, oranges and delicate flowers grow undisturbed by the cold of winter.

PRODUCTS.

The products of this township comprise fruits, vegetables, cereals, berries and grapes; the soil is especially adapted to the growth of the grape-vine. The wines produced in this district stand at the head of the wine product of the world. Silver and quicksilver are found; cord-wood and tan bark are also exported.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To that hardy old pioneer, John York, belongs the honor of being the first white settler in Hot Springs township. On the 15th of April, 1845, he, with his wife and child, started overland for California. At Independence, Missouri, he joined a company of which the following were members: Benjamin Dewell, now of Lake county, John Grigsby, Daniel Hudson, William Hudson, W. B. Elliott (deceased), William B. Ide, Mrs. Delaney and sons, Messrs. McDowell, Ford and John Brown. This company arrived at Sutter's fort in October of that year, under command of Captain John Grigsby. Later, that same fall, Mr. York, in company with Daniel and William Hudson and W. B. Elliott, came to Napa valley and stopped a few days at Yount's ranch. He then proceeded to Calistoga where he erected a cabin, which was the first building in that part of the country. He also put in the first crop of wheat ever sown in the vicinity of Calistoga, and north of Yount's place.

We do not know if William B. Elliott went into Hot Springs township that fall or not, but he was there soon afterwards. He had a family consisting of his wife and several grown sons and daughters. The experience of this pioneer family would make an interesting book, if it were fully written up. While at Calistoga in that early day, with no neighbors but wild Indians, bears and

California lions, it was no uncommon thing for the wife and children to remain alone for days, while the father and older sons were away on hunting or other expeditions. They lived in a tent, which, of course, afforded no protection from the nightly intrusions of the grizzly. This brave woman was not the one to succumb to the ravenous attacks of the huge monsters without adopting some expedient to escape an encounter from them. At such times she would take the children and veritably roost in the trees, high above the reach of bruin. A scaffolding was prepared in the forks of a mammoth oak tree, and on this she would make her beds and she and the children would sleep safely, if not soundly. The bears would make nightly visits to the place and eat up every scrap that could be found. She did not fear the visit of the day time, for she could easily mount to her perch in the tree, and fetch his bearship to the ground with a well directed shot from the rifle, which she could handle as well as a man. Such was the life those pioneer women led, and all honor is their due for the noble courage they displayed in facing the dangers they did.

Among the other early settlers in this township may be mentioned William Fowler and his sons, William Jr., and Henry, who came there in 1846, and purchased four thousand acres of the "Aqua Caliente" grant. William Hargrave, who was a partner with them in the stock which was put on the place, John Cyrus, F. E. Kellogg, R. P. Tucker, David Hudson, L. Keseberg, a survivor of the fated Donner party, Col. M. G. Ritchie, A. Jesse, William H. Nash, James Harbin, Enoch Cyrus, all of whom came there in 1846. In 1847, S. J. Tucker, J. W. Tucker, and G. W. Tucker located about three miles south of Calistoga. In 1850, William Moore and William Dinning, and in 1852, Peter

Teal settled near Calistoga. Through the kindness of Messrs. J. H. McCord, John York and others, we are able to give the names and locations of all the settlers in this township in 1849. Beginning at the head of the valley, the first settler was John Cyrus, who lived in a log house about one and a half miles northwest of Calistoga, on the road leading to Knight's valley. He had a wife and six children.

The next place was occupied by the Fowlers, William Sr., William Jr., and Henry and their associate, William Hargrave. Theirs was a log house, and stood at the foot of the mountain west of Calistoga. Calvin Musgrove also lived on the premises with his wife. The next place was owned by Wells and Ralph Kilburn, and they lived about one mile south of Calistoga. They both had families and lived close together.

William Nash was the next settler that we come to, passing down the valley, and his place was about half a mile south of Owsley's. He had a wife and fourteen children, and lived in a split board house. M. D. Ritchie lived a half mile south of Nash's place. He had a wife and five children, and lived in a log house. Reason Tucker lived across the road from Ritchie's place, in a split redwood house, he had a wife and three or four boys. Irvine Kellogg lived about a half mile south of Tucker's, in a frame house. He settled there in 1846, and had a wife and seven children. David Hudson lived up on the hills, about half a mile west of where the Berringer Brothers have their vineyard, and also owned the land on which it was planted. He had a wife and one child, now Judge Rodney Hudson, of Lake county. His house was built of split redwood and was located on the north side of Hudson creek.

John York lived on the south side of Hudson

creek, and further in the hills. He had a wife and two or three boys, and lived in a split redwood house. Dr. Edward T. Bale was the last settler who lived in this township, going south, as we have done. He had an adobe house, about three miles south of where St. Helena stands now, and on what is still known as the Bale place. It is stated that he came to California in 1832, as a ship carpenter on a whaling vessel, which he deserted. He was married to one of Nicolas Higuerra's daughters and died in 1850. He received a grant for the Rancho Carne Humana from the Mexican government, and did much to start the ball of improvement to rolling in Napa valley.

Among other characters who floated to the surface in an early day in the vicinity of Calistoga, was Peter Storm. This old pioneer was born in Christiansend, Norway, in September, 1799. When he was fourteen years of age, he left his home and followed the sea until he came to California in 1833, having traveled over many parts of the earth. His life in the early days of California was full of adventure. While he lived in this country, he followed hunting and trapping mostly in this and Lake and Mendocino counties. He was a member of the Bear Flag party, and many believed him to be the man who made the Bear flag, but such was not the fact. There is a flag in existence which is known as the Storm Bear flag, which was made by him, but it was made several years after the occasion of using the first Bear flag, and was designed in imitation of the original, and was used on the occasion of a celebration of Admission Day in Napa or Sonoma counties.

In November, 1873, Rev. Asa White of the Methodist church, died in Calistoga. He was the pioneer preacher of California, coming here in 1849.

He held his first services in a tent on Powell street, San Francisco, and he built the first Methodist church ever erected in that city, on Powell street.

Col. M. D. Ritchie, came into the township in 1850. He was born in Pennsylvania, April 19, 1805; went thence to Indiana, at a very early day, and thence to Illinois, where he engaged in the Black Hawk war, having command of a regiment during that time, hence his title of Colonel. In 1846 he crossed the plains to California; there came with him in the same train his son-in-law, Hon. John S. Stark, who was afterwards Sheriff and County Judge of Napa county. Col. Ritchie settled in Sonoma county, where he resided until 1850, when he came to Napa county and located in Ritchie Canyon. He remained there until 1865, when he moved to Napa city, where he resided until August, 1874, when he died, being then in his seventieth year. He was a Justice of the Peace in Hot Springs township for several years, and was also an Associate Justice for Napa county at one time.

TOWNS.

The two principal towns in this township are Calistoga and St. Helena, both of which are lovely, thriving places.

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena is the next subject to be taken under consideration. It is much larger than Calistoga, and next in size to Napa city, the largest town in the county. It is eighteen miles north of Napa and nine miles south of Calistoga.

Harry Still, an Englishman, purchased one hundred acres of the Bale grant in 1852, which extended from Sulphur creek to Madrona avenue.

He put up a store in a shanty built of redwood splits; he also built a small house for a dwelling, composed of the same material.

The store stood on the rear end of one of the lots the Palace hotel stands on. He foresaw that this being the heart of a rich agricultural section, that a flourishing town might gather around the nucleus of which his store might be the center. To be certain to give the place a good start, he made the liberal offer of a lot to those who would erect a building on it, and in 1855, Mr. John Kister erected two buildings on what is now the corner of Spring and Main streets. In one of these buildings Mr. Kister kept a shoe store and a stock of leather in which he dealt, and the other was his dwelling. In 1855, A. Tainter built the first building used as a hotel in the town, it was a small story and a half redwood building; in 1856 he sold out to Hiram Louderback. Shortly after H. Dickson and John Howell put up and conducted a blacksmith shop. Robert Calderwood opened a wagon shop on the northeast corner of Spring and Main streets.

The Englishman Still, dug the first well and Kister the second, and his was the first lot fenced with palings.

In 1856, Christianson Turkeldsen built the first house on the east side of the street, and it was a good, substantial building.

A. W. Elgin built a small store opposite the termination of Spring street, in which he conducted business for some time.

In 1858, David Fulton erected a story and a half building and opened the saddlery business.

In the Spring of 1857, H. Dickson erected a dwelling house.

Mr. Kister relates that Mr. Henry Still and Wm. Taylor named the town. A party was in Still's

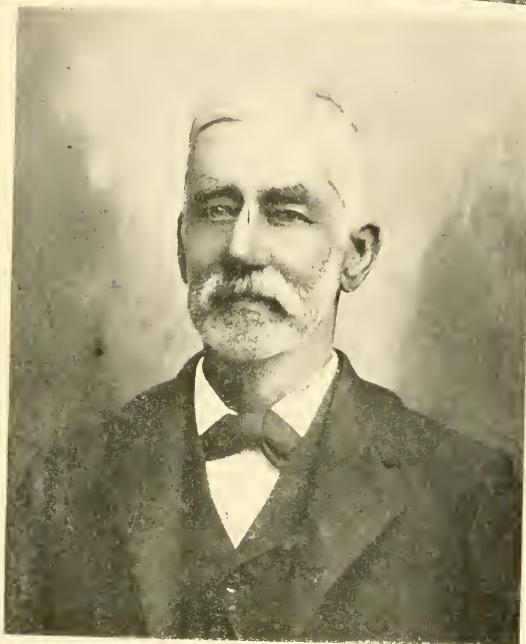
store one night discussing the naming of the town, and the name of St. Helena was suggested by these gentlemen and adopted by the entire party.

In 1860 Tainter's hotel was destroyed by fire.

The first school house was erected in 1858, and was used until the erection of the present structure. The first church was erected by the Baptists in 1857. The second hotel was built by John Wolf, on the same site occupied by the former and met a similar fate, being destroyed by fire in 1866.

In 1865, Mr. Ramperdahl completed the National Hotel, now the Van Tassel. In 1867, J. Vich erected the large and commodious brick building, the St. Charles Hotel, now known as the Palace. In 1881, the Windsor Hotel was built by Mr. Alstrom.

The town of St. Helena was incorporated March 24th, 1876; on the second Monday in April, the first municipal election was held and the following officers were elected: Board of Trustees, David Cole, H. A. Pellet, D. O. Hunt, W. T. Simmons and G. C. Fountain; Treasurer and ex-officio Collector, D. B. Carver; Marshal and Assessor, J. H. Allison. The first meeting of the Board was held April 17th, at which time H. A. Pellet was chosen chairman, and Charles A. Gardner Clerk; N. M. Bonham Attorney and M. G. King, Engineer. The city built a jail at a cost of \$158, in June. The charter to the city was granted by a special act of the Legislature, is a well written document and well calculated to advance and develop the best interests of the town. Much work has been done under city management and the town has emerged from a country village into a beautiful city, with all the concomitants of civilization up-to-date. The Board of Trustees for 1900 are G. C. Fountain, Mayor; P. S. Grant, E. G. Schuneman, B. Bruck and H. G. Ramners.



P. S. GRANT

G. C. FOUNTAIN

B. BRUCK

Mayor of St. Helena, and Board of Trustees.

E. G. SCHUNEMANN

H. G. RAMNERS

St. Helena is an attractive town, beautifully located on the line of the Napa Valley railroad. It is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, and has a large contributary population in the thickly settled valley surrounding it. The rich surrounding valley is largely given up to vineyards of wine grapes and dotted with extensive wineries, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested.

The town is well kept and economically governed; it has good streets and an excellent sewer system. The climate of this portion of the valley will compare favorably with any section of the State for comfort and healthfulness. The educational advantages offered are first class---a graded grammar school with six teachers doing thorough work, and a newly organized but thoroughly established High school offering superior advantages in this line to home-seekers. Six or seven religious denominations own their church buildings here, and have prosperous congregations. A free public library is supported by the town and is constantly being added to and extended in usefulness.

From a business point of view, St. Helena is well provided with enterprising representatives of nearly every branch of trade, comfortably housed in substantial and commodious business blocks.

St. Helena is the stage station for Aetna Springs, Samuel Springs, and the St. Helena Sanitarium. The latter is located but three miles from town.

Contributory to St. Helena are the productive grain farms of Conn, Chiles and Pope valleys, and the famous fruit orchards of Howell Mountain. The trade from these sections largely falls to the

town, making it a busy and prosperous trade center.

As a place of residence, no more delightful section can be found. The surroundings are picturesque and attractive, the climate all that can be desired, and its proximity to San Francisco (two trains each way daily), rendering it an ideal spot for summer homes. Many wealthy residents of San Francisco and Oakland have chosen St. Helena and its immediate vicinity as a site for beautiful and expensive residences.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1857, Hiram Louderback donated a lot for the purpose of a church site. John Cyrus, Henry Owsley, and David Fulton were the first Trustees. A suitable building was erected in 1872. The first record is dated 1850. Stephen Riley was Moderator and James M. Case, Clerk. September 25th, 1852, a business meeting was held and W. A. Rector, was chosen Deacon, S. Riley, Moderator, and J. M. Case, Clerk. May 22d, 1853 at another business meeting it was agreed to send S. Riley, C. S. Grigsby, Thomas Lensley, Bradis Williamson and A. Rector to the Pacific Association. The following persons united with this church September 10th, 1854: William Hudson, from Santa Rosa; Enoch Cyrus, by letter; Mrs. Cyrus, by letter; T. J. Porter, Henry Owsley, Mrs. Francis Owsley, Miss R. E. Owsley, by baptism; W. H. Pendleton, by letter; Lucinda York, William Rector, Mrs. Rector, Stephen Broaddus and Mrs. Broaddus.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1853, the White Church was built on Father Tucker's farm, midway between Calistoga and St. Helena. The church took its name from the fact that it was the only painted church or

house in Napa valley. The church building is valued at \$2,500, and the parsonage at \$600.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Was a building 40x70 and an elegant structure. On the 26th of July, 1873, an attempt was made to destroy the building by fire. That it was the work of an incendiary can not be doubted, for bags saturated with coal oil were fastened all the way up the belfry rope and then set fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered and put out before any great damage was done. But on February 15th, 1874, the building was completely destroyed by fire, never to be rebuilt again by that body. They have no organization now in St. Helena.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Organized May 30th, 1874, with the following members: J. I. Logan, Mrs. U. J. Logan, J. Cleg-horn, Dr. C. F. A. Mitchell, Mrs. L. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Green, L. Spear, Mrs. Eliza Spear, Mary A. Penwell, Mrs. Sophia Hunt, Miss Jennie Carson, R. F. Lane, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Lane, Phillip Elting, Mrs. Clarinda Mills, Mrs. Phoebe A. Wood-burry, and Miss Mamie Gluyas. Rev. James Mitchell presided. October, 1875, they began the erection of their handsome structure on the lot on which the Cumberland building had stood; it was dedicated on June 30, 1876. The building is 34x52 in size and cost \$4,000.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENT CHURCH

Was organized May 16th, 1874, by Elder J. N. Loughborough, with twenty members as follows: John Mavity, Amelia W. Mavity, James Creamer, Hannah Creamer, Emory J. Church, Millard Church, Hugh Hackney, Elizabeth Carter, Sarah J. Anthony, Sarah Spencer, Ruth C. Cruey, Mary

Ann Stephenson, Anna Boyd, Margaret Cooper, Martha Hudson, Emily H. Wood, L. Thomson, James Barry, Samuel Jacks, Julia Jacks. They have a property valued at \$2,000 and are free from debt.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

About 1866, a building was erected here by Rev. Father Peter Deyaert. This answered the purpose until May 1877, when the present structure was begun under the supervision of Rev. M. Mulville. Rev. Father M. D. Slattery completed the building and it was dedicated March 28, 1878. It is 30x60 in size, and a very nice edifice, costing \$3,500.

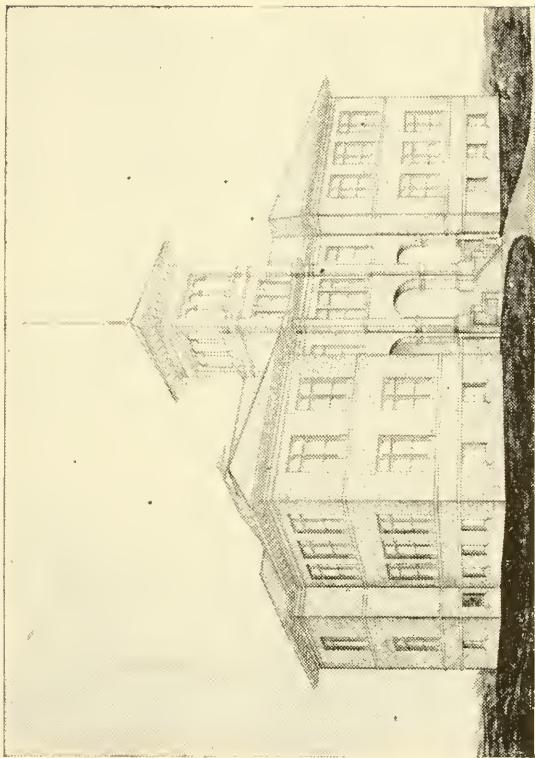
SCHOOLS.

The first school in St. Helena was held in a small building erected for the purpose on the banks of York creek, near the site of Mr. Ewer's residence. About 1858, this building was moved to near the center of the town and still used for school purposes. Since then a substantial structure has been erected, and there are now four departments, which are under the supervision of a competent and efficient corps of instructors..

A beautiful two-story stone school house will be built this year (1901), and will be the finest in the county.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

St. Helena Lodge, No. 93, F. and A. M., was organized at Yountville, U. D. November 24th, 1855, with the following charter members: S. Rosenbaum, J. W. Deering George C. Yount, J. M. Wright, J. J. May, S. S. Christman, William Baldridge, and J. R. Hazelton. The first officers U. D. were: S. Rosenbaum, W. M.; J. W. Deering, S. W.; George C. Yount, J. W.; J. M. Wright, Treasurer;



First Stone Schoolhouse in Napa County, St. Helena



J. J. May, Secretary. The charter was granted May 8th, 1856, and the name of the lodge then was Caymus. The lodge was moved from Yountville to St. Helena, June 3, 1865, and the dispensation to change the name to St. Helena was granted. Just after receiving the charter the lodge erected a building and the hall was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The following gentlemen have been honored with the position of Worshipful Master: S. Rosenbaum, J. J. May, Ed. Evey, Ed. L. Levy, George C. Yount, William H. Holliday, James Allfrey, William J. Clayton, S. Mead, F. D. Evarts, John H. Allison, D. B. Carver, C. F. A. Mitchell and W. T. Simmons.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

St. Helena Lodge, No. 167, I. O. O. F., was organized January 31, 1870, with the following charter members: Alexander Korns, S. C. Penwell, H. A. Pellet, John S. Adams, C. E. Davis, H. G. Wyman, and J. I. Logan. The first officers were: S. C. Penwell, N. G.; Alexander Korn, V. G.; J. S. Adams, Secretary, and C. E. Davis Treasurer.

The following gentlemen have filled the position of Noble Grand: S. C. Penwell, H. A. Pellet, J. C. Adams, C. E. Davis, G. W. Montgomery, P. Hastie, J. Mavity, W. L. Wilson, J. K. Hall, W. A. C. Smith, J. E. Straus, C. T. McEachran, J. S. Kister, W. M. Morford, S. T. Hammond, F. E. Dickinson, P. G. Hottel, W. W. Lyman and F. Pellet. The lodge is flourishing and they have a nicely furnished hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER GOOD TEMPLARS.

St. Helena Lodge, No. 271, I. O. G. T., was organized July 17, 1879, with the following charter members: Mrs. A. L. Spire, Mrs. A. A. Inman, Miss Allie Warren, Miss Jessie Elgin, Mrs. Mary

Howell, Mrs. Clara D. Mills, Mrs. Minnie Van Deworker, Miss Kate McGeorge, Mrs. L. Cooper, Miss Florence Mills, J. E. Lawson, M. L. McCord, F. Mixon, W. H. Armes, B. F. Kittlewell, G. M. Larder, R. Bussenius, W. A. Mackinder, Rev. Jas. Mitchell, Miss Lizzie Beach, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Beach, William F. S. McGeorge, W. H. C. Reese, Miss Grant Elgin, Miss Annie Dixon, H. E. Conver, J. O'Brien, Miss Mary Cole, Miss L. Bennett, Miss Josie Risley and Rev. S. Kinsey.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Eureka Lodge, No. 15, A. O. U. W., was organized December 31, 1877, with the following charter members: J. H. Allison, H. E. Alden, H. F. McCormick, G. H. Brown, Chas. Young, H. J. Lewelling, J. E. Straus, W. L. Phillips, H. A. Pellet, Theo. Van Tassell, L. W. Eby, J. N. Faulkenstein, T. Greer, J. Greer, W. W. Bradberry, George Lander, A. C. Ramphendahl, J. S. Fruits, O. C. Blaney, L. H. McGeorge, A. C. Simpson, G. W. Fisher, James McGee, and J. Hall.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

St. Helena Council, No. 431, A. L. of H., was organized February 17, 1881, with the following members: J. I. Logan, C. E. Davis, J. H. Allison, H. A. Merriam, Theo. Van Tassell, W. A. Mackinder, J. E. Straus, J. C. Mixon, F. E. Meilenz, F. E. Dickenson, A. Patterson, James Cruey, Mrs. F. M. Woodward, Mrs. M. E. Mixon, James A. Allison, C. N. Hale, H. E. Alden, M. C. Cook, C. F. Rice, W. J. G. Davison, W. W. Lyman and C. H. Butler.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

St. Helena Hose Company, No. 1, was organized August 28, 1878. The officers for that year were:

J. Haskins, Foreman, and E. J. Levy, secretary. The appliances of the company consist of one hose cart, six hundred feet of hose, hooks, ladders, lanterns, axes, etc. There are ten hydrants in St. Helena; the head of water is sufficient to force a stream of water over the highest building.

THE ST. HELENA STAR

Is the leading paper of upper Napa valley. It was established in 1874 by Dewitt C. Lawrence, the first number being issued September 25th, of that year. The first copy off the press sold for \$20. Mr. Lawrence conducted the paper a little more than a year, when he sold out to Chas. A. Gardner, who looked after the destiny of the Star until March, 1883 (with the exception of about six months' lease to N. A. Morford) when W. A. Mackinder purchased a half interest. The firm of Gardner & Mackinder was at the helm ten months. January 1st, 1884, Mr. Gardner retired, leasing his interest in the paper to his partner. The first of the year, 1885, W. A. Mackinder purchased Mr. Gardner's interest and became sole owner. Mr. Mackinder conducted the paper successfully until October 1st, 1887, when it passed into the hands of Jesse H. Dungan, now of the Woodland Mail, and Frank B. Mackender, the present proprietor. Dungan & Mackinder at once improved the plant, and both being practical printers, were successful from the start. On October 12th, 1891, Mr. Dungan sold his interest in the Star to F. B. Mackinder, who has ever since been the editor and sole proprietor. Mr. Mackinder has given careful attention to every detail of the business and has always published a good, clean, newsy, local paper, zealously devoted to the best interests of Napa county. His efforts have been rewarded by liberal patronage

and the Star has been very prosperous under his management. In February, 1900, Mr. Mackinder commenced the erection of a home for the Star. The building is of stone, one story in height and 34x75 feet in size. It is centrally located and presents a handsome appearance. Every attention was paid in the construction to conveniences for dispatching business, and nowhere in California will be found a better arranged or more modern printing office. The building was occupied June 1st, 1900, and has added one more to the achievements of the Star in its constant efforts to upbuild the town of St. Helena. Mr. Mackinder is always adding to his plant and never spares labor or expense in his efforts to give the people all the news.

THE ST. HELENA SENTINEL

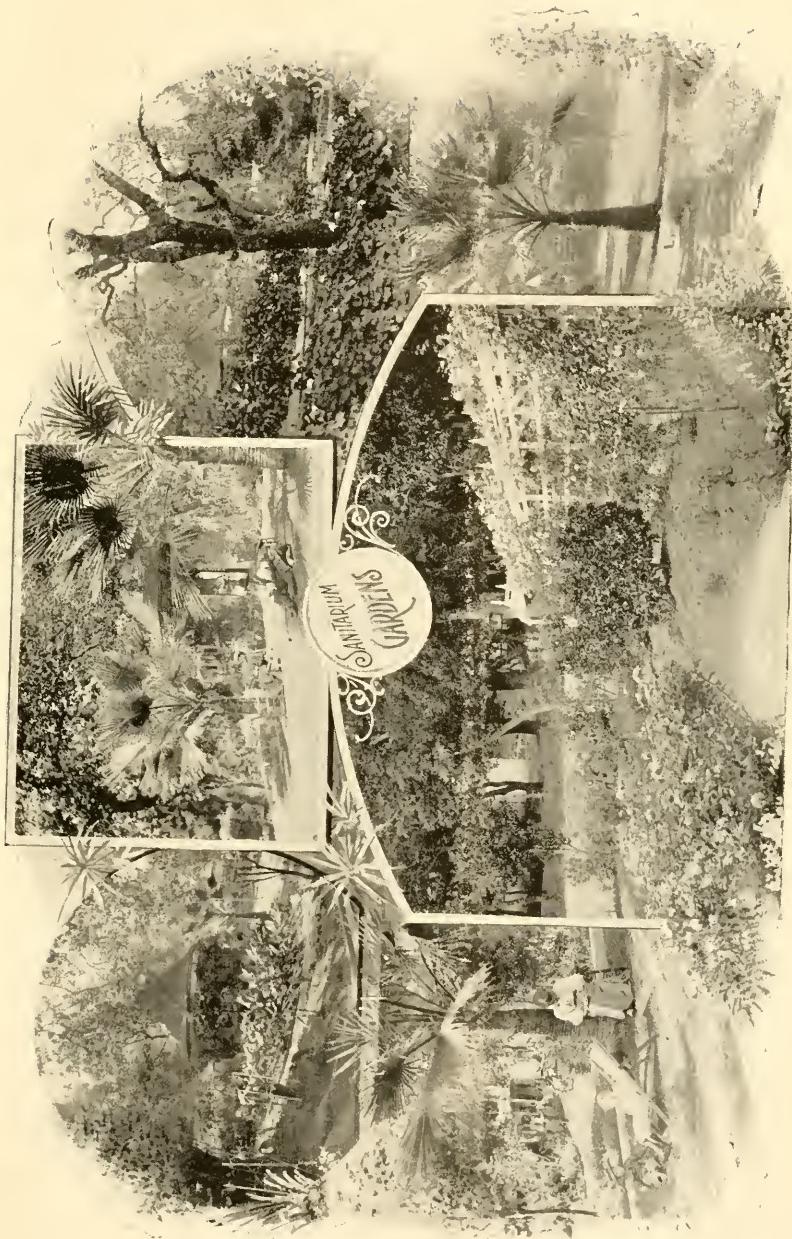
Was started in November, 1894, by Lewis & Vallandingham. During the first year of its existence it suffered the usual vicissitudes of a new country weekly, but at the end of that time the paper was purchased by Lee Fairchilds, the gifted orator and writer, who put a good bit of energy into the enterprise.

In May, 1896, the plant was purchased by O. H. Blank, who has been connected with the paper ever since.

The Sentinel is well known as a fearless and aggressive paper which never shirks a responsibility or hesitates in exposing matters inimical to the public good.

This policy has caused a steady increase in circulation as well as a good name for reliability.

It is edited and published by Blank & Heath, and is issued every Thursday.



St. Helena Sanitarium

TAPLIN BRO'S. CREAMERY.

J. O. TAPLIN, JR., W. H. TAPLIN.

This creamery is located on the Taplin ranch, two and a quarter miles from St. Helena, on Edge Hill road to Napa, and receives daily from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk, according to the season, but generally makes about 200 pounds of butter daily. The capacity of the churn is 375 gallons of cream. The separator and all other machinery is driven by steam power. The butter is shipped to Napa and St. Helena. This creamery has a fine reputation for a fine product and commands the highest prices on the market.

The Taplin ranch was bought by J. O. Taplin, Sr., of Jerome Wade, in 1871. Mr. Taplin, Sr., was a Vermonter, born July 22, 1830; came to California in 1859, and settled in Napa county in 1866. He died January 22, 1877.

He married Louisa B. Hunt, January 10th, 1861. She was born in Massachusetts, 1834. Their children are Wm. H. Taplin, born in San Francisco, 1864, and John O. Taplin, Jr., born in San Francisco, 1865; Clara C. Taplin (Mayfield), born in Napa county, 1868; Daniel O. Taplin, 1874.

This ranch contains 275 acres, 138 being cultivated. The principal business is dairy stock and the firm expects to milk 100 cows of their own in 1902. W. H. Taplin married Clara A. Griffith, 1887, at St. Helena. She was born in Santa Rosa, her children are Clara Louise, January 19th, 1887; William H., February 1st, 1892; Alice E., March 4, 1894.

J. O. Taplin, married Francis St. Ores, May 15, 1888. She was born in Wisconsin. Their children are John A. Taplin, born February 4th, 1889; Laura M. Taplin, born November 8th, 1896; both born on Taplin ranch.

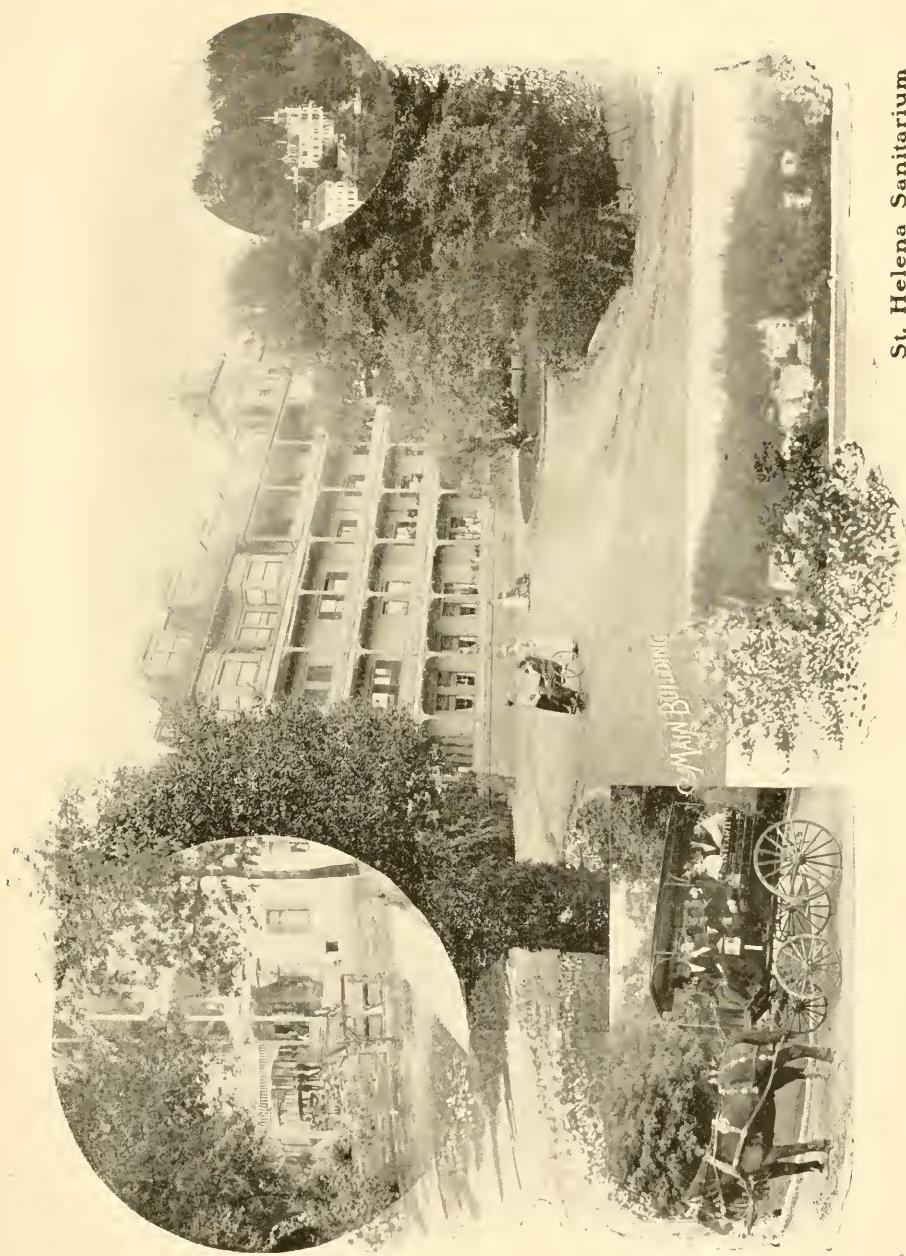
ST. HELENA SANITARIUM.

The founders of this health home when looking about for a location had in view, not only a place for beauty, but one possessing in the very largest sense the essentials that make for health.

St. Helena and its environs is not surpassed and seldom, if ever, equaled for health. Pure water, picturesque mountains, lovely valleys. The purity of the salt ocean, without its fogs and wind, a dozen more good things can be said about this locality. But one thing should not be omitted and that is, the good sense exercised by the founders of this home in selecting a place combining so many needful things, all of which add so much to the prosperity and business side of its life. Without being personal we could name fifty places in this State where a similar institution would have been a flat failure from a business standpoint, simply because the doctors and nurses could not build up as fast as the unhealthfulness of the climate tore down. Not to speak of many places that possess health-giving climates, but the outlook is so full of gloom and the scenery so depressing that no good could come up out of such a Nazareth.

It must not be forgotten that in this county and but a few miles away, is located the site "selected for the State Hospital for Consumptives." True, the project was not carried out, but the truth is left to us, showing that after a two years' close investigation this county was put down as the ideal home. Its dry air, freedom from fog, gravel sub-soil, rolling country, pure water, freeness from every taint of malaria, or disease of any character or description. Now turning to the Sanitarium proper. Its main building is a commodious, five story frame structure, with elevator, steam heat, electric light, electric bells and every

St. Helena Sanitarium



modern convenience. It contains over one hundred rooms. The main structure is flanked by many cottages, and near by is the gymnasium, chapel, natatorium, dormitories for nurses, etc.

This successful institution is under the patronage of the Adventists, and what more need be said when we are reminded that their sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, is the largest of its kind in the world. These people seem educated to look not only after the spiritual needs but also the health of all people, and it is not saying too much to assure this pious and God fearing people that their work in all parts of our land is being wonderfully blessed, and one reason for this is the good they are doing in leading the whole world in pure health foods, and temperance coffees and table drinks. Our readers can see the scope of their business and wide influence for good, when assured that probably nine out of ten groceries in our Union carry on their shelves some article of pure food, manufactured by the Adventists at Battle Creek, Michigan, St. Helena, California, and many other places where they own similar establishments. God will own and bountifully bless any people or organization that has for its object the elevation of man, promotion of temperance and building up of health. Most creeds lose sight of the body in their anxiety to help the spiritual nature of man. But it is the mission of this church to do both and we need only turn to the pages of history to learn how well they are succeeding in their great work.

Then, too, it must not be overlooked, that they have a corps of the very ablest surgeons and physicians, trained nurses and a large retinue of helpers and attendants. The doctors are broad, capable, scholarly, and experienced. Specialists are on hand at all times to meet any emergency.

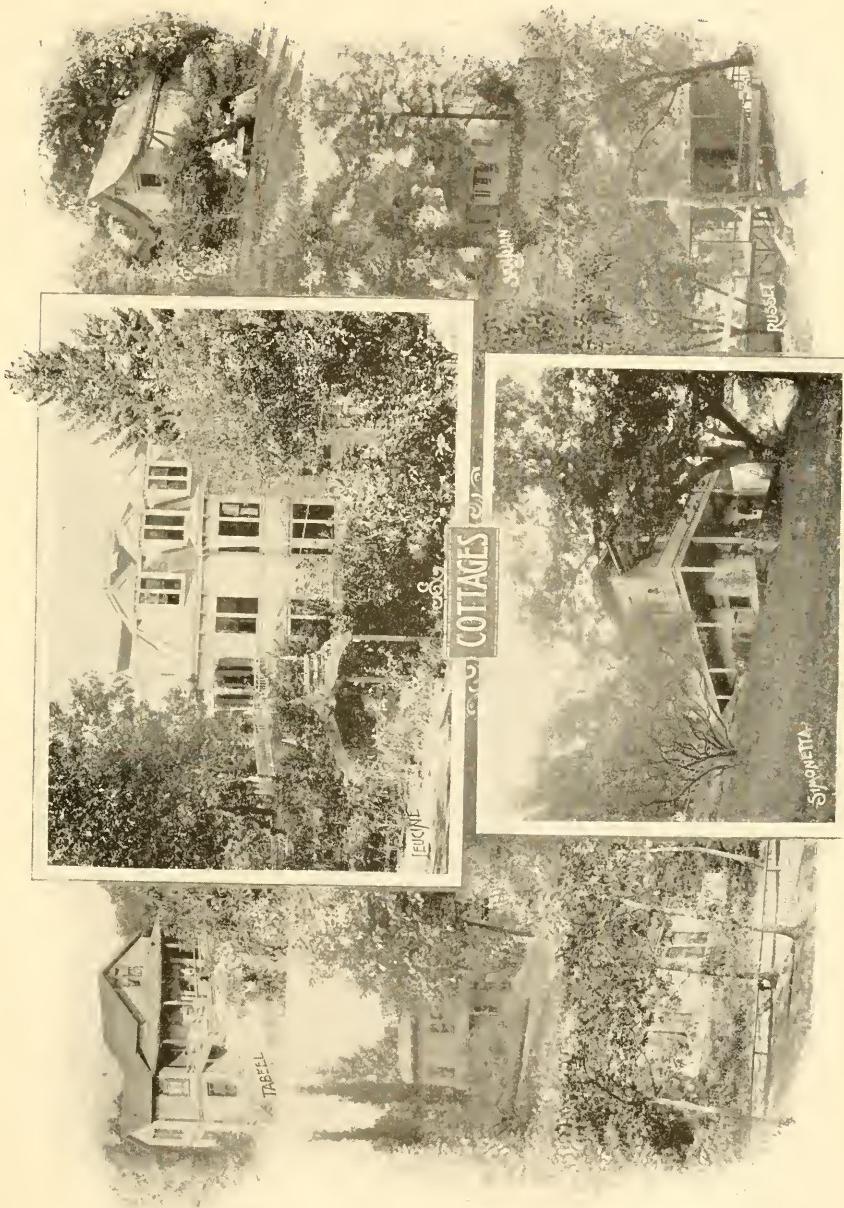
that may arise, and in looking over the ledgers, it is readily learned that they have successfully treated nearly every form of disease, and with marked success as will be, and is testified to by the thousands of happy people who have been cured at the "St. Helena Sanitarium."

It is the hope of the writer, and the prayer of all good people that God's infinite blessing may continue to rest on this honored institution, and on all the good people connected with it and with the church to which it owes its existence.

THE OLD BALE MILL.

This old mill, an old relic of pioneer days, stands on the county road between St. Helena and Calistoga, in Napa valley. It was built by Dr. Edward T. Bale, in 1846, an Englishman by birth. He came to California sometime in the 30's, married a Spanish wife and obtained from the Mexican Government a grant of two leagues of land in the upper end of Napa valley. During the years 1844 to 1846, there was quite an emigration from the middle and western States, much of which settled in and around Napa valley. To some of these settlers Dr. Bale sold land, and with the proceeds built the mill. I crossed the plains in 1846 and came to Napa valley in 1847. This mill was running when I came here; I settled about a mile from the mill and here I have spent fifty-one years of my life. I cannot say who did the millwright work, but F. E. Kellogg did the blacksmith work. The first overshot wheel was twenty feet, but afterwards was enlarged to forty feet. The water was conveyed to the mill from a mountain stream by cutting redwood logs about fifteen or twenty feet long, and about two feet in diameter, forming troughs of them by hollowing them out so as to contain

St. Helena Sanitarium



the water; these were elevated on pins made of redwood rails and the ends of the logs nicely fitted together, so that the water would flow to the wheel at the mill in the troughs thus arranged. The cogs in the wheel were all made of wood, and while running made quite a racket. The millstones or burrs were taken out of the hill back of the mill and worked out by John Conn. The first miller was a man by the name of Harrison Pierce. We raised the first crop of grain in Napa county in 1848, about fifteen acres; we hauled it all up in one pile, Spanish fashion, and built a fence around it in a circle, then drove in thirty or forty mustang horses, "wild as deer," then went in on horseback with a long whip and sent them around at the top of their speed until the straw was pulverized into chaff, then tossed it up with forks and shovels until the wind would blow away all the chaff and straw; then before taking the wheat to mill, put it into big troughs and filled them up with water, stirring the wheat until the grit and gravel had all settled to the bottom. We then took out the wheat and spread it out in the sun to dry, all of which operation occupied two or three days to prepare a grist of wheat generally of ten bushels.

During the summer of 1851, L. G. Lillie built a threshing machine at the Bale mill, and threshed all the grain in the neighborhood. We then thought we had made a great advance in civilization and were progressing rapidly. In November, 1849, Dr. Bale died, and by his will the mill went to his oldest daughter, who rented or leased the mill from time to time to different parties until sometime in the 60's Ralph Ellis bought the mill, and he put in new machinery and an engine, and when the water was low, ran the mill by steam. After several years he sold the mill to the present

owner, W. W. Lyman. But the old Bale mill furnished flour for the inhabitants of upper Napa valley for more than twenty-five years, but has lain idle for many years past. The old water wheel, although much decayed, stands intact, covered with a foliage of ivy vine. I do not think the wheel has turned for at least twenty years.

There are but few left at this time that know anything about the history of the old Bale mill, but it stands there a monument to the skill and industry of the men of the pioneer times in this county.

Most of the photographers, when passing, stop and take a shot at the old mill. Should it accidentally take fire and burn down, one of the grandest historical monuments of the early days in Napa county would be lost, and which never could be replaced, a calamity we hope may be averted for some time to come.

G. W. TUCKER.

Calistoga, May 1st, 1901.

MOUNT ST. HELENA.

At the head of Napa valley stands this majestic monarch of the Mayacamas mountains and a history of Napa county would not be complete without a mention of this most prominent portion of the landscape. Forty years ago a party of Russians, under Commander Ratscheff, visited Mount Mayacamas, as it was called at that time, and upon the summit left a copper plate bearing an inscription in their own language.

In 1853, this plate was discovered by Dr. T. A. Hylton, and a copy of it is preserved by Mrs. H. L. Weston of Petaluma. The metal slab is octagonal in shape and bears the following words in the Russian language:

"Russians, 1841, June. E. L. Voznisenski iii, E. L. Chernich."

This inscription was referred to Mr. Charles Mitchell Grant, of Oakland, a gentleman long a resident in Siberia, who said: "iii means that Voznisenski is the third of the name in his family, the other two being still living, when he was born. Evidently two Russian sailors; the first is a Polish name, while the second name is common in Little Russia."

The mountain was named St. Helena in honor of the Princess De Gagarin, the commander's beautiful wife, and in this connection a romantic incident has been related by General Vallejo. He said: "The beauty of this lady excited so ardent a passion in the heart of Prince Solano, Chief of all the Indians about Sonoma, that he formed a plan to capture by force or stratagem, the object of his love; and he might very likely have succeeded had I not heard of his intention in time to prevent it."

The mountain is supposed to be an extinct volcano, from which was at one time poured the lava in which the petrified forest lies buried, together with the range of basalt dividing the Petaluma and Sonoma valleys, and there remains two summits, one of which is four hundred feet above the other. Viewed from different points the change in appearance is somewhat striking. Viewed from Santa Rosa, the shape is not unlike that of a huge elephant, while from Fulton, it is called the Giant in bed. From Litton Springs, the outlines resemble those of St. Peters at Rome. From Napa valley, St. Helena presents a gorgeous panorama of shifting colors with a cap of pearly gray; while from Diablo, it makes a magnificent long outline against the sky, like some lofty monument of ancient story. Like

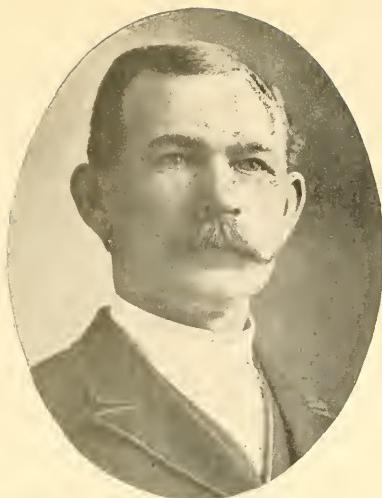
Diablo and Shasta, St. Helena is largely isolated from its surroundings, and is the presiding genius of the section in which it is located.

CALISTOGA.

Calistoga, the third town in size in the county, is the terminus of the railroad which traverses the entire length of Napa valley. It is 27 miles north of Napa. Here stages connect with the cars, carrying passengers farther north over Mt. St. Helena into Lake county. Calistoga is noted for its numerous springs of hot water, and for the gold and silver and quicksilver found in the mountains in its vicinity.

It has become famous on account of its medicinal springs, its mining resources, fine scenery and lovely climate. To Samuel Brannan belongs the honor of being founder of the place. The following biographical sketch of this gentleman is from Menefee's "Sketch Book." Samuel Brannan was born in Saco, Maine, in 1819; in 1833 he moved to Lake county, Ohio, and learned the printing business.

In 1859, Mr. Brannan came to Napa county and purchased of Capt. Ritchie, a square mile of land at Calistoga, on which tract are located the famous Hot Springs. Soon after he purchased other lands from Messrs. Fowler & Hargrave, till his landed possessions about Calistoga exceeded two thousand acres. It was his design to make this place, called by him "the Saratoga of the Pacific," a great watering place. His expenditures for buildings, laying off of grounds and other improvements at this place has probably not been less than half a million dollars. Mr. Brannan has spared no efforts to make his chosen town of Calistoga and the whole upper part of the county prosperous. He has, since permanently



ANTHONY HUBBS.

WM. SPIERS.

C. W. ARMSTRONG,

President and Board of Calistoga Trustees.

A. D. ROGERS.

M. A. MACLEAN.

locating there, added largely to his landed possessions, and has ever been liberal to actual settlers and those desiring to carry on trade and business, calculated to enhance the value of property by making the community more prosperous. The name, Calistoga, was given to the place by Mr. Brannan in the fall of 1867. It was his boast that he was going to make the place the Saratoga of California, so he spliced the names and called it Cal(is)toga, the middle syllable for euphony. The place had previously been called Hot Springs by the few Americans, and Agua Caliente by the Spaniards.

While Messrs. Gettleson & Friedberg may justly claim the priority of doing business in the town proper, a man named Woodward was the first to open a place of business in that part of the county. He had a small store and kept the office near the Fowler House, when the gentlemen arrived there.

Then the railroad reached the place and a number of business places sprang into existence. At the time of the completion of the railroad there was a great excursion which brought up about three thousand people, and Mr. Brannan tendered the visitors a grand reception. J. M. Finley, an old miner, was the first to discover quicksilver in this section, and he located the Great Western Quicksilver Mine, but as usual, the locator never reaped any benefit from his discovery, as he fell from a bridge and was drowned shortly after, dying a poor man. The first hotel in the place was built by Mr. Deloch, called the Mountain House.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church at Calistoga was organized by Rev. Thomas Fraser, Synodical Agent on the Pacific Coast for that denomination. The

organizing members were: A. Safely, Mrs. Margaret Safely, Miss I. G. Safely, Miss A. R. Safely, Thomas F. Towle, Mrs. Josephine Towle, J. I. Logan, Mrs. U. J. Logan, Mrs. Ann M. Fairfield, J. G. Randall, M. Garnett, Mrs. Catherine A. McDonald, Mrs. Lizzie McCrory, John McCausland, Mrs. Rachael R. McCausland, Mrs. Annis F. Wass, Miss Lizzie R. Wass, Gallen M. Fisher, Mrs. Susan F. Fisher, Miss Florence Fisher, John Wass, Mrs. Eliza A. Wass, J. R. Wright, Mrs. E. Wright, Austin J. Roberts, Mrs. Mary A. Tavor, Miss E. Tavor. June, 1873, Rev. James Mitchell took charge of the church in connection with the church in St. Helena. The building is 54x32, erected in 1872 and cost \$3,000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1868, under the efforts of Rev. W. S. Bryant, the foundation of the church was laid in Calistoga. Soon after the railroad company needed the lot and purchased it. Then Sam Brannan gave another lot, and in 1869 the church was completed. The value of the church and lot is \$1,000. The building will seat one hundred and fifty persons. The society in 1881 numbered sixty persons. The first Trustees were: William McDonnell, Peter Teale and Alonzo Hopkins.

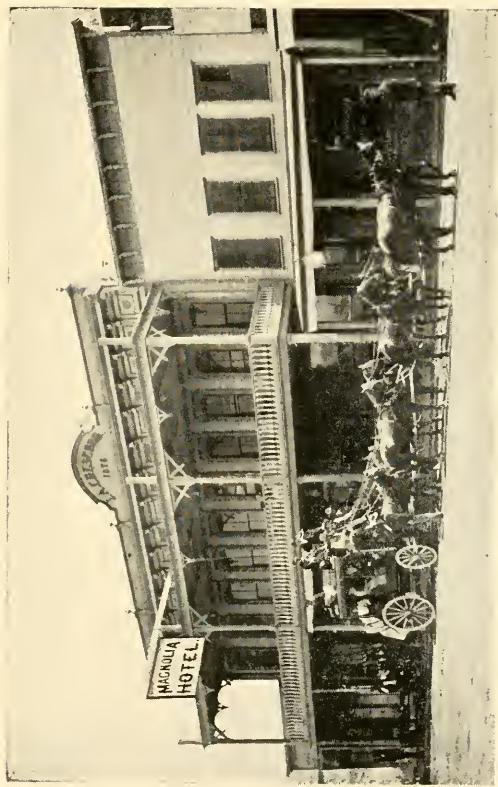
CALISTOGA SCHOOL.

The building was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$6,000, and is a model of neatness and good taste. There are two departments and in 1881 there was an attendance of two hundred and thirty.

MAGNOLIA HOTEL.

SPREEN & POWELL, PROPRIETORS.

Since the year 1859, the Hot Mineral Springs of Calistoga, Napa county, Calif., have been wide-



Magnolia Hotel, Calistoga

ly known for the curative powers and an attractive point of interest. This is nature's cure for rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, and permanent cures by the natural hot mud baths are frequent. From time immemorial the Indians knew and availed themselves of this wonderful power to cure rheumatism and its kindred diseases. In a short article like this it is impossible to give anything like justice to this fine establishment, so those interested will send to the address above and obtain printed literature, giving all particulars concerning this great sanitarium.

NEWSPAPERS OF CALISTOGA.

The Tribune was the first to appear in 1871. In 1873 the editor died and the paper also.

In 1874 O. P. Hoddy bought the outfit and published the Weekly Free Press from the 18th of April of that year until Oct. 16, 1875, when the paper suspended and the plant moved to San Buenaventura, Ventura county.

In 1876, J. H. Upton, on the 6th day of April, issued the first number of the Weekly Calistogian, but he discontinued in four months and the plant was moved to Hollister, San Benito county.

On the 24th of December, 1877, the first number of the Independent Calistogian was issued by J. L. Multer, who published a satisfactory paper and was well appreciated by the people.

In 1892 he sold out to G. B. Douglass and I. N. Bennett, who named it Independent Calistogian, its politics being independent. In 1895 it was purchased by C. A. Carroll; its polities were changed to Republican and the name to the Weekly Calistogian.

HOT SPRINGS.

These springs are located at Calistoga, and were known to the Mexicans and Indians as the aguas

caliente or hot water and were visited for their curative qualities. The springs are situated in the level valley and are surrounded, except on the south side, by high and picturesque mountains. After the purchase of the property, Mr. Brannan commenced improvements at once, on a very large scale, intending, as he said, to make this the Saratoga of the Pacific Coast. He set to work at once furnishing all the comforts necessary to make these springs the most attractive place of resort for tourists and invalids in the State. The main grounds belonging to the springs proper, consist of about one hundred acres, near the center of which stands a small hill, to which he gave the name of Mount Lincoln. On the summit he placed an observatory, from which a fine view of Calistoga and of the surrounding country could be obtained. On this hill he also put a reservoir, which held ninety thousand gallons, the supply of water for which he procured by a steam pump out of Napa river.

At the foot of Mount Lincoln, on the western side, were the hotel's cottages, and pleasure grounds, as well as most of the springs. There were about twenty-five neat cottages on these grounds, for the accommodation of guests, and some were owned by private individuals. The grounds were laid out into walks and ornamented with choice selections of trees, flowers and shrubbery. To the west lies the town of Calistoga and between the two passes the railroad. In the days of its full glory this was truly a grand place, upon which over three hundred thousand dollars were sunk.

The servants about the place were all liveried and moved about with a more consequential air than the guests themselves. Oil paintings valued at thousands of dollars hung upon the walls of

the parlors. But the glory of the place has departed with Mr. Brannan, and in 1875, it could not be sold at private or public sale for any reasonable figure at all, and since then it has changed hands several times at nominal figures compared with the amount of money invested there.

The waters of the springs hold in solution, sulphur, iron, magnesia, and various other chemical properties. Several years ago a hole was bored to the depth of seventy feet, when solid rock was struck and prevented further penetration, and water stood in this well at the uniform temperature of 185 degrees. A Russian steam bath was formed by having a bath room built over a spring having a temperature of 195 degrees with a contrivance to let the steam up into the room.

There are a host of springs, each differing from the other; one of them has a small summer house built over it with the suggestive sign "The Devil's Kitchen," over the door. The water of this spring is highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen and gives to this water a taste much resembling chicken broth, and with the addition of a little salt and pepper, is a good imitation of soup. Nearly every one samples a plate of bogus chicken soup. During the four months of 1872, from April 1st to August 1st, guests to the number of three thousand and twenty registered at the Hot Springs Hotel.

CLAY CAVE.

Among the places of interest in this township, mention must be made of the Clay cave, which is situated about one mile from Crystal Springs. But little attention has been paid to it so far, although it has been explored to a depth of eight hundred feet, and numerous beautiful rooms discovered.

PETRIFIED FOREST.

Aside from the curious petrifications of whole trees, some as large as ten feet in diameter, the Petrified Forest has many attractions. Charles Evans, better known as Petrified Charley, lived there many years, the life of a hermit, busy fencing, digging and clearing up the land. It is situated on the range dividing Santa Rosa from Napa valley, among rounded hills, some of which are white with ash rock.

Near the scene of the wonderful prostrate trees rises a sharp ridge with perpendicular walls of black tufa, crested with rock as white as chalk, apparently the remains of a crater where lava and ashes were belched forth with torrents of scalding water on the surrounding woods. Evidences of the fact are found in the piles of scoriae scattered about, and in the circumstance that nearly all the trees turned into stone lie north and south, as though they had only fallen in the throes of an earthquake, after ashes and rock had piled ten or fifteen feet around them.

There are redwood trees yet growing there, showing that they have existed hundreds of thousands of years in this locality, and that our fears of their becoming extinct are groundless.

Poor Petrified Charley (immortalized by Stevenson in his "Silverado Squatters"), went to San Francisco about 1880 and fell down the stairs of the hotel, from the effects of which he died (what a fate for a man that had sailed every sea and undergone a thousand dangers), and the haunt on the mountain top which knew him so long will know him no more. The visitors of bygone days will remember the quaint genius which presided over the forest and the goat for which he was always ready to beg tobacco.

KNOX TOWNSHIP.

GEOGRAPHY.

Knox township is bounded on the north by Lake county, on the east by Yolo county, on the south by Yount township, and on the west by Hot Springs township. The boundary of this township is very crooked.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of this township is very uneven. On the eastern boundary line we find ourselves on the summit of a large range of mountains; passing west, Sulphur canyon is reached, which is quite a little valley. We then come to a division of the range of mountains between which are several little mountains, such as Sanel. Passing over these mountains we come to Pope valley, which is a level, fertile section of ground, considerable in extent, reaching from Aetna Springs on the north, to Wardner's store on the south, a distance of six miles, and having a width of three miles. West of this lies the Howell mountain range, dividing this township from Hot Springs. One does not wish for a lovelier sight, than that to be had of Pope valley from the road over Howell mountain.

GEOLOGY.

The ridge of mountains which forms the eastern boundary is formed of tertiarian sandstone. The range of mountains immediately west of Knoxville is composed of sand and limestone over which there is a thick coat of volcanic rock and serpentine. On the western side of this ridge the outcroppings are all sand and limestone. There is a ledge of limestone which runs northeasterly and southwesterly entirely through this township and extends northward far into Lake county. Good

lime has been found on Mr. G. Barth's place in Sanel valley, which is on the ledge spoken of above. In the vicinity of the Oat Hill Mine, the entire formation is of tertiary sandstone and the remarkable fact of cinnabar occurring in that rock is to be found in that mine.

SOIL.

The soil of this township is as varied as the kind of rock from which it is formed. Owing to this spotted character, it is almost impossible to get a tract of any considerable size of any one characteristic, but it is decomposed volcanic formation and adobe from decomposed limestone.

CLIMATE.

It is much warmer on an average in the summer time than in Napa city, but about the same as the temperature in the upper end of the valley. Here the days are bright, the air fresh and light, while the nights are cool and refreshing. In the winter season it is much colder than in Napa city on account of the elevation and snow is not an uncommon thing. Altogether it is hard to find a more congenial climate for health and comfort.

PRODUCTS

Are more diversified, as the mountain ranges admit of stock raising, as well as grain and fruit. Everything belonging to the temperate zone flourishes in this locality, vegetables and berries grow splendidly on the soils best suited to them.

TIMBER.

The only timber left is fit for firewood and other economical purposes. The day of extensive lumbering is over. The redwood of Howell mountain

is nearly gone, therefore the chapter might as well close on this subject.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To Julian Pope belongs the honor of being the first white settler in this township, other than the Spanish-Mexicans. It is in evidence that he was a visitor here before 1841, for in that year a grant was ceded to him by the Mexican government for that land known as Pope valley, and he without doubt had explored and was acquainted with its character before making the selection.

Julian Pope was granted two leagues of land September 13, 1841, by Jimeno, acting Governor of California, and said grant was called the Locoallomi grant, and contained eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two acres. In 1843 he went to Pope valley and began the erection of a house and while hewing timber for it he accidentally cut his leg, from the effects of which he died in the latter part of that year. His wife was a Californian and they had five children. William Barnett afterwards married Mrs. Pope and lived there for several years. An adobe house was built by Joseph Pope, and is still standing and is spoken of as the Pope adobe. This is calculated to mislead a stranger, who would naturally infer that the house was built by the man for whom the valley was named. The place where Julian Pope built his house was on the old Pope or Juan Burton place.

In 1854 Jesse Barnett, the son of the man who married Mrs. Pope, came to Pope valley and from him we get the list of settlers who were in Pope valley at that time.

James Daley lived at the lower end of the valley, and had a family. Philander Hunt, a bachelor, lived on the creek just above where Mr. Jesse

Barnett resides. S. McWilliams, with his wife and children, lived where the Duvalls reside. John Newman, with his family, lived in the upper end of the valley. Thomas Anderson did live here but moved out of the valley by 1854. Joseph Halterman and Joshua Hardman, with their families, were residents of the valley in 1854. Robert Hardin's family came in with his brother in 1856.

KNOXVILLE

Is a nice little village, with a tri-weekly stage for Napa city,---via Monticello.

SPRINGS.

The medical springs of California have a great future and deserve the attention they attract. Some bear a close resemblance to the most famous springs of Europe, so that a publication of the compared analytical tables of their solid contents is all that is necessary to prove their high value and the diffusion of this information through the Eastern States would attract thousands of invalids.

AETNA SPRINGS.

These springs are sixteen miles northeast of St. Helena, in Napa county, in a charming little valley at the northern extremity of Pope valley and separated therefrom by a range of low hills. There are two springs of considerable capacity that flow to the surface, and one large spring that discharges itself into a shaft one hundred and twenty-five feet below the surface.

The spring that supplies the shaft and the bath house was discovered while mining for cinnabar, and is of a temperature of 106 degrees at the spring, and is so heavily charged with gas, the heat so great that the mining operations had to be

abandoned. The two springs that flow to the surface are of a temperature of 98 degrees, blood heat, and contain fifty-eight cubic inches of carbonic acid gas to the gallon. The lower spring contains more heat and gas. There are also two soda springs, which contain a considerable quantity of iron, about eighty rods from the thermal springs on the Aetna grounds. The valley in which these springs are located, has an elevation of one thousand feet, and is warm and dry, with the most picturesque and charming mountain scenery around.

The waters are pleasant, purifying, exciting and exhilarating, and many assert that they are heavily charged with electricity. Although these springs have been known to and visited by white men for the past thirty years, no efforts were made to bring them into the notice of the public until 1878.

In 1877 the proprietor, Hon. Chancellor Hartson, decided to make the necessary arrangements for accommodating visitors and to throw the springs open to the public. Accordingly in that year Mr. W. H. Lidell took charge and began the erection of buildings, and from time to time their number has been increased in order to accommodate the increasing flow of guests.

Many cures have been effected by these waters and a trial of them costs little in time or money, and the trip is delightful.

Biographies

BIOGRAPHIES

Our lives like pendulums swing from sun to sun,
We weave the fabric till the thread is run.
Some lives come up through sweeted joys to years,
While others grieve and feel the tyranny of tears.

Why strive for place, high rank and power,
Or long to be the applauded hero of the hour?
Why not our journey take though slow we plod,
To work in gladness and to walk with God?

CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG

Was born in Vancouver, Washington, November 5th, 1859, and came to California at an early age, and has been a resident of Calistoga since 1886, during which time he has been actively engaged in the drug business. Other enterprises of varied character have claimed a share of his attention. Being an active partisan he has given much time to polities; was appointed Postmaster in 1895 by President Cleveland and conducted the office for four years in a creditable manner. He was married in 1878, and again in 1900, and his family consists of his wife and a daughter by the former marriage.

He was one of the first persons to recognize the possibilities of oil mining in northern California, and is the pioneer operator in that industry in this locality, having founded the Calistoga Oil and Development Co. He has extensive and varied interests in oil lands, and is an officer and stockholder in many oil companies.

Since the building of the telephone lines in this vicinity he has been the manager of the Sunset and local companies.

He is at the head of the town government, having been elected President of the Board of Town Trustees in April, 1900.

Being of a progressive character and broad-minded in his ideas, he encourages the improvement and advancement of the town in every possible way.

ANTOINETTE AIKEN,

Owner of Rancho de la Jota, was born in New York, 1835; came to California in 1877 and located on her ranch on Howell Mountain, 1884; this consists of 110 acres, of which 35 acres are in grain and orchard of apples, pears, almonds and other fruits; her children are Florence, William C., and Charles S., all born in Ohio. There are mineral springs of iron on the place.

OLIVER H. BUCKMAN

Was born in the State of Maryland, near Baltimore, December 14th, 1847. His parents were Quakers and belonged to a sect of which William Penn was a well known leader.

In 1855, with his parents, he moved to Iowa, where he lived on a farm until the age of 25 years, after which he entered the State University of Iowa, from which he graduated in 1876, in the department of Civil Engineering.

In 1877 he came to California and settled in Napa, where he has resided ever since. He has held the office of City Engineer of Napa since 1880, excepting a few months in the winter of 1886-7.

He was County Surveyor of Napa county from January 1st, 1885 to January 1st, 1895, and since the last named date has been a deputy in the County Surveyor's office. His history since 1880 speaks volumes in praise of his fitness and splendid qualifications for the responsible place of En-

gineer and Surveyor. He is still unmarried. We hope he has still before him many years of usefulness.

R. J. BLOWER

Was born in Wales in 1847; came to California in 1869 and moved to Napa county in 1876; in 1875 he married Rosalie Ward, to whom has been born two children, Sumner J., 1877; Richard M., 1892. Mr. Blower's ranch is 2,500 feet above the sea level upon Howell Mountain; it is 156 acres in extent, of which 30 acres is in cultivation, although 100 acres can be plowed; he has a small vineyard, and 100 acres in orchard. The name is Blower's Mountain View. The scenery is perfect; on the top of Howell Mountain is a perfect flat of 75 acres. The water is very good and healthy.

CHARLES E. BELL

Was born in Darien, Connecticut, February 7th, 1827. He married Catherine J. Mills, February 15, 1857, in Connecticut. They crossed the plains in 1859 by wagon. When they reached Nevada the oldest son, Charles Humboldt, was born on the Humboldt river, after which he was named. The family finally came to San Francisco where Mr. Bell worked as a shipwright; then to Mare Island, where he worked for seven years while his family lived in Vallejo.

In 1876 he moved to Bell's valley, situated at the base of Mount Howell on the west, a vale entirely surrounded by hills with a mountain stream running through the center. Of the children, Edward S. was born during a sojourn in Trinity county, Oscar F. was born in San Francisco, Lillian May was born at Vallejo, is married to R. Miller, now of Sacramento. Thomas A. Bell was born in Vallejo, is now living in Napa

city and is District Attorney. Henry C. was born in Vallejo and has been in Alaska for three years. Evelyn Bell was born in Bell's valley, she is teaching school in Diamond Mountain District. Bell's valley consists of 240 acres, 30 acres vineyard, 100 walnut trees and small orchard. This place was first settled by Gesford, the father of Henry Gesford, 1850. The Bell family came to Connecticut in 1640, and during the Revolutionary war both father and grandfather were taken prisoners by the British and confined in an old sugar house; grandfather was 96, in full possession of all his faculties; had six children, thirty-eight grandchildren and seventy-eight great grand children.

B. BRUCK

Was born in Napa city, September 7th, 1870; the youngest son of Louis Bruck and Loleta Bale, who was the daughter of the late Dr. E. T. Bale; she was one of the first settlers born in Napa valley. Mr. Bruck came to St. Helena, 1881, and has resided there since. He became Superintendent of Krug place in 1894, and still remains there. His father, Louis Bruck, was chosen chairman of the first Board of Trustees of Napa county.

DOCTOR E. T. BAILE.

This gentleman was an English physician, who was born in London, England, 1811. He was wrecked on a British man-of-war, 1833, picked up by a whaler and landed on the Coast of California at Monterey. In 1838 he married a daughter of Mariano Soberanes, and Lolita Vallejo, a sister of the late General Vallejo. Dr. Bale received a large grant of land in Napa valley from the Mexican Government; in 1839 this grant included all of Napa valley, north of Bale slough. In 1843 Dr. Bale settled in the valley; in 1845 he built a



JOHN S. BRYANT,
Taken at the Age of 92 Years, May 20, 1901,
Calistoga, Cal.

mill in the valley on Napa creek, at the foot of the place now known as the Krug place, this was a saw mill. In 1846-47, he built the first flour mill in this county, the machinery was brought here by the way of China, at an enormous expense. The Bale adobe house and flour mill are in a fair state of preservation on this date (May, 1901). The adobe is now owned by Capt. Niebaum and the mill by W. W. Lyman; Dr. Bale died October 9th, 1849, at the age of 38, leaving a wife and five children, of which three are now living, being Mrs. S. Bruck, Mariano and Ed. T. Bale.

JOHN S. BRYANT,

The oldest man now living in Napa county, is the father of Mrs. Martha A. Hubbs. He was born in Kentucky in 1809, and after some years in Missouri came to California in 1852, and for seven years last past he has lived in Calistoga. He has lived with his daughter since the death of his wife some fifteen years ago and notwithstanding his extreme age, 92 years, is in full possession of all his faculties and enjoys the daily papers.

Mr. Bryant was a cabinet maker by trade and worked at gold mining. He has two children, three grand children and five great grand children; all in California.

F. BORREO

Has been a successful merchant, having in an early day made some money mining in Virginia City, and on the Ruser river, Nevada. In 1866 he came to Napa county and engaged in merchandizing and built up a nice business, he also farmed the old Crowley ranch of 110 acres, and also owned a number of other farms in Napa county. Mr. Borreo still works the "Bay View" vineyard, raising olives, making olive oil, and in lesser degree,

grapes, fruit and grain. His sons meantime, under the firm name of Borreo Bros., conduct the mercantile business in the warehouse, selling hay, feed, wood, coal, etc. In 1865 F. Borreo married Mary Arata, a native of Italy. She died May 21st, 1886, in Napa county. They had five children, all born in Napa valley, except Josephine, who was born in Virginia city, Nevada. The others are Nellie, Mary, William and Ernest.

AUGUST BERETTA.

Born in Switzerland in 1850, came to Napa in 1871, and located on the Alsip ranch, and has 230 acres, of which 50 acres is grain land, orchard, etc.; has a fine wine cellar built. He is now engaged in raising stock principally, formerly he was in the wine business for twenty-seven years and was also in the grocery and bakery business in St. Helena for two years. On this ranch was built John Conn's house, the first in Conn valley, and it stood about one hundred yards from what was then known as Conn Hollow creek.

EDWARD F. BURDICK.

The first house in Conn valley was built on this ranch, but has since been torn down. The ranch consists of 240 acres, 100 being in cultivation, the products are grain and grapes.

Mr. Burdick was born in 1863; married Miss Olive Whales in 1886, she died in 1895. Their children were three in number, Edna M., 1889; Willie F., 1893; Olive L., 1894. In 1896 he married Mrs. Pedroni, whose maiden name was Matilda Musgrave. She came to Napa county in 1884. The raising of fancy fowls is a specialty on this ranch.

W. H. BROWN

Is what might be termed the Village Blacksmith, only our little city has progressed beyond the village period, but he is a general blacksmith, wagonmaker and repairer and sells all kinds of farming implements, wagons and buggies and has done so for the past ten years, having started in 1891. He was born in Sonoma county, California, and was married in Calistoga in 1889, to Miss Lillie Butler, who is also a native daughter, as he is a native son; she was born in Napa county. Their children are: Irma Lillie Brown, born in Calistoga, 1890; Lauren, 1892, and Frank Walton Brown, 1897.

WILLIAM H. BRADLEY.

Born in Napa county, 1867, and married Irena Edgerton, 1890; who was born in Napa county, 1869. Their children are: Roy E. Bradley, 1891, Napa county; Oakley Bradley, 1893; Pauline (Dorris) Bradley, 1898. Mr. Bradley Sr., is a great hunter and delights to hunt with the hounds. He is in San Bernardino county for his health.

S. E. CHAPMAN, M. D.

The doctor was born August 6th, 1847, in Cleveland, Ohio. At the early age of seventeen years he enlisted as a volunteer in the 124th Ohio volunteer infantry in 1862, to serve his country in her hour of peril. After three years of bloody war and privation in the famous Army of the Cumberland, he was discharged at the end of the war. He at once entered Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, and after completing a course in that institution of learning, he entered the Cleveland Homeopathic College, from which he graduated in March 1874. He then began the practice of medicine in Perrysburg, Ohio. During March,

1874, he married Miss Florence A. Boyer, of Clyde, O. While residing in Perrysburg, Miss Rose Chapman, his oldest daughter, was born, Sept. 27th, 1875, and Miss Grace, July 24, 1877. After a residence of four years in that place he removed to California, 1877, locating in Forest Hill, Placer county, where he practiced medicine for twelve years, and Ida W. Chapman was born, June 24th, 1879, when he removed to Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, and practiced for seven years: here two more children were born, Florence A., and Lionel Brooks, February 27, 1893. After this a year was spent in San Francisco, but in 1895 laryngeal and bronchial trouble necessitated another move and Napa was chosen, on account of its fine climate and other advantages.

After having permanently located in Napa, in May, 1896, there was one son born here, S. E. Chapman, Jr., August 4th, 1898.

The doctor is a member of the State Medical Board of Examiners in Insanity, also of the City Board of Health and contributes continually to the leading medical and literary publications.

Dr. Chapman is the House Physician of the celebrated Napa Sanatorium, an institution which has a most favorable reputation throughout the State.

JOHN CONN

Was born in Ireland, 1807; came to Napa county in 1844, and settled in Conn valley which was named after him, and consisted of 6,000 acres of valley and mountain land, being a grant from the Mexican Government.

John Conn and John Ranchford were partners in 1844, and applied for a grant of land which was given settlers under the Mexican Government. The grant was made, but before the legal

requirements were completed, war broke out between the United States and Mexico, both of the claimants fought under the Bear Flag. This was in 1846. After the war, the land grant was yet incomplete, when Jack Ranchford died. He was a patriot and declared his only desire before he died was to see this beautiful land occupied by the Americans and that he would live to see the stars and stripes wave over these mountains and valleys. He did live to see the flag raised amid much rejoicing, and the next morning he expired. The flag was raised September 10th, 1846. John Conn was a bachelor and the valley was named after him. The grant is now cut up into many beautiful farms and homes.

CONNOLLY CONN.

This settler was born in Ireland, 1832; came to Napa in 1855, and bought 160 acres in 1859, in partnership with Frank Stratton. They extended their purchases until they owned nearly a thousand acres and made a business of raising stock, and opened a butcher shop in St. Helena to dispose of the product. In 1867 Frank Stratton died and Conn was then the owner of 960 acres; since he has sold 300 acres which left him 660 acres which comprises the ranch at present, about 250 acres are in cultivation. There is a marble quarry on the ranch which has never been developed as yet.

Mr. Conn married Mary McCall in 1864; she was born in Illinois, 1845. They had two children, Annie L., 1865, died in 1894 in Conn valley; Emma, 1868; married to George Hobson, 1886. Their children were five in number as follows: Iva L., 1888; Grace, 1890; Myron, 1893; Roy 1896; George, 1899.

C. A. CARROLL,

Editor and proprietor of the Weekly Calistogian, was born at Noyo, in Mendocino county, California, April 11th, 1873. His father died when he had attained the age of two years. He went to school at Mendocino City, where they had moved, and at the age of fourteen he became an apprentice for three years in the office of the Mendocino "Beacon," after which he served two years as foreman, after that he was editor for eighteen months, making a stay of seven years in said office. He was then connected with the newspapers of Ukiah until the first of 1895, when he made a trip East as far as Washington City, visiting the larger cities enroute, returning the same year to engage on the San Francisco "Chronicle," until the arrival of the linotype machines which displaced so many of the typographers. He then visited Calistoga and purchased the "Independent Calistogian," which had been established by J. L. Multer, who ably conducted this paper for fifteen years. When purchased by Mr. Carroll it was owned by I. N. Bennett and G. B. Douglass. Up to this time this paper had always been independent, as its name implied. This was changed by him into a Republican paper, and the name changed to the Weekly Calistogian. Under the able management of Mr. Carroll it became a newsy and attractive sheet; the office much improved and equipment the best. On August 6, 1896, he married Miss Mertie Bennett, and on September 25th, 1899, a daughter came to gladden the home. Mr. Carroll is a native son and a member of the A. F. and A. M., standing high in the good opinion of the citizens of Napa valley.

For many years Calistoga was considered quiet but for sometime past, and since Mr. Carroll's advent, the town is lively, thrifty and a large



C. A. CARROLL,
Editor Calistogian, Calistoga.

amount of business is now carried on. Much of this change in the town is due to the stirring editorials and quiet booming of the town in the weekly paper. Mr. Carroll believes in building up a town, and he has done so in this instance.

J. A. CAIN

Was born February 24th, 1844, in East Tennessee; was a trooper in Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry brigade during the civil war for the Union and served three years; came to California in 1866, and drove stage on the Idaho road for two years, he then came to Napa county and engaged in draying business which he has followed ever since. Mr. Cain was elected Councilman of Napa city in 1899, and which position he now holds (1901). He married Elva Grigsby, a daughter of John Grigsby (one of the men who raised the Bear flag in Sonoma county); she was born and raised in Napa county. They have had two children, Ida and Laura, Ida is married to J. W. Lyons and Laura to Chas. Grady, both of Napa. Mr. Cain is quite an owner of city property as well as a nice farm of about 30 acres near the town.

COLONEL JAMES CLYMAN.

Many historical associations cluster around the "Old Clyman Place," in Napa county.

James Clyman, born 1794, was one of the early pioneers of California, having settled in Sonoma county in 1848, where he lived until 1861 when he and his family came to live in Napa county on what is known as the "Old Clyman Place."

In 1848 Col. Clyman piloted a train of emigrants across the plains, the motive power being oxen. This was the occasion of his first arrival in Napa, then a small place of three or four adobe houses.

and one log cabin. Soon after this he left for the gold mines. (Among the emigrants were McCombs, Hardman and Broadhurst.) After meeting with modest success at the mines, Col. Clyman built a home in Sonoma county, where he lived until 1861, when he moved to Napa county, where he married in 1849, Hannah McCombs, a native of Ohio. The result of this union was the birth of the following children, all born in Napa county: Martha Clyman, 1850, died in 1855; Mary J. Clyman, 1852, died in 1869; James L., 1854, died in 1863; Lydia A. and P. Lambert, twins, 1857, of which the latter died in 1863.

The good wife and mother mourned the death of her gallant husband in 1882, but she still resides on the old homestead, enjoying good health, nearly 70 years of age.

RICHARD CUFF

Was born in Ireland, March 18, 1846; emigrated to the United States, landing in New York in 1866 where he worked in a store for two years. In 1868 he came to San Francisco, from there to Napa county; engaged in farming and mining until 1876, when he engaged in the livery business on Main street, until 1886, when he bought the Central Hotel, of which he is now proprietor, and is owner of considerable city property. He married May 15th, 1875, Miss Winnefred Duane; they had seven children of whom six are now living as follows: Thomas, Bridget, John, Winnefred, Mary and Lizzie.

ALONZO C. CLARK.

In 1848, Alonzo C. Clark was born in Ohio, and he moved in 1864, with his parents to Napa county and now resides on the old Buttoff place (belonging to the Phelan estate), which consists of

690 acres, all of which is under cultivation in grain and hay.

In 1877 he married a native daughter of the Golden West in the person of Miss May Stafford at Berryessa; Miss Stafford was born in California in 1858. Their children are: Roy V. Clark, 1878; Clifford N., 1880; Ora O., 1882; Mallie E., 1883; Howard C., 1886; Irma A., 1889.

REUBEN CLARK.

The subject of this sketch crossed the plains with horse teams in company with his parents when he was but nine years of age, he having been born in 1855, in the State of Iowa, and arrived in California in 1864. In 1883, he married a native daughter, Miss Cordelia Stovall and the result was the birth of the following children: Elmer R., February 26, 1884 and H. Foster, March 30th, 1886; shortly after the birth of her second son the wife and mother died, June 1st, 1886. In 1898 Mr. Clark married for his second wife, Miss Lulu Damer. Mr. Clark rents the ranch known as the "Adobe" which belongs to the Phelan estate and consists of 750 acres in grain, etc., and about 3,500 acres in pasture, devoted to stock raising, consisting of 150 head of graded "short horn" cattle; 250 horses and 200 hogs; fine placer gold is found on this ranch, but not in paying quantities.

Mr. Clark has been elected to the State Assembly to represent the counties of Colusa and Tehama, from 1870 to 1874, when he returned to Berryessa valley in Napa county.

R. W. CLAYTON

Came to Napa county about 1880 and bought his ranch in 1898, which consists of 80 acres, all

of which is in a high state of cultivation, including a vineyard of fifty acres.

Mr. Clayton was born near the Napa county line, October 13, 1859, in Suisun valley. He found his wife about the same spot, for in 1880 he was married there to Miss Elizabeth J. McKinley, a native of Napa county, and Gordon valley. Their children are: Pettis O., 1891 and Edna L., 1893.

M. A. CHAMBLIN

Is a son of Illinois, born in 1847; came to Napa county April, 1875 and bought a ranch consisting of eighteen acres on the St. Helena road, about a mile from the Postoffice, but within the corporation; raising fruit, garden vegetables and chickens. He married Mattie R. Shoup, 1872, in Illinois where she was born; their children Chester W. Chamblin, born in Illinois; Lottie J. Chamblin, born in Napa county, Cal.; Ernest W. Chamblin, born in Calistoga, and Violet Chamblin, also born in Calistoga. Lottie J. married Rev. J. C. Bolster and is now living in Fairfield; Ernest is attending school in San Jose.

JAMES B. CLAYTON.

A native son was born in Napa county, October 28, 1865, and lives on the "Old Combs" ranch which contains 1,389 acres, only 300 acres being in cultivation, all in grain, except a small orchard the balance of the ranch is pasture land on which stock is raised, having from 300 to 400 head of cattle at one time.

This place was the old home ranch of Nathan Combs. Mr. Clayton married Miss Emma Hulen, in Vacaville, Solano county, December 26, 1890; she was also a native daughter having been born in Solano county, November 3, 1868.

Their child is: Fay Allen, October 17, 1893.

JOHN W. COLEMAN.

Was born in the blue grass region of old Kentucky, in Versailles; came to California in 1853, and for some time was connected with the Western Union Telegraphic Co. The mines attracted his attention until 1881, when he bought the Lenose ranch in Napa county; for a time they lived in San Francisco and Oakland, but at the death of Mr. Coleman, the widow moved on to the ranch, making her home there. It is a very fine place, one mile from Monticello. Mrs. Coleman is said to be one of the wealthiest women in the county.

R. C. CRUEY

Was born in Ohio, 1825; came to California in 1852, working in the mines; in 1855 he came into Napa county and in 1865 he settled in Olive Nook, which ranch consisted of 160 acres of which 30 are in grapes and olives, being located one mile from St. Helena on the Pope valley road. Mr. Cruey married Ruth C. Epps of Conn valley, Napa county, 1860; she was born in Missouri. Mr. Cruey makes a specialty of raising chickens of the Leghorn breed, having about 700 hens. The incubators and brooders raise the young chicks on modern methods.

D. J. CALLIZO

Was born in France, 1855; emigrated to the United States, 1884; he arrived in Napa the same year; is manager of Mrs. Parrot's place, known as Mira valley; has been thus employed for nine years; his wife Gunenez Valdesca, was born in Spain; their children are: Salvadore Callizo, 1881; Julius, 1882; both born in France; Sylveria, born 1887, in Napa county. Mr. Callizo owns a ranch of his own on Spring mountain.

LOUIS CORTHAY

Was born in Switzerland, 1830; married Catherine Maria Rafferty, who was born in 1833; she died in 1892.

Mr. Corthay had five children by his wife, three of whom are dead, and he died in 1890. The ranch was named after the owner and comprised 560 acres, of which 150 acres was in grain and 23 in vineyard; two wine cellars are on the ranch, with a combined capacity of 150,000 gallons.

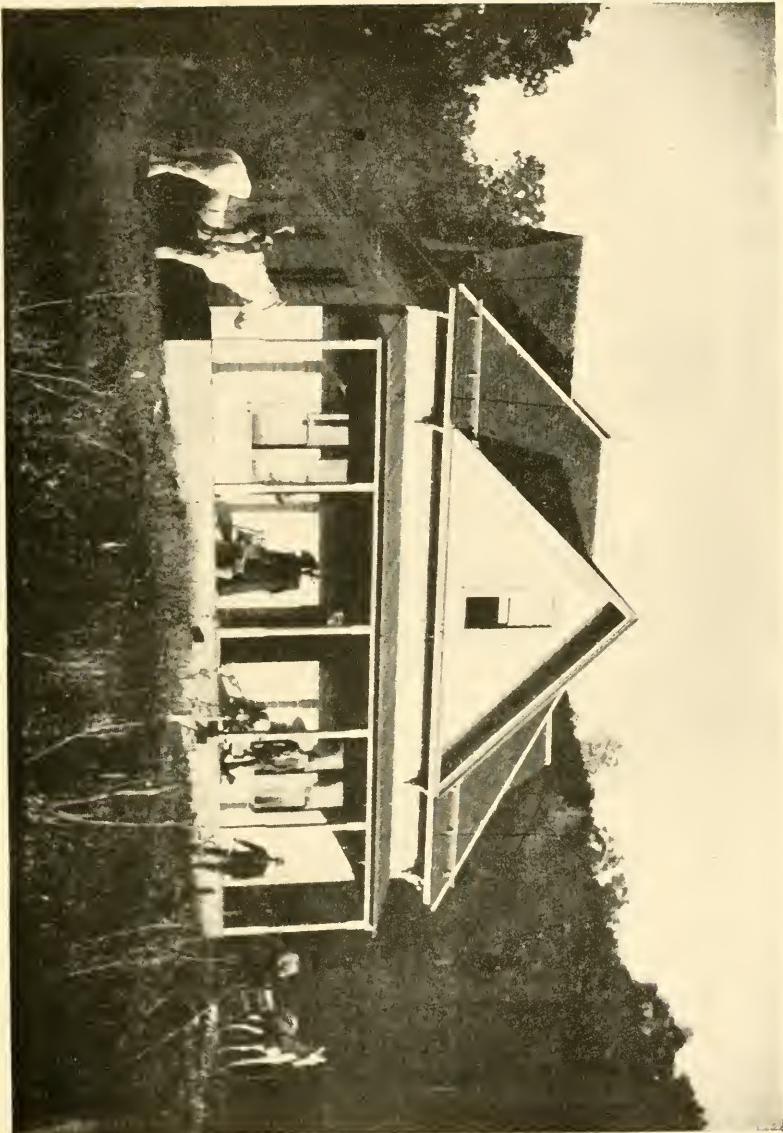
The children, Louis D., 1863, died 1890; Emma E., 1865, died 1867; Chas. W., born 1868; George E. M., 1871; Henry M., 1874, died 1898. All these children were born in San Francisco.

George E. M. Corthay took the ranch in 1893; married in 1895 Pauline Kraft, born in 1874 in California; two children, Emma, 1897; Pauline, 1900, born in Conn valley. On this ranch stood the oldest hotel in the county and which gave shelter to the travelers from Napa to Lake counties, a part only now remains a "monument to old memories;" there are also found mineral springs, two sulphur and one iron and a sweet water spring which runs into a large cemented reservoir containing 10,000 gallons; large veins of chrome and magnesia abound; there is also a fine trout stream known as Coon creek which never dries up, flowing through the place; the ranch is well timbered with oak and pine; a fine quality of wine, called Mountain Sweet wine is made on this ranch; this residence, built in 1885, is 55x60, of a Swiss design; fine herds of Jersey and Holstine cattle dot the grazing lands.

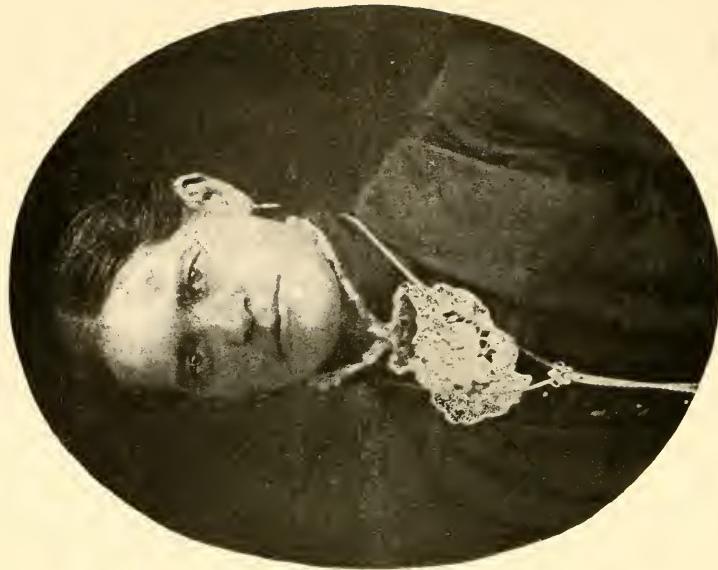
LOUISE CROCHAT

Was born in France, 1854; purchased present home and ranch, 1897, containing 218 acres including 70 acres grain fields; 10 acres of

Residence of Mrs. L. Crochet, Chiles Valley



MRS. LOVINA CYRUS,
Calistoga.



Pioneers 1848, Napa Co.

MR. JOHN CYRUS,
Calistoga.



vineyard; has a wine cellar with a capacity for 30,000 gallons; the rest of the land is pasture land for stock raising; children by first husband: Adolph Millet, born in France, 1879; Marie, same 1880; Germain, born on Atlantic ocean, 1882: Second husband's children: Jules Crochat, born in Napa county, 1885; Leon Crochat, same, 1887; this lady also owns two ranches in Conn valley one of 140 acres the second having 120 acres.

JOHN AND LOVINA CYRUS.

These two personages were the first pioneers who located in Napa county, coming from the State of Illinois, arriving in this country in 1846.

Mrs. Lovina Cyrus was but twelve years of age when she crossed the plains with her parents who were with the unfortunate Donner party, who, when lost in the mountains sent out a forlorn hope to seek for relief, one of whom was her father. This forlorn hope consisted of seventeen persons, of which but six survived to return here on the mountains in a dreadful storm, when the snow was fifteen feet deep, Mrs. Graves her mother, died.

John Cyrus crossed the plains just ahead of the Donner party, and by taking the old and well known route across the mountains, arrived alright without anything of special moment occurring. On June 5th, 1855, they were married and settled on the Cyrus ranch which was a 200 acre tract of the original Bale grant. They had five children, Henry E., James W., Mary A., Sarah G., and Elizabeth R.

On December 5th, 1891, John Cyrus departed this life full of years and respected by all who knew him.

CHRIS. CHRISTIAN

Was born in Denmark, 1850, and emigrated to the United States 1859; arrived in California, 1872 and settled in Napa county in 1881. He married Lovinia Hardman in 1885, who was born in Napa county in 1854. The children were Martha Elizabeth, 1887; Maria Ann, 1892; Eltin R. Apperson, a son by a former marriage was born in Napa county, 1879. Mr. Christian owns a ranch of 115 acres, of which 20 acres is equally divided between orchard and vineyard, the balance being pasture land for stock raising.

W. O. CROFT

Is a partner in the stock ranch; he was born in Wisconsin, 1870 and came to Napa county in 1896. The same year he married Edith Oswald, who was born in Wisconsin also in 1878. Their children are: C. Virgil Croft, born in Napa county in 1897; Dunwood Croft, born in Napa county in 1899.

E. DAFOE,

Proprietor of Peacock Hotel, was born in Canada, 1838; arrived in California, 1869; he first settled in Sonoma county for a period of six years and afterwards lived for 20 years, moving into Napa in 1894. His first wife was a Canadian and died in 1876 in California. Mr. Dafoe is now married to Emily Ryther since 1882. The children are all by the first wife and born in Canada, except the last, Sarah, Hattie, Erastus and Leon, born in Sonoma county in 1871.

H. S. DEXTER.

A native son of California, born August 29th, 1861; was of the wholesale liquor house of Heathcote & Dexter, San Francisco; came to Napa

county 1885 and bought "La Lantern," vineyard, consisting of 200 acres, one half of which are planted in vines and prunes. There is a splendid residence on the place. Mr. Dexter married Jane Andrew Buckler of Baltimore, Maryland.

LOUIS W. DUVALL

The deceased was born in Tennessee, 1824, married Emma R. Butler, 1855, in Missouri. William Thomas Duvall was born to them while in Missouri, in 1856. In 1857 this couple, with their infant son, made the long journey across the plains with ox teams, arriving in Lake county where they only remained a few weeks, removing to Napa valley and shortly afterward to Pope valley where the widow now resides. The children born in Napa county are John, 1859; Mary Ann, (Stanford), 1862; Robert Duvall, Josephine Duvall, 1867; Alexander, 1870. The oldest child, W. T. Duvall, married Laura Walters, 1879; she died in 1881, leaving two children, Lawrence, born 1880; Claude, 1881, both born in Napa county. Their father died in 1897, and the two boys are cared for by their grandmother. Mrs. Duvall owns her ranch of 500 acres, 100 of which is in grain, balance in pasture land on which she raises stock.

JOHN F. EVEN

Was born in Green valley, El Dorado county, California, September 29th, 1863, and came to Napa county with his parents in 1867. For sixteen years he has been a member of the firm of Zollner & Even. On April 1st, 1901, a deal was made whereby Mr. Even and his mother purchased the interest of Mr. Zollner, in the old established meat market. The new business as now carried on is known as Even & Even, whole-

sale and retail butchers. Mr. Even was elected to the City Council of Napa in 1899 and is still serving in that capacity. His sterling manhood and honorable way of dealing in all business affairs has for years commended him to the confidence of the people in every place and walk of life as well as when filling positions of trust; he has been faithful to the people and loyal to his friends. Years are required to build up a good name and it is the only monument that is enduring for all time.

T. H. EPLEY,

Proprietor of "Cyprus Lawn Summer Resort," and fruit farm, which is in Brown valley, consists of fifty acres of which forty acres are in orchard and vineyard, was born in Washtenau county, Michigan; his parents were Harry K. and Rachel (Moe) Epley; the former still lives on the old home place; the latter died in 1885.

Mr. Epley's father was a locomotive engineer and was so employed in 1840, when instead of steel rails, the track was strips of iron spiked onto wooden stringers. Young Epley married Miss Mary E. Robinson, in Michigan, 1858 and moved west under the Pike Peak gold excitement and fought in the Piute Indian war, afterwards set up the first engine and sounded the first locomotive whistle in Nevada. He came to Napa in 1874 and after selling stationery for nine years bought and settled on his ranch. They have three children living, Dora, a graduate of Napa Ladies' Seminary, Myrtle and Carl.

ALBERT F. EISAN.

Was born in Bath, Maine, 1855; came to California in 1868; married Jane Taylor of Oakland in that city; they moved to Napa county in 1895 and bought a ranch of 160 acres; 60 acres are in

cultivation, 30 acres of which is in vineyard and small orchard; balance hay land; there are fine magnesia springs on the ranch; Jersey and Durham dairy stock is raised, besides fancy pigeons for sale.

Their children's names and date of birth are as follows: Albert A., August 24, 1885; Ethel Jean, October 8, 1887; Frank Brayton, June 23, 1890; Margarette, July 27, 1892; Raymond Clarence, September 3, 1894; all the above were born in Oakland; James Henry, February 3, 1896 and Alexander Ward, June 30, 1898, were born on the ranch.

A. V. EVANS.

Cherry valley, New York, was the birth place of this pioneer; the date was March 15, 1833. He came to Napa in 1854 and owns 120 acres of land, 40 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation and on which is raised fruit, hay and grain. This place is on Atlas Peak and has an elevation of 1900 feet. Mr. Evans raised the first raspberries in Napa and makes a specialty of Bartlett pears.

Mr. Evans was married to Miss Susie Colburn.

This ranch was the place selected by the State Board of Health of California as possessing the greatest evenness of temperature except Camp Verde, Arizona, which stands first.

JOHN A. FULLER.

The present Mayor of the city of Napa, was born on the east coast of England, in Lincolnshire, September 12th, 1828; his first appearance in business was as an apprentice to the East India company, whom he served in Bombay, India, and Australia. After several voyages around the world he arrived in California and went to the

gold mines in which he worked for seventeen years, principally in Nevada county. In 1866 he went to Alaska on the John L. Stephens, in company with the officers and soldiers under the command of Jefferson C. Davis, arriving October 8th, 1867, remaining there until the arrival of the U. S. S. Ossipee, bringing General L. H. Rousseau, U. S. A., who was sent as a commissioner to receive Alaska from Russia and who was the first Governor of that territory. Our present Mayor (1901), was a witness to the drawing down of the Russian flag which had floated over the territory for more than eighty years, and the raising of the stars and stripes amid salvos of artillery. Alaska thus transferred became a territory of the United States for the price of \$7,200,000.

Here Mr. Fuller lived for seven years and has in his possession copies of the first newspaper ever written in Alaska and the first ever printed; the Sitka Times was the first written and the Alaska Times the first printed, and Mr. Fuller contributed the first poem printed in the first edition of that paper. He also witnessed a total eclipse of the sun at the head of the Lynn canal, from the observatory erected by Prof. Geo. H. Davidson, in company with W. H. Seward.

In 1870, he had the honor to entertain Lady Jane Franklin and Miss Sophie Cracroft. He returned to California in 1872 and purchasing property of the late William C. Wallace, he settled in Napa for good.

In 1884 he was elected City Trustee for one year. In 1885 he was defeated by two or three votes, but in 1886 he was re-elected and held the honorable position of President of the Board of City Trustees until 1897, when a new charter for the city was voted upon and in 1899 he was elected Mayor, which position he now holds. Mr. Fuller was mar-

ried in 1864 to Miss Kate Helmer of New York; she died in 1887. On March 21st, 1889 he married Miss Emma P. Waite of Vermont.

During the exciting times in San Francisco in 1850, Mr. Fuller was present, and the news that California had been admitted into the Union was received on October 18th of that year; he participated in the raising of the stars and stripes in that city. Having just returned from the gold excitement on Frazier river in the Cariboo Mining District of British Columbia, he was also present at the raising of the flag over Oregon as a newly admitted State into the Union in February, 1859.

Bancroft's history of the Pacific Coast records him as being one of the first elected Councilmen for the town of Sitka, Alaska, and he was also elected Surveyor of that city in the fall of 1867, at the first municipal election and surveyed the lots that were given to the old employes of the Russian Fur Company as a reward for their past services. At that time, as agent of the American-Russian Commercial Company, he directed all of their operations in the fishing and lumber industries during the term of his stay in that country and shipped the first invoice of salmon to San Francisco after the transfer. He also erected a circular saw mill which lessened the price of manufactured lumber so that the poor were enabled to buy it and thus erect comfortable dwellings. All of the logs were purchased from the Indians who managed to keep the mill going, Mr. Fuller dealing with them in such a manner as to retain their good will and friendship. In 1869 he sawed 10,000 feet of yellow cedar as a present to Governor Seward to wainscoat his library in Auburn, New York, who was at the time on a visit to Alaska. It seems that Mr. Fuller was capable of mastering circumstances and of winning out in good form

and now in the quiet contentment of his home which is the acme of convenience and comfort, fashioned, framed and decorated by his own hands, adorned by the curiosities picked up on his extensive travels and which would be considered a prize by any museum; he recalls the trials and dangers of bygone days, honored and respected by all, he awaits the summons which all must obey.

GEORGE C. FOUNTAIN,

Son of H. K. and Eliza D. Fountain, was born in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on the 19th day of January, 1826. When sixteen years of age he entered a mercantile firm as clerk, where he remained five years. In 1847 Mr. Fountain located in Wisconsin; returning home after a stay of two years. In 1850 he started from New York, via Panama, for San Francisco, arriving at the latter place in May, 1851. He soon after entered into the hay and grain trade and continued in that line until 1856. In the fall of 1870 he moved to Napa county and purchased fifty acres, where he now resides, the location being a charming one on the borders of St. Helena. He was married July 3d, 1858, to Miss Sarah Sidgreaves, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. They have four children, Maggie, George, Bud and Alice. At the present time Mr. Fountain occupies the honorable place of Mayor of St. Helena, and no worthier man could be found in this lovely city to exercise this function than he.

GEORGE M. FRANCIS

Was born in Pontiac, Mich., May 28th, 1844. He lived on a farm and went to district school in his early boyhood. At the age of 14 he entered the Grant County Herald office in Wisconsin, as an apprentice, and was foreman of that office, when



G. M. FRANCIS,
Editor of Register, Napa.

in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 25th Wisconsin infantry, and served in the department of the West to the end of the war, being with Sherman on that General's famous march to the sea. His first newspaper was the Butler County (Iowa) Argus, which paper he started in 1865. The venture was not a paying one as he sold the plant and went to La Crosse, Wis., where he was connected with the Daily Republican three years, when in September, 1869, he came to California and settled in San Francisco. In that city he lived until August, 1870; he acquired an interest in the Register, a weekly paper published in Napa, which paper he bought a few months later, and built up into a daily and weekly journal. He served as postmaster of Napa under President Arthur and again in April, 1898, entered upon the duties of postmaster under commission issued by President McKinley. While he has been active in politics and held various positions in that connection, his heart is, and always has been, in journalism. His paper is his pride, and will be doubtless to the end of his life.

June 14th, 1866, he married Miss Eliza H. Horton, in Lancaster, Wisconsin. He has three children, Mildred, Ethel and George H., the last named is a graduate of Stanford University, married and settled in Napa and associate editor of the Register.

CHARLES HUGO FARMAN

Was born in Linkoping, Sweden, June 5, 1861. When but eleven years of age he came to San Francisco, arriving there in 1872. For three years thereafter he pursued his studies in the public schools of the metropolis. When fifteen years of age he entered the office of Dr. Birge and commenced the study of dentistry, and after several years of preparation entered the Dental College

of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1890. In the spring of 1891, he located in Napa city, where he has resided ever since, pursuing meanwhile the practice of his profession. For years past he has enjoyed the distinction of being the foremost dentist in Napa county and one of the very best and most competent and skilled dentists in the State. Financial success has, from the start, attended his work. He is the owner of the Farman block, corner of First and Randolph streets, a splendid structure that was designed by Mr. Turten, the skilled architect. He also owns his own residence, which is one of the best in the county; the house is in the center of large, spacious grounds and is studded about with large evergreen and other beautiful trees.

Dr. Farman married Miss Emma W. Shogren in 1892; she is an accomplished and talented woman with scholarly inclinations and a strong leaning toward a literary life; a splendid help and assistant is she to her husband. They are a happy twain, with a home that is always full of sunshine. They are both devoutly religious and valued members of the Methodist church, within the circle of which they are very active in all church work. They have three children, Margaret Anna was born in 1894; John Shogren in 1896 and Philip Charles in 1899.

GEO. L. FIRESTINE

Was born in Canada in 1853, and emigrated to San Jose, Calif., in 1892. In this classical and prosy town he engaged in the grocery business, but after a short time sold out and removed to the present growing city of Napa and at once entered into the boot and shoe trade in which business he is still engaged. By attention to business, and being scrupulously honest in all business affairs,



Dr. Farman's Business Block, Napa

he has built up a large trade. Mrs. Firestine is gifted with a voice of great compass and marvelous sweetness, and is one of the leading singers in the Methodist church choir. They are most estimable people and honored citizens of the city of their adoption. Mr. Firestine is a man of quiet demeanor and modest in the extreme.

ARTHUR FRUS

Was born in New Zealand, 1867; came to California 1872, and to Napa county in 1898; owns a ranch of 40 acres, of which he has improved 10 acres, devoted to grain, fruit and berries.

He makes a specialty of raising pure bred chickens, of which he gives the preference to Minorcas and Plymouth Rocks; in 1889 he married Carrie Warn, in San Francisco, where she was born in 1871. They have two children Edna R., 1893 and Rose, January 1st, 1900, both in Napa county.

ISAAC FITCH.

Clark county, Illinois, was the place of his birth, and April 11, 1846, the date; he came to California in 1864 and arrived in Napa county in 1868.

There he married a lady from the same county and State as himself, which I suppose brought them together somewhat. They now live on the first farm at the entrance to Wooden valley. He was roadmaster for seven years and clerk of school board for five years, which shows his neighbors had confidence in him to a degree.

Mr. Fitch raises horses, cattle and hogs. They have had seven children born and still living, Nancy E., 1872; Charles H., 1877; Isaac N., 1880; David B., 1882; Cleveland B., 1884; Sadie B., 1887; Edgar S., 1891. We cannot follow the lives of the children further than to say that Nancy graduat-

ed out of the Napa High school, obtained a teacher's certificate of the grammar grade and is a teacher in the public school in East Portland, Ore.

FERDINAND FISCHER

Was born in Switzerland in 1859, emigrated to California, 1887; settled in Napa county the same year; he has a nice place of 15 acres, half of which is in grapes and grain. When he first came to America he stayed a year in Washington, afterwards coming to Pope valley, where he has lived since.

P. FOSTER

Was born in Illinois, 1827; came to California 1852, and settled on the Foster ranch 1898; there are 152 acres of which 50 acres are in crop, orchard and vineyard, balance pasture land; married Mary J. Foster in 1852, in Salt Lake; she was born in Illinois, 1837; the children of this couple are: Ida, 1862, born in California; Charles, born in 1879, in Missouri; Hattie Foster, 1867 (died 1892), Carrie, 1874, born in Missouri; Luie Hancher was a grandchild, being the son of Ida Hancher, nee Foster.

WILLIAM FARLEY

Was born in Wooden valley, February 15, 1867, and has since that time lived there. He married Leonora Sweitzer in Napa, February 4, 1890; she was born in Sonoma county, 1870, and they have three children, Cleo Emil, 1891; Harvey Denzil, 1894 and a baby not yet named.

Mr. and Mrs. Farley live on their own land and are independent, happy and content; the yield of their grain fields and orchards are ample to provide for all which they may wish for.



C. C. FOSS
St. Helena



UNION PHOTOGRAPHIC CO. S.F.

PROF. H. L. GUNN
Napa

C. C. FOSS

Was born in Albany, New York, December 10, 1856; came to California when but two years of age with his parents; in 1886 he arrived in Napa county and located at Calistoga; Mr. Foss has been in business with his father in Healdsburg, who started the first stage line in 1863 and in 1882 he was associated with his father, driving the stage when but sixteen years of age. Mr. C. C. Foss drives the daily stage to Geyser Springs; the stage is drawn by six horses, and is known as the Phenix route; a tourist trip over 26 miles of wild and beautiful mountain scenery.

H. L. GUNN

The President of the Napa Business College, is a native of Minnesota; came to California in 1869. He received a business education in Heald's Business College, San Francisco, and graduated from the University of the Pacific, receiving the degree of Ph. B., and three years later the degree of A. M. Most of his years have been spent in teaching. He taught one year in the public schools of Minnesota; after coming to California he organized the commercial department in the University of the Pacific, teaching there three years; he then took up public school work, but before his first year was completed he was elected principal of the commercial department of Napa College, which department he organized and directed for sixteen years.

He held the responsible position of Financial Secretary of Napa College for ten years and has had more or less experience with the accounts of numerous business firms, and has served over six years as Deputy County Clerk of Napa county. In 1894 he organized and established the Napa Busi-

ness College, which has been a progressive and aggressive institution from the start and has succeeded far beyond the most sanguine expectations and has splendid prospects for the future.

PRESTON GREEN GESFORD.

Among the foremost citizens of Napa county, was Preston Green Gesford, who came of pioneer stock. His father, who fought under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, emigrated from Virginia to Casey county, Kentucky, in 1802, where the subject of this sketch was born April 17, 1820. From there Mr. Gesford moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he lived until manhood. On June 30, 1840, he was married to Louisa Jane William, then settled near Galena, Illinois, where he lived until the gold excitement of 1849. In the spring of that year, crossed the plains with an ox team to California, and settled in the upper Napa valley, near St. Helena. In the spring of 1850 he returned to Illinois for his family and brought them to California by the way of the Isthmus, arriving in San Francisco on the eighth day of January, 1851, and continuously since that time and until his death, on the thirteenth day of November, 1896, he was a resident of Napa county, having moved from St. Helena to Napa city in 1857, and there purchased a farm. His widow, hale and hearty, now aged 81 years, still resides upon the old homestead near Napa city, and there are still living seven of their children, all being residents of this State. Mr. Gesford served on the first trial jury ever empanelled in Napa county. He took a deep interest in public affairs, but notwithstanding he was often solicited to become a candidate for office he preferred private life to public station. He died as he lived, a good man.

PRESTON GREEN GESFORD,
April 19th, 1890. Aged 70 Years.



HENRY C. GESFORD.

HENRY C. GESFORD

Is the youngest son of Preston G. Gesford, one of the earliest pioneers of Napa county, he was born near St. Helena, June 19, 1856, and obtained his early education in the public schools of Napa city and afterward took an extended course in Napa College. After teaching two terms in the county, he attended the State Normal school at San Jose, where he graduated in 1876, after which he was elected Superintendent of Schools in Napa county, and held the office for two years. In 1881 he graduated from the State University of Iowa, and then attended the law school of the University of Michigan, taking a two years' course in one and graduating therefrom in 1882. Upon graduation from the University of Michigan, he took up the practice of law in Napa city, and in 1887, he represented Napa and Yolo counties in the State Senate, then the Ninth Senatorial district, and he represented Napa and Lake counties in the State Senate, then the Seventh Senatorial district during the sessions of 1893 and 1895. Mr. Gesford also served as District Attorney of Napa county during the years of 1891 and 1892. He is a man who stands high in fraternal circles, being Past Grand President of the N. S. G. W., in which order he takes great interest; is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F. Mr. Gesford's home is in Napa city; his family consists of a wife and a young daughter. At the bar Mr. Gesford occupies an eminent position, not only in his native county but throughout the State.

P. S. GRANT

Was born in San Francisco, December 1st, 1867; moved to St. Helena in 1873, where he attended school until 1886. In February he went to work

as a fireman for the Southern Pacific Railway, and after a time was promoted to engineer; continued working on the railroad until June, 1894; he then came back to St. Helena and started a cyclery and machine shop in 1895 and has continued this business ever since that time.; was elected to office as City Trustee April, 1898, and which he now holds and also is foreman of Hose Co. No 1. In 1891, April 15, he was married to Miss Mamie Hall, and their children are three girls, aged 9, 6, and 2 years, respectively.

WILLIAM GORDON

Was the man Gordon valley was named after, for he bought and owned it in 1851. He was born in 1801, in Adams county, Ohio, and died in 1876, at Cobb valley, Lake county, California, at the advanced age of 75 years. He was the father of nine children, of whom three are now living. It is readily seen he was one of the first American settlers in California.

WILLIAM GORDON, JR.

Was born in New Mexico, February 29, 1833; came to California with his parents in 1840, and Gordon valley was named after his father. The subject of this sketch has a ranch of 1,200 acres, of which 200 are in grain and fruit; stock raising provides his income, principally horses, cattle and hogs. He married Julia Chapman in 1860, at Napa; she was born in Connecticut in 1840; their children are as follows: Safronia, 1861, who died 1897; George, 1865; Frank L., 1867; William H., 1872; Loretta, 1878. There are at Mr. Gordon's place many curious Indian relires, also an Indian burying ground. Frank L. Gordon lives with his father on the ranch; Mrs. Julia Chapman Gordon

died in 1897, and Mr. Gordon married again in 1898, October 30th, Miss Alice A. Gosling, in Berryessa valley.

JOSEPH GORDON

Was born in New Mexico (Taos), December 5, 1835; he has a ranch of 325 acres, of which 100 are in a high state of cultivation; balance being pasture land, and always has been a farmer and stock raiser.

His wife is Ruth A. Glascock, of Woodland, California, where they were married, but her birthplace was Hannibal, Mo., and date 1842; she crossed the plains with her parents by means of horses and wagon.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have had three children: James, Nellie and Joseph of whom Nellie alone survives.

J. GRIMM,

Proprietor of Grimm's vineyard and wine cellar, which was built in 1888, and has a capacity of 140,000 oak cooperage; the land contains 405 acres of which 75 acres are improved, 70 acres being in vines and five acres in orchard; in 1899 there was 40,000 gallons of wine made here; there is also a distillery for the manufacture of brandy, also a bottling establishment; these goods generally are sold to the retail trade of San Francisco.

NELSON GAUTHIER

Was born in Canada, 1833, emigrated to the United States, 1849; came to San Francisco, 1872; arrived at Napa Soda Springs 1876, working at the stonemason's trade; it was he who built Bellview building at the springs, without help, except occasionally, and has done all the mason's work about the springs; he married Emily Kincade at

Vallejo in 1874, who was born in Kentucky, 1859; their children are Agnes Gauthier, 1876; Hattie, 1879 (married Hewell.)

LOUIS M. GIAUQUE,

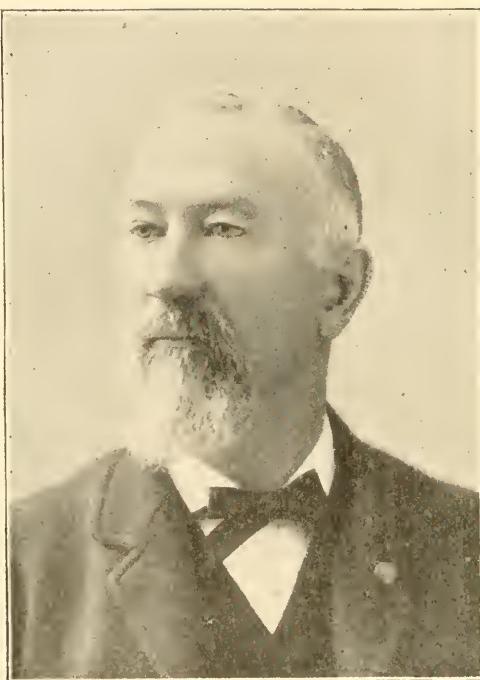
Born in Switzerland, 1835; came to California 1840; to Napa county 1870; married Louisa Hohns 1865; five children were born to them, Louis Edward, 1867, Sacramento; William H., 1870; born same city; Mary, 1875, Napa county; Ida, 1879, Napa county, George, 1882, Napa. Mr. L. M. Giauque owns what is known as the old Sage ranch, located on the corner of Chiles canyon and consists of 160 acres. A fire destroyed their home in 1899; W. H., son of L. M. Giauque, married Etta Chinette, born in Portland, Oregon, in 1880 and has one child, Elsie, born in 1898; he owns 40 acres of the old ranch.

H. K. GROTEGUTH

Was born in Germany, May 11th, 1847; emigrated to America when 10 years of age; settled in Illinois; started for California in 1859; came to Sacramento and from there to Napa county where he has lived ever since; owns a farm of 200 acres, of which 125 are in cultivation; has a small vineyard, five acres of prunes, three acres of pears and raises cattle, horses and hogs; married Alice Young, 1886, she was born in Iowa; the children are Lelia Belle, 1888; Edna May, 1890; Azelia Alice, 1893; Harry E., 1895; Virlee E., 1898; all born in Pope valley.

JACKSON GRIDLEY

Was born in New York, 1832; settled in Napa county, 1852; in 1864 he bought the "Old Gridley Ranch" on Dry creek, where he died, 1882; he



SAMUEL E. HOLDEN

Napa

married Placida Hardman, 1855, who was born in Indiana, 1840; the children are Jane A., Minnie M., Etta M., Eugene J., Laura A., Reuben A. The widow still resides on the home place with her children Minnie, Reuben and Eugene.

Jackson Gridley crossed the plains with an ox team and was the first person to introduce bees in Napa county; he obtained \$100 for each swarm and ever enjoyed the presence of the humble but industrious bee. Minnie Gridley is married to Mr. West of Napa.

SAMUEL E. HOLDEN

Was born in West Concord, New Hampshire, February 3, 1845, nearly fifty-six years ago. Verily, he has fallen with the sun still high. When the dark days of the civil conflict came on he was still a young man pursuing his studies in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. Hearing the call of his country he laid aside his books and put off his school garb for the soldier's rifle, and the "army blue," tramping, sleeping, fighting under the Stars and Stripes, an enlisted soldier of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, serving the full term. After the "muster-out" he resumed his studies, graduating from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1869. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In the year of his graduation he married Miss Mary E. Taylor, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. In the spring of 1875 they came to California, and on April 11th were received on certificate into the Napa Church. On the 4th of the following month Mrs. Holden "died in peace." In 1879 Brother Holden was married to Miss Anna Smyth, of Mount Vernon, Iowa. She and three sons survive him. One son, Robt. S., is getting his education in his father's Alma Mater. Harold and Phil-

ip are at home in Napa, the former a student in the high school, the latter in the grammar school. One little girl, Gracie, preceded the father to the better land. For twenty-five years Brother Holden has been one of Napa's most prominent and public-spirited citizens. He has been extensively engaged in the manufacturing and tanning business. Twice he was elected a member of the City Council, and no more faithful, capable, upright servant ever sat on its board. His fellow townsmen speak of him with great respect, and tell of his interest in all that was for the city's welfare. During the stress of hard times a few years ago, for the sake of his employees and their families, he stood financially under business concerns that were run at a continuous loss. It was the pressure of many business cares and the attendant strain of numerous responsibilities that caused his physical breakdown about two years ago; and, although he seemed better at times, he made no permanent gain but gradually grew worse and weaker, until he entered into rest. If his usefulness as a man and public citizen were measured by his business activities, his would be a life of much value. But he gave to his generation other varied and valued services that make his life of greater worth than had he simply been an energetic and successful business man. As President of the Board of Trustees of Napa College he did his best for the welfare of that institution. As a Trustee of the University of the Pacific he was not wanting in interest in its success. He was also a prominent and useful member of the Lay Association of the California Conference. Mr. Holden departed this life on December 31st, 1900 --the last day of the twentieth century. "Immortality o'ersweeps all time, all tears, all pain, all fears, and peals like the eternal thunders of the

deep into my ears this truth, ‘thou liveth forever.’”

E. D. HAM.

E. D. Ham was born in Alabama in 1839; together with his parents, moved to Arkansas in 1854; here he worked on his father's farm in summer and attended school in winter.

In 1857, entered Arkansas College, where he pursued a course of study, after which he took up the study of law, and in due course of time entered upon the practice of his profession. But his career at the bar was short, as the flames of rebellion had now broken out and this young spirit was one of the first to rally under the flag in defense of its honor.

The people of Napa County should be proud to honor a man who had the courage to leave the hot bed of disunion in the heart of the South, and go North, as Judge Ham did when but a young man, and on February 15th, 1862, joined the Union army under General Curtis.

At the battle of Prairie Grove young Ham showed such bravery, coolness and good judgment that he was soon after made a major and was transferred to the staff of General John M. Schofield, afterwards commander-in-chief of the United States army. On October 13th, 1862, General Schofield, at Cassville, issued his famous order directing all commanders in the Army of the Frontier to furnish Captain Ham, chief of scouts, with as many men as he might require at their hands. Any soldier will assure our readers that the bravest of the brave are selected and required for the position of scouts, as we have recently learned from the exploits of Colonel, now General, Funston in Cuba and the Philippine war.

Major Ham was undoubtedly one of the nerviest, coolest and bravest men that ever faced death on any field. His selection as captain and chief of scouts is eloquent in its evidence of what was thought of him by the officers of the Civil War, most of whom are long since gone to their final rest. In every place to which young Ham was called to act during the war he did his duty well yes, nobly, and at the close of the war returned to private life and re-entered the field as a legal practitioner.

In 1864, while Major Ham was serving with his regiment, his people at home elected him a State Senator for the counties of Benton and Madison, in the State of Arkansas, which place he held until 1865, and during this period was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a fitting testimonial to his ability as a lawyer from the Legislature of that great State.

In March, 1865, President Lincoln, in order to reward Major Ham in a slight degree for his distinguished services on the field of battle, appointed him United States District Attorney for Arkansas. In 1868 he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth District of Arkansas and filled this place with credit and honor until April 1st, 1874, when he resigned to remove to California, and soon after settled at Napa, where he commenced the practice of law. In 1890 he was elected a Republican Superior Judge of Napa County. In 1896 he was re-elected, and is now filling the position he has so long graced with his ability and integrity. He has a wife and three grown daughters.

Through the judicious and economical management of the court over which he presides vast sums of money are saved each year to the people and county. His decisions are, with very few ex-

ceptions, always sustained by the Supreme Court. He is fair, honest, tender-hearted, a good father, kind neighbor, and good citizen, and probably the best judge Napa County ever had or ever will have. Long may he live.

ANTHONY HUBBS

Is a son of the late Colonel Paul K. Hubbs, and was born in Lyons, France, of American parentage, April 4th, 1834. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hollensburg, Pa., graduating from the grammar schools of the latter place at the age of 14 years.

During the gold excitement of 1849 he came to California, with his parents, around Cape Horn in the ship Susan G. Owens, from Philadelphia, arriving October 12th, 1849, after a passage of 153 days.

Soon after his arrival he obtained employment as roller boy in the office of the Alta Californian, where he remained until after the fire of May, 1850, when the building and contents were entirely destroyed. He then went to the mines of El Dorado and Tuolumne counties and mined with varying success until 1852. He then came to Vallejo, the then capital of the State. The Legislature being in session he obtained a position as copyist in the office of the Governor, Bigler. In 1854 he held a clerkship with General J. W. Denver, Secretary of State, at Sacramento, until ill health caused him to resign and return to Solano County, where, in 1857, he was elected County Treasurer, and re-elected in 1859, holding this office two terms. In December, 1866, he was appointed license clerk by the Hon. Robert Watt, State Controller, and afterward promoted to the position of bookkeeper in the office of Controller, holding that position for four years. In 1876 he

was re-appointed and held the same position under J. W. Mandeville and W. B. C. Brown, and also for a time by D. M. Kenfield and J. G. Drum.

He afterwards served five years as navigation clerk and clerk of equipment stores at the Mare Island Navy Yard, being appointed by the Hon. W. C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy.

On November 21, 1861, he was married at Fairfield, Solano County, to Miss Martha A. Bryant, of Suisun. They are the parents of five children, of whom three are now living. Coming to Calistoga in September, 1893, he bought the stationery, variety store and news depot of L. Haeckl, which business he is now engaged in conducting. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a past vice-president of the Vallejo Society of California Pioneers. In politics he is a life-long Democrat.

His early ancestors on his father's side were Quakers, who came to America with William Penn in 1682. On his mother's side his grandfather, Captain Andrew Hedelius, served as an officer with Captain John Paul Jones on the ship Bon Homme Richard, which captured the British ship Seraphis in that desperate naval battle off the British coast in 1779.

Anthony Hubbs is now serving his second term as trustee of the town of Calistoga; in 1896 he was elected to serve four years; on September 5th, 1899, he was made president of the board; on May 1st, 1900, he was appointed to fill a vacancy for the unexpired term occasioned by a resignation, and has been, and is now, (1901) the chairman of the finance committee.

GEORGE HEAD.

This pioneer was born in 1837 of German parents. He learned the trade of manufacturing

boots and shoes in New York. In the year 1858 we find him in battle with Indians at Pyramid Lake in company with Benj. V. Hagan, sheriff, in which they lost one man. The Indians being in ambush, they left the job of subjecting the redskins to the regular troops which soon came upon the scene. Geo. Head was the youngest volunteer in the company. In those days the volunteers that went out to fight the Indians had the pleasure of furnishing their own horses, guns and ammunition, as well as food, blankets, etc. In 1863 George Head opened up the shoe store in Napa, and was always a successful merchant, and was the pioneer in that line in Napa City, having the oldest shoe store being the first. About five years ago he retired from business, his son George now being the manager.

Mr. Head was married January 1st, 1860, at New Orleans Flat, Nevada county, to Miss Mary Miller, of St. Louis, and they had nine children, five boys and four girls, in the following order: Agnes, 1861, Nevada County; Charles, 1863, (died, 1895); William, 1865; George, 1870; Pauline, 1871; Flora, 1873; Mabel, 1876; Floyd, 1883; Ralph, 1887.

M. M. HAAS

Was born in Napa in 1871; attended grammar school and finished his education in Napa Business College. The business in which Mr. Haas is engaged is in stationery, books, toys and varieties, which business was established 35 years ago by Mr. Haas' father, Mr. D. L. Haas. The present owner has incorporated the business and is the manager and one of the largest stockholders. Mr. Haas married Miss Madeline Manser in Napa, November 24, 1899, and they have one child, Thelma, born in Napa, August 24, 1900. Mr. Haas

is past president of Napa Parlor, N. S. G. W., and a member of the I. O. O. F.

PROF. GEORGE HUSMAN

Was born in Germany in 1827, and came to California in 1850; returned East, but came back and settled in Napa County in 1876; married Louisa Kielmann in Missonri in 1852. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1836.

The children born to this couple are as follows: Louisa, 1854; Amelia W., 1859; Geo. C., 1861; Johanna C. and Josephine L., 1865; F. L., 1868; all born in Missouri.

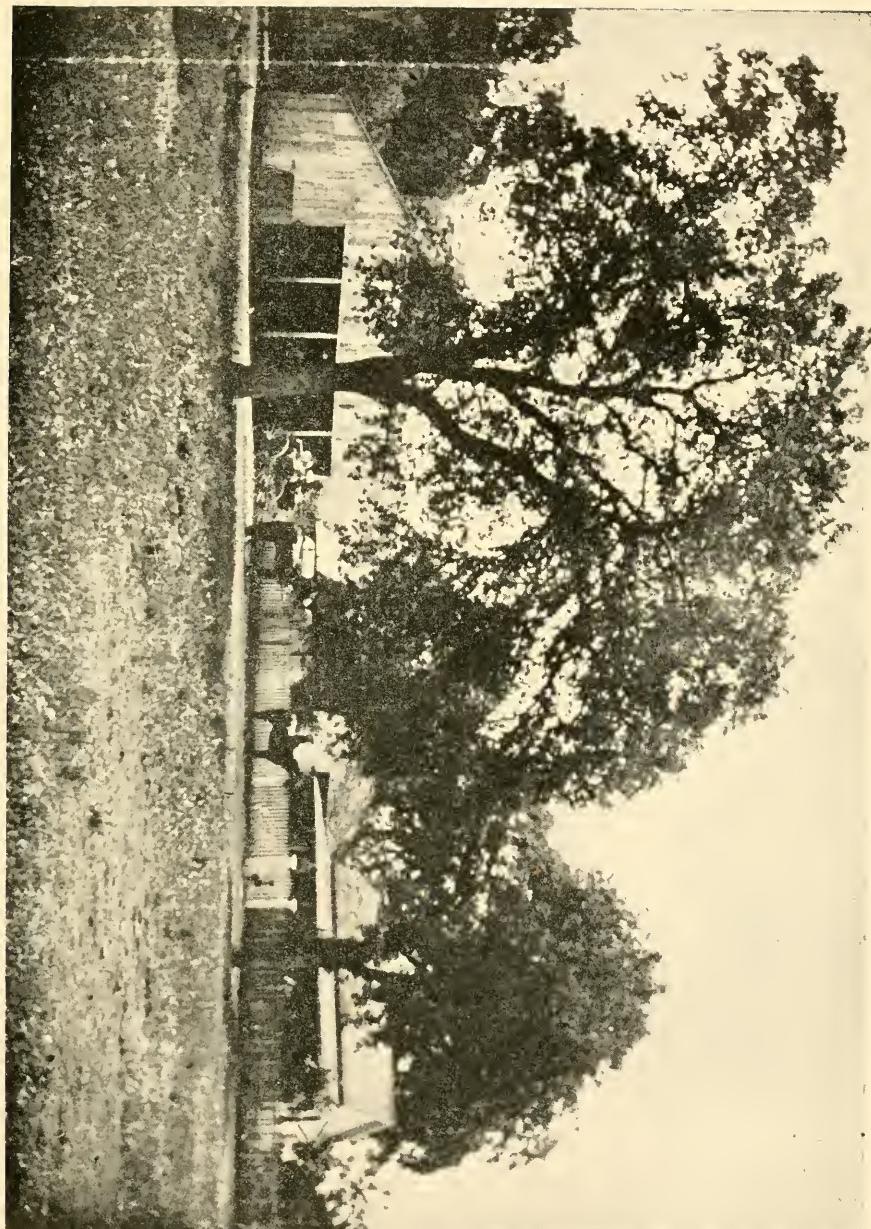
Geo. C. and F. L. Husman run a ranch consisting of 181 acres, of which 50 acres are vineyard and 38 acres in grain, balance pasture and timber land. They have a large stone wine cellar with a capacity of 25,000 gallons. They have a fine stone building on the place and raise a variety of grapes, which are made into a variety of wines of high grade for family use.

JOSEPH W. HARRIS.

Joseph W. Harris is a native Californian, having been born in Napa County on the 18th of April, 1858, and, excepting about six years of his childhood, has always lived in this County.

He owns a splendid ranch of 1,600 acres, of which about 400 acres are sown to grain, the balance largely being pasture land, on which are to be seen some fine specimens of Durham cattle, standard breeds of horses, hogs, etc.

On this ranch are found great indications of coal oil, for the development of which a company has been formed for sinking wells, etc., and active operations will be made in 1901. In 1881 he married Henrietta Clark, who was born in Iowa, on November 4th, 1860, and the children are as fol-



J. W. Harris' Farm, Berryessa Valley.



ELIZABETH HILL,
Aged 85 Years. Lives on Water Works Road. Mother of Raut Hill.

lows: Lorenzo L., April 8, 1889; Clifford C., July 14, 1895; Electa E., Sept. 28th, 1896; Albert A., October 16, 1898.

I. B. HARDMAN

Is a native son, being born in Pope Valley, Napa County, in 1856. He owns his own place of 360 acres, 40 being in grain, orchard and vineyard, balance in pasture land, on which stock is raised. A flock of full-blooded Minorca chickens is found here. Rebecca Ellen Hardman lives with her brother, I. B. Hardman. She was born in 1854 in Napa County, where she has always lived.

E. HOPPE.

This man was one of the celebrated, but unfortunate Donner party. He was born in Missouri in 1844, came to California in 1846, and his family came in 1886. He owns his fine ranch of 160 acres, of which he has 10 acres improved, and raises stock on balance.

In 1880 he married Ida Caler, who was born in San Francisco in 1860. The children are three in number, Charles Edwin, 1883; Norma O., 1886, and John W., 1888, all born in San Francisco.

ELIZABETH HILL

Was born in East Tennessee, 1815, and her husband, Wm. R. Hill, was born in 1814. He came to California in 1850, returned East, and again, in 1854, went back to California, accompanied by his son, Thomas H. In 1856 Thomas returned, and with his mother and her five children crossed the plains in 4 months and 22 days.

While crossing Nebraska a band of hostile Indians stole sixteen head of cattle and eight head of horses. Thomas Hill, her son, and some other young men pursued the Indians, endeavoring to

recover their property. The Indians ambushed the young men, and when they came within shot opened fire upon them, two fell dead, one of whom was Thomas, the others escaped with wounds, and managed to return to the train. His mother said he was such a good boy, and it nearly broke her heart to see one she loved so dear lying dead and scalped, who but a few minutes ago was well and happy. But such is life on the plains.

Mrs. Hill is the mother of Rant Hill, of Napa Soda Springs, and who is well-known throughout this county. Mrs. Hill had six children, three of whom are dead. When Mrs. Hill came to Napa City in 1856, it consisted of a small town of shanties. "There was no Catholic Church, no Court House, nor any good buildings." Mr. William Hill, her husband, died in Napa County January 16, 1891.

ALFRED C. HILL,

Known as "Rant" Hill, was born in Missouri, May 20, 1843. He crossed the plains and came to Napa in 1856, taking six months with ox teams to reach this place from Missouri. In the said train there were about 50 persons and 1000 head of stock. After an adventurous life at stock herding and gold mining he finally settled down near Napa Soda Springs on a ranch, and has remained there ever since.

Mr. Hill is now, and has been for 20 years past, foreman of the bottling works at Napa Soda Springs. He was married to Miss Lena Leonhardt July 23, 1876. She was born in California in 1859. Their children are: Minnie L., May 6, 1877; William C. Hill, Dec. 20, 1878; Angela Hill, May 4, 1883; Jessie Hill, May 5, 1887; Albert Hill, April 14, 1891.

Mr. Hill's family moved to Napa from the Soda

Springs in 1890, to enable the children to enjoy the educational adantages of the city.

CHARLES F. HOBSON

Was born in 1866, and arrived in Napa County in 1869; married Marie L. Gressot in Napa County in 1888. She was born in California in 1867. They have four children, born and named as follows: Iven L., 1889; Arthur M., 1890; Carrie A., 1893; Marshel F., 1896.

This place was originally known as the Clag-horn ranch, owned by a relation of the former queen of Hawaii. There are 240 acres of which 20 are in cultivation. A specialty is made on this place of fowls and turkeys.

THERON INK

Was born in the State of New York, and married Harriet Goodrich; died in 1894 at St. Helena. The children born were May I. Ink and J. G. Ink. Mr. Theron Ink owned more than 10,000 acres in Napa County, and was engaged in stock raising.

J. G. INK.

Born in Marin County, California, 1872; came to Napa in 1874, and since that time has made his home here. He owns 600 acres, farms and raises stock, 80 acres being in cultivation. In 1895 he married Edith L. Sweitzer, who was born in Berryessa valley in 1874. They have one child, Theron Herbert, born on the Ink ranch, February 19, 1898.

E. W. JAENSCH

Was born in Germany February 6th, 1837; emigrated to the United States in 1863; came direct to Napa County and engaged for the first few years in farming and mining. In 1866 he opened a gen-

eral merchandise business on First street, near Main street, and from 1870 to 1880 he was engaged in the same business on the corner of First and Main streets. In 1880 he built a structure on the corner of First and Brown and moved his business into it, and in 1888 he sold out and retired from active business. Mr. Jaensch owns several business buildings in Napa City. In 1897 he was elected councilman, and still holds the same office. He married Miss Helen Schultz in 1879, in London, England. Their children consist of one son and two daughters, Cora and Elsie. The son, Edwin, is a student in the University of California at Berkeley.

COL. JOHN P. JACKSON,

A native of Ohio, came to California in the sixties. While in the East he resided in Covington, Kentucky, but practiced law across the river in Cincinnati, Ohio. This profession was followed for a period of fifteen years, during which time he took a very active part in the politics of both Ohio and Kentucky.

While in the East he served as a Presidential elector and held many places of trust. In 1864 he was nominated for Governor of Kentucky on the Republican ticket. He was tendered the place of first assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Grant's administration. He was also tendered the nomination of congressman in his Kentucky district, but declined, as he had contemplated going west.

After settling here he built the California Pacific Railroad, and afterward became its president. He subsequently built the Stockton and Copperopolis road, and also the Stockton and Visalia Railroad. As an orator he was one of the best in

the State. Under the administration of President McKinley he was made Collector of the Port of San Francisco.

For many years past he has managed the Napa Soda Springs, from which source he received a large revenue by the sale of the water, which is bottled and shipped to all parts of the State. He was married to Miss Anna Hooper, a Kentucky belle, in 1857. They have nine children, seven boys and two girls. Nearly every child possesses in a large sense, the urbanity and kind disposition of the father. A noble man, honored by all. In the winter of 1900-01, while undergoing an operation for gravel, he suddenly expired. His death was unexpected by his own family, and a great surprise to the people of the State. His general health was good up to the hour when he yielded himself to the mercy of the surgeons. His sudden death was a public calamity, and a great loss to this county.

THOMAS JACKSON

Was born in Ohio, in 1853; came to Napa County in 1855, and married Kansas Bonham in Napa County in 1880. There are seven children, Ade E., 1882; Reba L., 1884; Cora, 1886; Nancy J., 1888; Martha L., 1891; Maggie A., 1893, and Amy E., 1897.

This ranch is in Chiles Valley and comprises 188 acres, of which 75 are in cultivation, including a small orchard. Mr. Jackson has been road-master for about 12 years, and is a supervisor for district No. 5, which commences in Conn Valley, going up Sage Canyon and through Chiles Valley. The altitude at the home of Mr. Jackson is about 1000 feet.

This is the only family having seven children,

all of whom are girls, that could be found in Napa Valley.

THE OLD JACKSON RANCH

Was a part of the Chiles Grant, bought in 1889 by Dawson Jackson, and contains 388 acres, of which 100 acres are in cultivation, mostly grain, including orchard.

In 1847 he married Josephine Gaffany, in Iowa. She was born in Ireland in 1830. Their children are as follows: Sarah Jackson Moore, born in Iowa 1848; Mary Jackson Catheart, born in Iowa, 1851; Thomas Jackson, born in Iowa, 1853; James Jackson, born in Napa County, 1855; Charles Jackson, born in Napa County, 1857; Margaret Jackson Gilson, born in Napa County, 1860; Robert H. Jackson (died, 1864), born in Napa County, 1862; Martha Jackson Raney, born in Napa County, 1864; Eveline A. Jackson McLaughlin, born in Napa County, 1866; Andrew Jackson (died, 1875), born in Napa County, 1873.

James Jackson rents his mother's place.

D. S. KYSER

Came to Napa in 1875 and worked at the State Hospital. On October 14, 1876 the firm of J. Giles Furniture Company was formed, and Mr. Kyser was of this corporation, known to be the oldest and most complete furniture and undertaking establishment in the county. The present location is known as the "Williams Block," situated on North Main street, next to the post office, and has a frontage of 80 feet. It presents a first class appearance, besides having the largest display of up-to-date furniture, unequalled in any town outside of San Francisco.

October 14, 1876, Mr. Kyser married Nettie Giles, who was born in Boston, Mass., but who

died in March, 1901, leaving three children, James, Frankie and Margie. Mr. Kyser was born in Pennsylvania, April 9, 1852, and left his home for Napa, California, where he arrived August 1, 1875.

PHILLIP KEENE.

This gentleman was born in England in 1851, arriving in America in 1893, came direct to Napa County, where he purchased the Bungalow Fruit Ranch, principally devoted to prunes and peaches, and makes a specialty of fine chickens.

He married an English girl, Mary E. Mason (who was born in 1853), in 1878, and the issue of the marriage were Ivy S., 1881; John, 1883; Ruby, 1885; Warren, 1887; Maude, 1889; Ronald, 1892.

REV. ENSIGN H. KING.

This gallant old hero was born in 1838 in Pennsylvania and emigrated to California in 1874, to Napa in 1883. He married Fidelia C. Wilson, of Ohio, in 1845. November 4, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifteenth regiment of Iowa Volunteers as a private, was promoted to first sergeant, again to second lieutenant, and again to first lieutenant, as adjutant, afterwards chaplain. During this time he participated in the following bloody battles for the preservation of the Union and our national life: Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh; Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and marched with Sherman to the sea--a glorious military career.

Since these stirring scenes he has been an active minister of the gospel in the Methodist Church until 1888, since which time he has been superannuated.

The children of his union with Miss Wilson are as follows: Percival S. King, 1866; Lyman

M., 1869; George C., 1872, Mary M., 1874; Delia W., 1883, who died in California in 1889.

Daughter Mary King graduated from Napa College in 1886, and has taught school from 1897 to 1899.

Percival King was a member of the National Guard at the time of the great railroad strike---now attorney at law. Lyman is also practicing law.

HENRY LANGE

Is proprietor of the Grand Hotel in St. Helena, which contains thirty rooms, with good accommodations, large dining room, with good table de hote, free bus to and from the depot. The fact that this house has enjoyed a good patronage for the past twenty years, demonstrates that the public are well pleased with the service obtained here.

Mr. Lange is also the owner of Olive Hill vineyard, situated near Zinfandel station, on the west side of Napa valley, and consists of twenty-one acres in vineyard, olives and orchard of assorted fruits. He also has a fine wine cellar, with a capacity of 30,000 gallons and manufactures both white and red wines.

Mr. Lange was born in Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1857, and came to Napa county in 1878, and settled on the ranch he still owns. Mr. Lange is one of the best posted men on viticulture, having had twenty-three years experience, and having made as much as 80,000 gallons of wine in one season, and gives it as his opinion that Napa county will lead in viticulture, and produce the best wines of any other county in the State, especially as to quality, as from past experience we know just what vines to plant. He has been Trustee of Vineland District



HENRY LANGE,
St. Helena.]

for nine years, resigning to remove to St. Helena. He is also the agent for the German Hospital in San Francisco and one of St. Helena's most energetic business men.

He married Sophia Huber in San Francisco, in 1875; she was born in Germany; this couple have nine children, Charles, Carrie, Henry, Philip, Sophia, William, Henrietta, Chester and Elizabeth.

J. O. LEVA,

Of Sage canyon, was born in Portugal, 1855; emigrated to California 1873; came to Napa county 1882; bought his ranch 1887. When he first visited this ranch on his way there he met a bear in the road, saw deer on the place and on the surrounding mountains. This was what was then known as the old J. Hall's place in Sage canyon, and is celebrated for the fine mountain stream which runs through the place, affording trout fishing.

S. T. LAKE

Was born in New York; came to Napa county 1853 and settled on what is known as the Buhuman Dairy ranch, which was then owned by S. T. Lake's father-in-law. He married Francis A. Mount, in New Jersey; their children are: Hannah Lake, (died in Vallejo); Theodore, born in New Jersey, 1852; John, born in New Jersey, 1851; Napa Lake, W. H. Lake, Carrie Lake (married Boucher); Amelia (married Stork); Lilian (married Belknap). W. H. Lake married Ora B. Horn, 1883, who was born 1864, in Napa county; their children are: Edith Lake, 1884; Edna Lake, 1887; Lola, 1893.

Mr. Lake owns his own home and lives in Napa city and works at the carpenter trade.

WALTER ADELBERT LEONARD

Was born in Napa county on the old Leonard ranch; is now living on the John Martinelli ranch which contains 150 acres, all of which is under cultivation, including five acres of orchard. This citizen has always lived a farmer's life and enjoys it. In 1893 he married Miss Carrie Straube who was born in 1876, in Napa county. They have one child, Edna Irene Leonard, born 1894.

CHARLES L. LEVANSALER

Was born in Maine, 1845, and came to California; he then left for Oregon, where he mined for gold on the John Days river three years; visited Portland in 1862, when it was a new town and one of the principal blocks in that city now could then have been purchased for a trifle. He returned to Napa in 1871 and engaged in the draying business in which he is still engaged, having associated himself with the People's Express Company:

He has been lessee and manager of the Napa Opera House for the past fifteen years. He married Mary Eggleston 1873, who was born in Napa and died there in 1888. Their children are: Joseph E., 1876; George, 1878; Mary Francis, 1880; Hazel, 1882; Bover, 1885. In 1892 Mr. Levansaler married Mrs. Lyettie Phelps, a native daughter; the children by this marriage are: Edith, Olive and Russell J.

FRANK BENNETT MACKINDER,

Editor and proprietor of the St. Helena Star, was born in Young America, Washington county, Wisconsin, September 28, 1866. With his parents he came to California, when only three years old. The family made its home in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, a short time and then moved to Windsor,



F. B. MACKINDER,
Editor of St. Helena Star.

where the subject of this sketch attended the public school. When but fourteen years of age the serious illness of his father made it necessary for him to quit school and assist in the conduct and care of the large blacksmithing and wagonmaking business which had become too great a burden for an invalid to carry. He attended to nearly every branch of the business and all his spare time worked at the blacksmith trade. When his parents later made an extended visit to the East he managed the entire business, although not yet sixteen years old. In 1884 the business was sold and the family moved to St. Helena, Napa county. Here the subject of this sketch, at the age of 17, entered the office of the St. Helena Star as an apprentice in the mechanical department. The work of the "devil," such as washing rollers and carrying papers, fell to his lot and his first salary was \$10 per month. He gave such careful attention to his duties that he was soon promoted. By diligent study and hard work he had in less than three years worked himself up to foreman of the office and was such when, at the age of 21 years he associated himself with J. H. Dungan, of Genoa, Nev., in the purchase of the Star. After a partnership of four years, Mr. Mackinder purchased Mr. Dungan's interest in the paper and has ever since conducted the business alone. As a newspaper man Mr. Mackinder has met with signal success. He has never sought to build himself up by tearing others down, but by close attention to business and with the exercise of care in the conduct of his paper, he has built up a splendid business and has greatly prospered. He has always been identified with every movement for the up-building of the town and county and is in every particular a part of the community in which he has so long resided. In 1900 he erected a hand-

some stone building in the business center of town and it now houses the Star, the postoffice, and the W. A. Mackinder Co., real estate and insurance agents. Mr. Mackinder has always taken a live interest in the affairs of the California Press Association and in 1900 was elected a member of the Executive Committee. In politics Mr. Mackinder has always been an ardent Republican and an enthusiastic worker in the ranks. He has several times been selected as a delegate to the State conventions of his party and in 1898 was chairman of the County Republican convention. In January, 1899, Mr. Mackinder was appointed by President McKinley, postmaster of St. Helena. He has fitted up a handsome office, one which postal inspectors pronounce a model in every respect. Mr. Mackinder is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term and in all his undertakings has met with marked success. He was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Martin of Brownsville, Illinois, October 30th, 1889. Their home is a pretty cottage on Oak avenue.

W. A. MACKINDER.

Willis Adelbert Mackinder, the well known real estate and insurance agent, of St. Helena, was born March 18th, 1861, in Young America, Washington county, Wisconsin, and is the son of George Mackinder, now deceased. The family came to California in 1868 and settled at Windsor, Sonoma county, where his father engaged in the blacksmith and wagon making business. After spending his boyhood days in attendance at the public school in Windsor and later at the Academy at Healdsburg, the subject of our sketch came to St. Helena in 1878, entering the private banking house of W. A. C. Smith, as a clerk. He



W. A. MACKINDER,
St. Helena.

was with him one year, when he entered the employ of Beringer Brothers, wine makers, as a bookkeeper, with whom he remained for a year and a half. For the succeeding two years he was with E. W. Woodward, the real estate dealer, during the "boom times" in Napa valley vineyards, and in 1883 he purchased a half interest with Chas. A. Gardner in the St. Helena Star; on January 1st, 1884, he leased Mr. Gardner's interest in the Star and on the first of the succeeding year purchased this interest, becoming sole proprietor; on November first, 1887, he sold the paper, and since that time has devoted his energies exclusively to the real estate and insurance business. During this period he has been part of the time alone in the business and has for short periods been in partnership with others, but has always been looked upon as the dominant spirit in the business, and it is to his energies alone that the present large and important real estate and insurance agency owes its existence. In February 1900 Mr. Mackinder incorporated his business under the name of The W. A. Mackinder Co., with a capital of \$10,000, of which corporation he is the President and active business manager. His company has the largest insurance business (fire, life and accident), in the county, representing some twenty-five of the best fire insurance companies and being district agents for the Travelers' Insurance Co. (life and accident), of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Mackinder has been a Notary Public for fifteen years past and is also known as the leading auctioneer of the county. His firm makes a specialty of real estate and publishes for free distribution, a neat 8-page, illustrated paper the "Napa County Viticulturist," containing reliable information about the county and a list of property

for sale. In municipal affairs Mr. Mackinder has served at different times as Town Clerk, School Trustee and Library Trustee; in politics he has always been an ardent and consistent Republican; has attended State and county conventions, served on State and County Central Committees and acted several times as chairman of county conventions. He is at present a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco. Mr. Mackinder is an active and enthusiastic member of the order of Knights of Pythias, being a Past Chancellor and member of the Grand Lodge of that order. In April, 1885, Mr. Mackinder was married in Oakland, California to Miss Minnie Meredith; they have two daughters, Ruth and Irene and a son, Willis Meredith.

HON. J. M. MAYFIELD.

This pioneer of Napa county was born in the State of Alabama, on July 3d, 1833, and came to California in 1859, settling in Napa county the same year. In 1862 he married Miss Rosalia Chapman, a native of Connecticut, where she was born in 1843 and the following issue was the result of their union: Thomas E., June 9th, 1864; Samuel L., July 9th, 1866; Leonidas M., March 8th, 1870; William E., February 7th, 1872; Lovina E., April 1st, 1875; Amy R., May 12th, 1880; Lilly A., June 30th, 1883.

Mr. Mayfield is the owner of 296 acres of land in Napa valley; the home place consists of 36 acres on which he has a good house and barn; of the land 85 acres are in grain, balance being mountain land. The Oakville ranch is all in grain and improved, and contains 200 acres.

The right to the prefix Honorable, to his name was granted by the votes of the people of the dis-

trict in which he has been so long an honored resident--having been elected to the membership of the State Legislature for the years 1877 and 1888; now surrounded by his children, he enjoys the evening of a well spent life still blessed by the companionship of the wife of his youth. What more in this life could one ask?

M. A. MACLEAN.

Marcus Alexander Maclean was born in San Pablo, Contra Costa county, California, September 9th, 1860. He is of Scotch parentage, the oldest of a family of two boys and two girls. His father, W. S. Maclean, being one of the pioneer settlers of Contra Costa county. Mr. Maclean, Jr., worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he went on the railroad and has been in continuous service for over twenty-one years. For three years past he has been conductor of the passenger train in Napa valley. So popular is he with the public that he has friends by the hundreds. No more pleasant, agreeable or affable man is to be found in the employ of the S. P. R. R. Co. In October, 1884, he married Miss Eva Millington, a native of Alameda, and the daughter of James Millington, a pioneer of forty-nine.

They have three children, Donald M., aged 12; Ernest K., aged 10, and Myrtle E., aged 4.

In April, 1900, Mr. Maclean was elected Councilman of the town of Calistoga and is now serving in that capacity. It has no better friend or more earnest supporter than he. Our subject is a jolly good fellow, honest, trustworthy, a good husband, kind father and good citizen. May his shadow never grow less.

CHRISTIAN MOSER

Lives in Foss valley; was born in Germany, February 26th, 1836; came to the United States, 1853, and to Napa 1870, and in September of the same year bought the ranch where he now resides. This property consists of 700 acres, of which 300 are in grain and grapes. Mr. Moser's principal occupation is stock raising. In 1892 he was elected Road Supervisor in his district and faithfully he has performed his duties as such. Mr. Moser was married to Georgia DeBurk, who died April 24th, 1900. The children were Louisa, born 1867, died 1888; Henry, born 1871; Belle, 1873; Christian, 1875; Lola, 1880.

M. MAST

Was born in Germany, in 1845; emigrated to the United States in 1865 and first lived in Minnesota and then tried Ohio for two years, but in 1867 arrived in California and settled in Napa county, after living in Yolo county for sixteen years. He owns 612 acres and has 280 acres in grain, a small orchard and vineyard. In 1872 he married Bertha Freitag while in Yolo county; she was born in Germany 1855; the children born of this union were Ernest F., 1874; Emma Paulina, 1875; Alfred, 1877; Mathias, 1879; Dorothea E., 1881; Hermann, 1883; Anna M., 1884; Caroline, 1887; Bertha, 1889; Martin, 1891 and James D., 1894. Ernest Mast is now bookkeeper for Norman Bros., in San Francisco; Mathias is attending a business college in San Francisco; Hermann is attending the Berkeley High school.

C. D. MOONEY

Was born in New York, 1861, and emigrated to Napa valley in 1879. The name of his ranch is

the Soda valley fruit farm. Mr. Mooney was formerly engaged in the mercantile business in St Helena, but his health failed so he moved out on his ranch, where he enjoys perfect health. He is also the owner of Liberty fruit dryer about one and a half miles from Rutherford; has the latest improved machinery; all of his goods, the product of his dryer are sold in San Francisco. In 1884 he married Anna McArrow by whom he had six children, A. Jennie, 1885; Charley, 1887; Milton, 1889; Ray, 1892; Isabel, 1895; Tyrell, 1898. Mr. Mooney was deputy county assessor from 1895 to 1899. There has been a magnesia deposit discovered on this ranch. A. Jennie the oldest daughter, died April 7, 1898 in Soda valley and was buried in St. Helena; she was so well known and beloved that her funeral was the largest attended in St. Helena for a child.

C. S. MARCUM

Was born in Illinois, Jan. 29th, 1841, emigrated to California in 1876 and settled in Sutter county where he engaged in farming for six years, after which he resided in Tulare, Santa Clara and Yuba counties. In 1885 he removed to Napa county and settled about three and a half miles east of Rutherford, where he owns a farm of 160 acres. He is engaged specially in almond culture and has raised the finest quality of almonds to be found in the county. Mr. Marcum was married to Sarah Munger in 1867 and has one son Dewet Marcum. The subject of this sketch is a typical American of English descent, a man hale and hearty, one of the respected and honored residents of the county.

THOMAS MARK

Was born in Scotland, December 16th, 1861;

emigrated to the United States and came on to Napa county, where he at once began working at his trade, that of a cooper. His work is all hand made and is greatly in demand, being shipped as far as New Orleans and New York. His specialty is hand made oaken packages for wine, such as 5, 10, 25, and 50-gallon kegs and barrels; he employs seven or eight men continually and turns out weekly from 200 to 300 pieces.

JOHN MARTINILLI

Has made Napa county his home since 1871; he married Katherine Nanoni in 1880, in San Francisco; their children are: Silva, born July 14, 1881; Ida, August 20, 1882; John, September 8, 1884; Charles, September 2, 1886. He runs a fine ranch of 160 acres in upper Brown's valley which he has rented. He is principally engaged in stock raising.

CONRAD MEYER

Was born in Switzerland in 1847; emigrated to this country 1867, stopping at Toledo, Ohio, and in 1872 came on to California, and in 1879 settled in Napa county; lived in St. Helena for sixteen years and worked at the carpenters' trade; in 1895 he came to Pope valley and settled in Germantown, on a place of 32 acres, which is highly improved, having orchard and vineyard; he married Maria Keller in St. Helena in 1880; she was born in 1853 in Switzerland; their children were born as follows: Henry Meyer, 1881, in St. Helena; Emma, 1884, in Switzerland; Eda, 1888, in St. Helena; Maria E., 1893 and Herman C., in 1897, in St. Helena.

WM. E. MEAGHER.

This citizen was born in San Francisco, 1871;

came to Napa county with his parents; he moved to Berryessa valley and in 1896 opened up in the meat market business. He was elected Constable of Knox township and appointed under Sheriff; served as such since 1898, under Sheriff Dunlap. In 1892 he married Ida Mullally, a native of Napa city, born in 1872; the children are William E., December 7th, 1896 and Gladys M., December 7th, 1899.

JOSEPH MITCHELL

Conducts the only exclusive paint, wall paper and glass store in the county of Napa, which is situated at No. 55 North Main street. Joseph Mitchell was born in England, 1840; emigrated to this country in 1849, landing in Illinois; after a sojourn in Iowa, came to California and lived at Chico for one year; came to Napa county in 1865 where he engaged in wagonmaking. In 1892 Mr. Mitchell first started his store of Paints, glass and wall paper. He was married to Charlotte E. Webster, 1860; their children are: Minnie, Edward, and Katie E. The first named is married to J. E. Newman; the second helps his father in his business; the third and last, is now a teacher in Central Grammar school in Napa.

W. F. MARCH.

This gentleman was or is, the genial proprietor of the Villa Hotel at Rutherford and also of the livery and feed stables of that thriving little town.

The hotel is well fitted and furnished, containing accommodations for about 25 persons. A good table is set and every care taken to suit the wishes of the guests. Under its present management it is popular as a summer resort, for which it is well suited, both by the attractiveness

of the house and the beauty and salubrity of this portion of Napa valley. Regular stages leave the house for Walters' Soda Springs and other mountain resorts. Its convenience of position to the railroad at Rutherford is not the least of recommendations, permitting easy access to the city. Mr. March is a native of Scotland county, Missouri, born May 3, 1849, but came to this county with his parents when but six years of age. His father, R. B. March, was engaged in mining at different times and also ran a livery stable at Elmira, Solano county, which he still owns, but now retired from active business, caring only for his orchard. He was assisted by his son, Mr. W. F. March, until the latter moved over into this county. It should be further stated, however, that the family resided for sometime in the earlier years in this valley, coming here in 1857, when Mr. March, Sr., carried on farming, so he is no stranger to the beauties and capabilities of this section. Mr. March was married at Rutherford in 1887, to Miss Mary Cavanaugh; they have one child, William Raymond March, born June 14th, 1887, in Solano county, California.

GEORGE S. MCKENZIE

Was born June 17, 1856, in Picton county, Nova Scotia; came to Napa county April 1879.

He opened a carriage and wagon building establishment in May, 1879, and conducted it until 1885 when he bought out the general store of Thompson & Beard, which was a branch of their main store at Napa city. In 1893 he sold out his merchandise business to Cook & McKenzie; next year he was appointed Justice of the Peace for Knox township. After serving two years as justice he was elected Sheriff of Napa county as a Republican and served to the satisfaction of the



GEORGE MCKENZIE.

people for a period of ten years. At a convention of the Sheriffs of California he was elected to represent that body before the State Legislature in the year 1897, to obtain necessary legislative action.

Mr. McKenzie married Alice M. Clark, May 1st, 1894; she was born in Berryessa valley and died Oct. 2, 1899; the children born to them were: Harvey, accidentally killed when one year old; G. Stanley, October 19, 1886, at Monticello; Cordelia, February 2, 1890; Ethel A., June 12, 1891. Mr. McKenzie has taken up his residence in Napa city, expecting to remain there permanently.

ALEXANDER McKENZIE.

This citizen was born in Nova Scotia in 1840, and 1868 came direct to Napa county, California. In 1870 he opened a blacksmith shop in Monticello and resides principally in that town. Near Sugar Loaf mountain he has a valuable ranch of 160 acres, especially so for its mineral prospects, but which as yet, remain undeveloped. The chrome iron croppings are good and also the prospects for a magnesia mine which it is expected will be developed in the near future.

In 1869 the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Nancy K. Frazer, which lady was born in Nova Scotia, 1843; the fruits of the marriage were the following children: Bella, August 16th, 1870; Charles N., October 31st, 1871; Roderick, May 26th, 1873; Nettie, January 17th, 1875; Abraham, September 23d, 1877; William T., February 11th, 1880; Simon B., April 14th, 1882; Annie R., January 17th, 1884; Alexander Thomas, January 27th, 1886; Frederick M., October 10th, 1887.

PERRY E. McMILLEN.

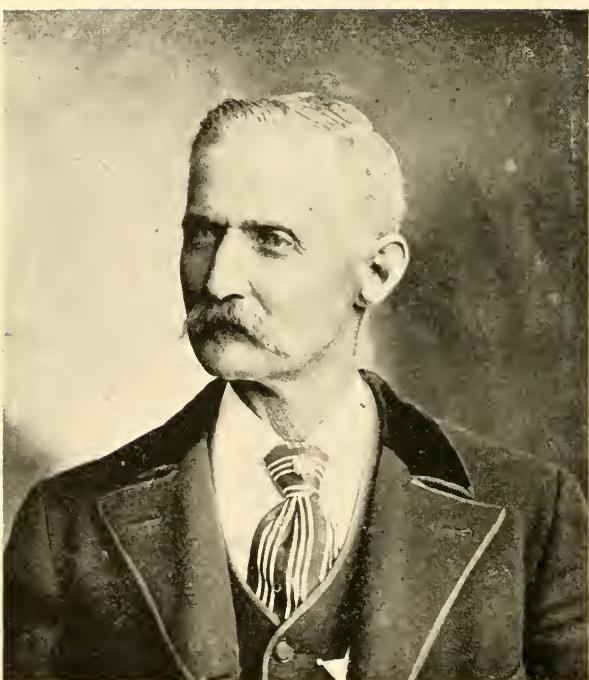
This respected resident was born in Missouri

in 1853, and in the following year came to California. In 1892 he moved to Napa county and now resides in Conn valley. In 1878 he married Miss Mary Coffman, the daughter of Alihue Coffman, an old settler of Lake county.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillen have seven children, all native sons and daughters; Walter was born in 1879, Myrtle in 1880; Albert in 1882; Perry, in 1885; Reuben, in 1888; Olive in 1893 and Hazel in 1898. The oldest daughter, Myrtle is now the wife of Edward Richardson, they were married in 1898, and also reside in Conn valley.

Every man has his favorite sport, and Mr. Mc. is no exception to the rule. Hunting deer and bear and smaller game is the joy of his life. Boone, Carson or Crockett were at no time in their life better marksmen, or more successful in the chase. He has killed many deer, bear and elk and an evening spent under his hospitable roof listening to reminiscences of the gun and hound, both in Lake and Napa counties where he resided before coming to this county, is most enjoyable.

Mr. M. is not rich in this world's goods, because his heart is too big and his impulse too generous. But no man for many miles around has lived a happier life, or raised a better family of boys and girls; this is a fortune in itself. Men of generous impulse do not lay up fortunes for others to quarrel over, but have the good sense to set a good table, rich with the necessaries and bounty of life. Such is the case here in this home, and nothing more creditable can be said of any man than is comprehended in the old adage: "His latch string always hangs out," a saying in all respects true both of Mr. M. and his good wife. He is the owner and inventor of a remedy, a part of which is composed of snake oil, and is one of the best remedies in the world for rheumatism, sprains,



C. H. NASH,
Marshal, Calistoga, Cal.

etc. It has a wide sale among many people in Lake and other counties, and if the merits of this remedy were generally known it would make its inventor a very rich man in a short time. Mr. M. is now, and has been, engaged in farming since 1873.

JAMES McCAFFREY

Was born in 1850, on June 8th, in Ireland; emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1852, and settled in New York. In 1876 he came to San Francisco, California, and in 1879 took up his residence in Napa city. Mr. McCaffrey is a blacksmith making a specialty of horseshoeing; he also has a great taste for traveling and has made several extensive trips throughout the world. After visiting the different parts of the United States, he revisited the place of his birth and made a trip to China, returning again to Napa in 1896 he reopened his former business; he has a reputation as a skillful mechanic and horseshoer.

SAMUEL E. McNEILL

Was born in Illinois; came to California in 1857, and to Napa in 1896, and is now conducting a candy and ice cream factory; he also has a retail department on Brown street, No. 17. He married Miss Emma Stokes, in 1884, of San Francisco, and has two children, Charles Edgar, 1885, and Albert Earl, 1886, both born in Grass valley, Cal.

CORNELIUS H. NASH

Was born in Platt county, Missouri, January 13th, 1845; came with his parents to Napa valley, California, in 1846 when they settled within three miles of Calistoga and engaged in farming. This young man served as a cowboy, and for many years was stage driver from Monterey to Lake

county. Mr. Nash is now Marshal of Calistoga and has been for the past thirteen years, and was Constable for two years preceding the incorporation of the town. Mr. Nash married Hester I. Hopkins, November 1st, 1867; she was born in Illinois; their children are five in number, Hattie May Nash Tamm (she was born in Calistoga, and married W. H. Tamm); Geo. Emmet Nash was born in Calistoga, May 22, 1870, and died September 14, 1898; Emma Nash Tapping now lives in Sonora, California; Jason W. Nash was born in Hadin Hill mining camp, November 23, 1876; Frank E. Nash was born February 11, 1883.

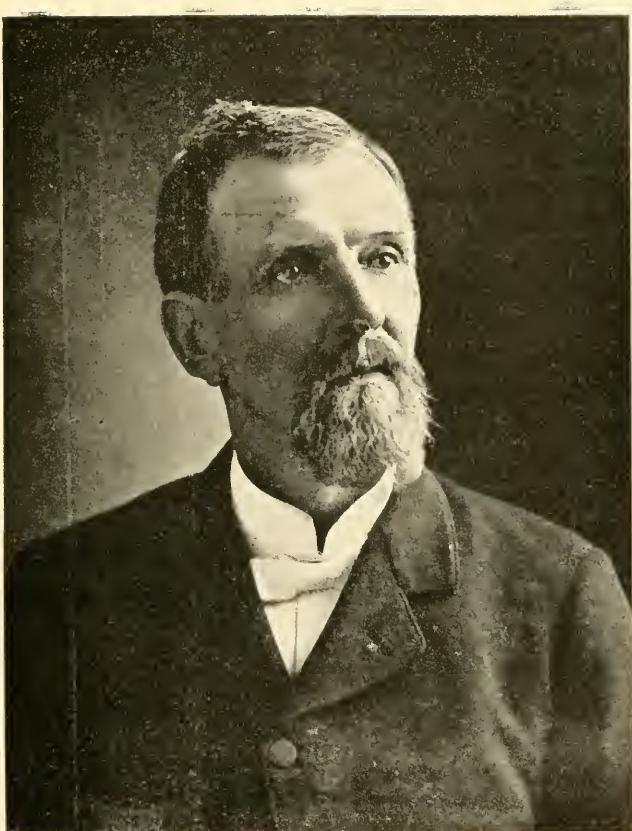
JAMES B. NEWMAN

Was born in England in 1851; came to this country in 1872, landing in Baltimore; after a visit to Chicago he came on to Napa, where he was employed in the State hospital at Napa after which he opened business for himself near the cemetery, in 1873. In 1888 he married Minnie E. Mitchell in Napa, the place of her birth; their children are: Raymond W., 1892; Harold M., 1894, both born in Napa.

P. H. PALMER.

Philip Henry Palmer, whose portrait appears in this book, was born in Kentucky, on December 8th, 1838. He was the son of Philip and Anna A. Palmer, honored residents of the old Blue Grass State, and possessed of those sterling qualities that have made the people and State famous. These characteristics have reappeared in the subject of this sketch, making him the possessor of enterprise, pluck and sterling integrity.

In 1848, together with his parents, he moved to Johnson county, Missouri, where they resided for six years; about this time the East was filled



P. H. PALMER,
Pope Valley.

with glowing stories of the El Dorado toward the setting sun. The brave father and mother, both feeling the stirring impulse of the times, resolved to go west with the enterprising Easterners that made up the wagon trains across the plains, and after an era of exciting episodes such as surrounded every caravan in that day, they arrived in Nevada city, October 6, 1850, and here they resided until 1852, when the family again moved to Suisun valley, Solano county, where they resided until 1867. However, Mr. Palmer, having arrived at an age of responsibility, divided his time between the home of his parents and a farm near Fort Ross, Sonoma county, where he was engaged in the stock business. On October 16th, 1867 he moved to his present farm in Pope valley, a splendid place, comprising over five hundred acres of good land. He was married August 9th 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Lewellyn, a most estimable lady, who was born in Harrison county, Indiana, on October 13th, 1841; this beloved companion of his early life died in 1897.

In 1900 Mr. Palmer was married to Mrs. Ella Jackson, a pleasant and good lady, who enjoys the confidence and good will of all who know her. The marriage has been singularly fortunate, and their home life is a charming and happy one. Every community has its leading man, and this is verified in this instance. The writer learned from outside people that our subject is the wealthiest man in Pope valley, and one of its best and most honored citizens. He is also an ideal farmer in all respects, sociable, modest and of retiring disposition, ever shrinking from public attention, and is always looking about for the humblest seat in the most obscure corner of the hall. One source of his success lies in the exercise of good judgment of what is the coming commodity to raise on

the land, and the cereal or kind of stock likely to bring the best returns for the service rendered. Kentucky thrift and good taste crops out on all sides, as may be seen by a visit to this home, where the house is always well painted and one of the best furnished from top to bottom that can be found in Napa county. Mr. Palmer is evidently of the belief that luxury and comfort is as much the privilege of a plain farmer as the prerogative of the merchant or banker, and he has carried this belief into practice, and will at least receive some of the benefit himself from the long years of toil to which he has been no stranger. The dates as herein set forth were given to us as they appear, but the facts as set forth herein are stated on the authority of others, and on personal observation. He has long since realized that the only enduring monument is raised, not by a biography in a book, but such as is reared by a life of industry, honesty and uprightness. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

ANTON NICHELINI, (Sage Canyon)

Was born in Switzerland, 1862; came to Napa county, 1882; married Katherine Corda, 1890, at Santa Rosa, who was born in Switzerland in 1869; they have had six children, all born in Napa county, as follows: William, 1891; Joseph, 1893; Josephine, 1894; Emma, 1896; Ida, 1897, Rosa, 1899.

Mr. Nichelini took up a Government claim in 1884, and moved his family on to it in 1890, it comprised 160 acres, and is known as the Nichelini ranch. He was the first Swiss settler in Chiles valley, and was here previous to any roads being graded or improvements had been made, so with brush, rocks, trees and rugged mountains the country was almost impassable, since which time he has seen the valley made to blossom like a rose

Residence of A. Nichelini, Sage Canyon Road.



under the patient labor and skill of the early settlers. He also built the first wine cellar in Sage canyon and is a skilled wine maker.

Mr. Nichelini has the prospects of two good mines on his place, one of copper, which assays \$15 to the ton from croppings; the other is chrome iron, which goes 50 per cent to the ton metal; he expects to develop these properties which are on his homestead. On account of the mineral deposits, this farm is one of the most valuable in the county. Mr. Nichelini is in the prime of life, happy, contented, a kind father and husband, a good neighbor and a pleasant man to meet.

THOMAS NEWTON,

An Englishman by birth, 1869, came to Napa county in 1890 and located on the Dry creek road, where he, with his brother, William Newton, owns Glen Dale, a ranch of 80 acres, of which 20 are in cultivation, in almonds and prunes. He married Sarah Jackson in England in 1896, and they have two children, John born in England, and Mary Sawrey, on Dry creek, Napa county.

WILLIAM NEWTON

Was born in England, 1862; came to Napa 1889 and settled on his present home of 80 acres, most of which is timber land; about 15 acres are in cultivation. He married Charlotte Eaton in 1894, in San Francisco; she was also born in England; they have one child, William Eaton Newton, May 11th, 1900.

MRS. LOUISA NOLL.

The postmistress of Pope valley, was born in Germany, 1841; emigrated to the United States 1866; came to California in 1869 and into Napa county in 1892. Her husband, Joseph Noll, was

born in Germany in 1833; emigrated to United States, 1849; to California, 1854, and settled in Napa county 1892; married Louisa Eberspacher in San Francisco 1880; he had two children by a former wife: Lillie, born 1876 and Adolph 1879. Joseph Noll owns a small place of 10 acres, most of which is in cultivation, orchard and garden.

FRANK SUMNER PHILLIPS.

This citizen first saw the light in Wisconsin, May 10th, 1858, and arrived in California in 1875, and in Napa county in 1875, making his home in Knoxville, driving team for a living. A year and a half later he came into Berryessa valley and farmed two years on Scribner's ranch, after which he bought the carpenter shop and blacksmith shop on the Knoxville mine road, which he operated for two years or more, when he sold out to Mr. Swift. Mr. Phillips then purchased twenty acres in a high state of cultivation and on this property he has his residence; he has other property, such as a small 16 acre ranch in grain, near the stone bridge and an orchard of pears and prunes containing eight acres.

At present Mr. Phillips is conducting the carpenter and blacksmith business, and devoting his leisure time to looking after his farms. His wife was Chilo L. Walker, being married in Woodland in 1878; his wife's birthplace was New York, and the date May 19, 1849.

J. J. PRIEST

Was born in Ohio, 1826; died in Napa valley 1897; he emigrated to California 1849, to Napa county 1863, and bought the ranch 1869. In 1862 he married Sarah F. Foster in California; she was born in Illinois in 1848; they have had ten children as follows: Katie, 1864; W. H., 1866; D. C.,

Priest's Soda Springs and Farm



1867; James L., 1869; D. Q., 1871; Alonzo, 1874; Chas. H., 1877; Geo. L., 1879; Marion W., 1882; Reuben F., 1884, of which two are dead, the oldest daughter Katie, 1883, and James L., 1893. D. C. Priest leases the farm from his mother and it comprises 747 acres of which 150 is under cultivation. Priest Soda Springs is widely and favorably known; at the bottling establishment 50 cases of five dozen each are shipped daily; the altitude is 900 feet; Priest Bros. also have a bottling works in St. Helena.

JAMES H. PARR

Was born in Canada, September 28th, 1840; emigrated to the United States and finally located in Sacramento, California; here he married Mrs. Mary H. Lea, on June 6th, 1896; after some time they moved into Napa county and were so much pleased with its broad and fertile fields and its wonderful, healthful climate that they decided to make their home here, and Mrs. Parr homesteaded the ranch known as Fair View Farm.

This land was pre-empted by the following persons: Peter Fagin, Karl Kraus and Karl Klose on the 2d day of January 1865; patented in 1867; that portion of swamp land included in this farm was patented by Broadwell & Sanderson, October 1886; the entire tract contains 1,275 acres and is homesteaded to Mrs. Parr and her children; Mrs. Parr came from England 1863 and lived in Sacramento until October 1897; James H. Parr came from Canada in 1869 and lived in Sacramento until the same date, October 1897, when he moved to Napa county to reside on this farm which is specially adapted to the raising of stock and dairy purposes, although 150 acres of grain is raised annually; poultry raising is successful. Mr. Parr

writes: "We are in religion and faith of the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."

S. W. POGUE

Was born in Honolulu, U. S. A., in 1849, emigrated to the State of California, Napa county, 1881; he lives on the John Allman ranch of 550 acres, of which 40 acres are in grain, 20 acres in orchard and small vineyard, rest pasture and timber land. S. Whitney, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a pioneer missionary to Honolulu in 1819, when it took seven or eight months to go from Boston to Honolulu and it was not until three years had passed that the relatives heard of their safe arrival. Mr. Pogue's mother was also born in Honolulu.

ANTON ROSSI

Was born in Switzerland, 1852; emigrated to the United States in 1871, arriving in New York in 1876. He arrived in Napa county and bought a ranch of 160 acres, of which 60 acres are in grapes and twenty acres in grain. He has a fine wine cellar capable of holding 75,000 gallons of wine. In 1900 Mr. Rossi made 15,000 gallons of wine.

In 1879 he married Ida M. Bacon in Napa; she was born in Kansas, June 1st, 1861; their children are: Fred B. Rossi, born August 1, 1880; Charles L. Rossi, born October 31st, 1882, and Arthur, December 23, 1887.

JAMES ROSEBERRY,

Of Roseberry farm, was born in Pennsylvania 1836 and came to California in 1862, and to Napa county in 1885. In 1871, on January 1st, he married Emma Adamson who was born in Iowa, 1841; the children born to them are: Eva M., 1871;

James W., 1874; Fred. T., 1876; Louis H., 1878; Ada E., 1880 (died in 1882); Martin G., 1884.

This farm consists of 1,200 acres, of which there are cultivated 300 acres, vineyard six acres, orchard, five acres, the balance is grain land. A fine trout stream passes through the farm; stock is raised on the pasture land, of which there are 900 acres.

EDWARD B. RICHARDSON

Was born in England, 1849, and came to Napa in 1875; now lives on the Glendale ranch which consists of 1,500 acres, of which 200 are in cultivation in grain, the balance is heavily timbered and is used for stock raising. In 1877 he married Mary S. Lumer; she died 1893; one child, George Price Richardson, born in Conn valley in 1884. In 1898 he married S. Myrtle and by her had one son, 1899, Edward Price Richardson.

CALVIN REAMS

First saw the light on January 26, 1833, in Knox county, Ohio; in 1853 he came to California and engaged in mining. Having visited Solano county, and sojourned in Lake county four years, he came to Napa county in 1869 and has since made his home in Napa. He married Louisa Henderson in Solano county in 1857. Miss Henderson was born in Indiana, March 11, 1837; their union was blessed with children as follows: James Manuel, Chas. A., Alice Maude, Luella, Ben. F., Sherman Rainey.

The Calvin Reams ranch is partly in Napa and partly in Solano counties, 207 acres in Napa county which are divided into grain and pasture land. The balance of the land is in Solano county and is largely in fruit. Fine oranges are raised on this part of the ranch. Mrs. Reams relates how, in 1853, she crossed the plains with her parents in

wagons drawn by oxen. The names of her parents are Ebenezer Henderson and Cynthia Henderson, the latter lived with her daughter, Mrs. Reams, and reached the great age of 96 years, 5 months and 21 days; she was born in Louisiana and died in Napa county January 7th, 1900.

JAMES WILLIAM REAMS

Is from the Buckeye State, having been born in Ohio December 24th, 1837, and in 1875 came to California and in January, 1878, arrived and located on the ranch he now owns in Gordon valley. His orchard is not only one of the first, but one of the finest in the county, being rarely touched by frost. This ranch contains 310 acres, of which 70 acres are in fruit, and lies at the junction of Suisun, Gordon and Wooden valleys. The quantity and variety of fruit and nuts raised here is wonderful, as frost seldom touches the trees in this vicinity almonds, oranges, prunes, cherries, figs, and apricots are the principal.

In 1862 Mr. Reams married Martha J. Ralston in Illinois, but she also was born in Ohio, near Mt. Vernon. Their children are: Annie M., 1863; Theodore Osgood, 1868; Montezuma B., 1870 (died 1884); Calvin U., 1872; James L. 1874); Daisy D., 1877; Grace G. 1879; Stowman, 1883.

W. J. RANEY.

This native son of Napa county was born in Capell valley, August 19, 1860, and has always lived in Napa county; he is at present clerking in a store for J. Hunter, in Monticello, and has been for the past twenty years. He also has been deputy postmaster for sixteen years and postmaster for four years. He is also roadmaster for Monticello road district, and has been for six years past. Mr. Raney owns property in different parts of this

State and is one of the directors of the Agricultural Association.

B. F. REAMS

Was born in Napa county, November 26, 1871, and has always continued to reside therein, but conducts business in both Napa and Solano counties. His home is at present on the Coombs ranch, where he has about 400 acres seeded to grain; he also rents other farms in Solano county. Mr. Reams is Trustee of the Gordon valley school. He married Miss Mary Clark in Benicia, on April 18th, 1892, where she was born October 6th, 1873.

A. D. ROGERS

Was born in the town of Hampton, Washington county, N. Y.; when but one year old the family moved to North Creek, New York, where Mr. Rogers resided until 1874, when he went to Iowa where he resided for nine years, working at the carpenter's trade. In 1877 he was married, and while living in Iowa taught school during the winter months. In 1883 he moved with his family to South Dakota, where he staid two years; he then moved to California, taking up his residence at Calistoga and has resided there ever since.

JOHN A. ROTH

Was born in Germany in 1843 and in 1860 emigrated to California and came to Napa in 1873, where he has always lived a farmer's life. While in San Francisco he followed the butchers' trade and before leaving the city married Miss Autte C. Schmidt, 1868; she was born in Germany, 1848; their children are: Annie L., 1869; Henry W., 1870; Charles J., 1871; Theresa, 1873; Augusta, 1875; Caroline, 1877; Emma, 1879; Edwin H.,

1881; Alfred H., 1888; George H., 1891. John A. Roth lives on James D. Phelan's place of 100 acres all of which is in a high state of cultivation, including orchard and vineyard.

THOMAS GEORGE ROGERS

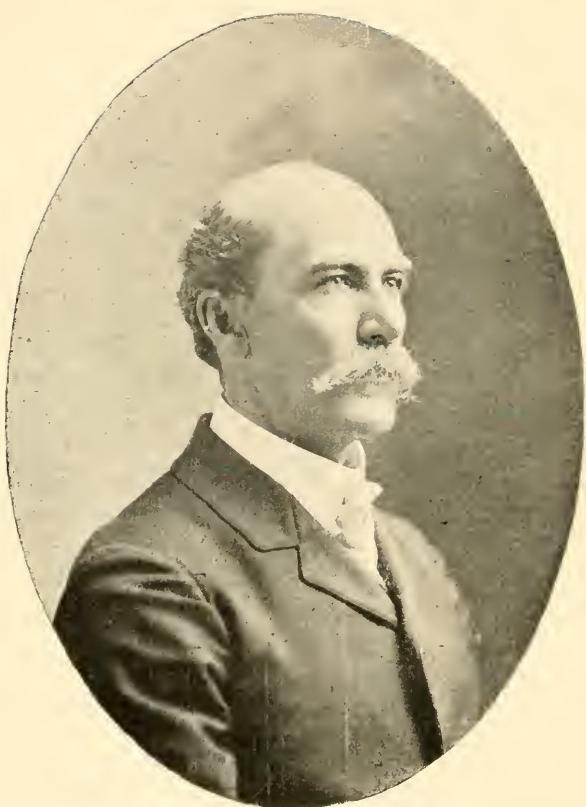
Is a native of England, Kent county, born 1818; came to California 1848 and to Napa county 1849; at this time the Indians roved through the valley, there being no roads, nothing but Indian trails. The natives were peaceful, but would steal anything they could lay their hands on. Mr. Rogers came to this county in company with the Conn and Cook families. Conn valley was named after John Conn.

Mr. Rogers was married to Mary Hanson Chord in Conn valley in 1881; she was born in 1835 at South Bend, Indiana.

This ranch consists of 1,000 acres, 400 of which is cultivated land devoted to grain and stock raising.

Mrs. Rogers had four children by her first husband, Daniel Chord, as follows: Martha E. Chord (married Swartout), born in Napa, 1853; John P. Chord, 1855; Lydia A. Chord (married Tabor), born 1859, in Conn valley and Frank S. Chord, born 1863, same place. The grandchildren by Lydia Anne Chord Tabor were: Lizzie, 1885; Clara Irene, 1887, and Mable, 1890, all in Conn valley.

In 1849, when the family first came to Napa valley, large bands of Indians roamed through the valley on the trails, there being no roads, except one to Clear Lake, and although the Indians would steal everything they could carry, they were not bloodthirsty and were known as digger Indians. Frank S. Chord has always made his home on the Rogers' ranch and is a carpenter by trade, he married Gertrude Grigsby in 1895 at



F. H. SANDERSON.

Napa; their children, Raymond, born 1897 and Francis, 1898.

CHAUNCEY B. SEELEY

Was born in Kirkland, Ohio, February 11th, 1835; moved to Indiana in 1840; was educated in the district schools and graduated from Delaney Academy of Newberg, Indiana, and was a school teacher previous to becoming a resident of California. In 1865 he was elected County Clerk of Napa county, which position he held for five consecutive terms. In 1879 he became associated with the late L. A. Bickford in conducting a banking business under the firm name of Seeley & Bickford, retiring from said firm in 1898. In 1880 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Napa State Asylum, a position which he now holds; was elected a member of the Board of Councilmen of Napa in 1895, re-elected in 1899, the second term of four years, not yet expired (1901). He is descended from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Jonathan Seeley, having been a soldier in the war of the Revolution. As a city officer Mr. Seeley has taken more than ordinary interest in the betterment of municipal affairs. The chief traits of character as viewed by the chronicler of events, and as seen in this man are integrity, and a high sense of honor, industry and the ability to meet life's emergencies as they arise; to perform a duty uncomplainingly, and leave behind the legacy of a well spent life. Though ascending in years, his life is not now filled with regrets. Virtue is its own reward.

FRANK H. SANDERSON

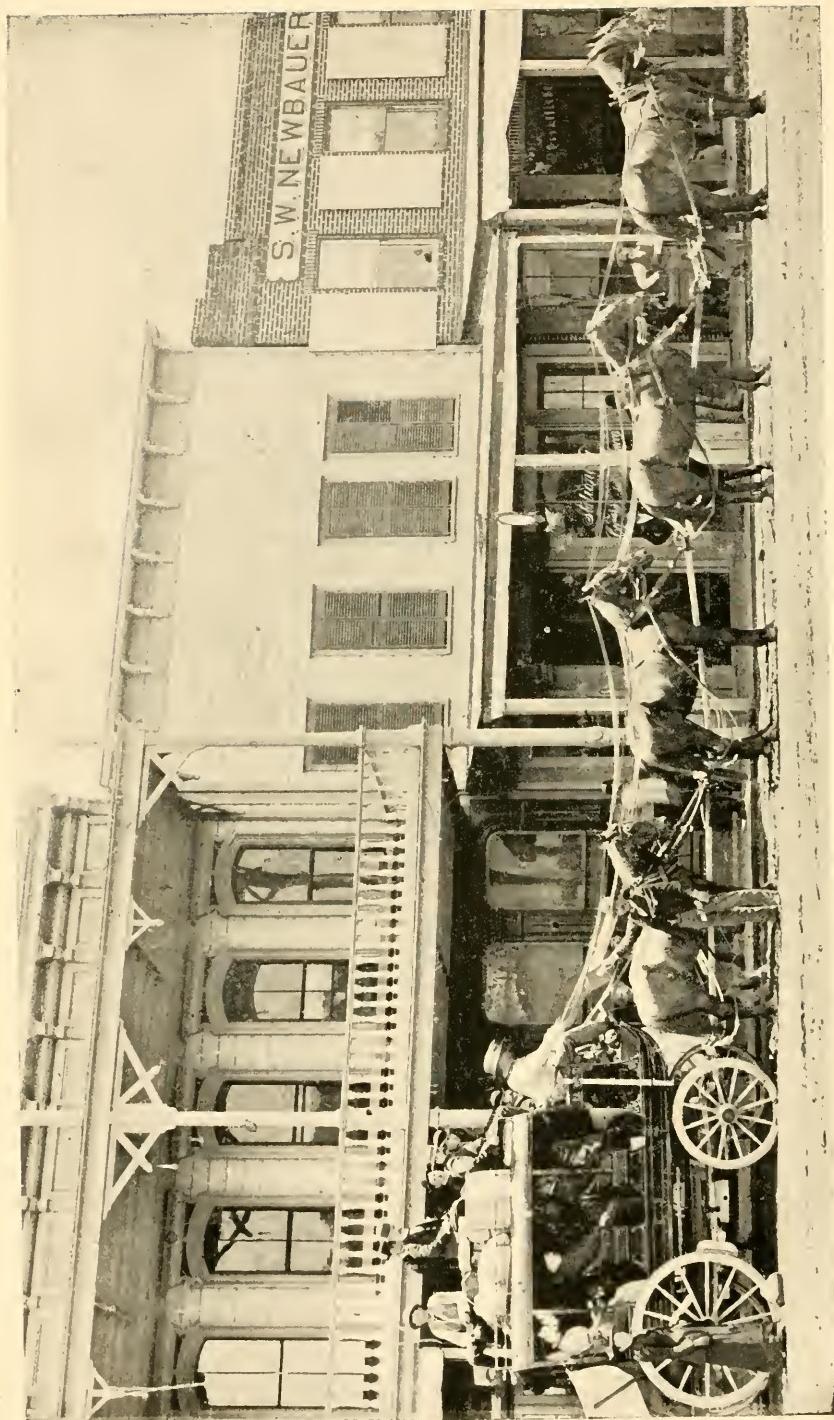
Was born in Herkimer county, State of New York, on February 4th, 1857. He is the youngest son of Joseph and Marian Sanderson. On arriv-

ing at the age of young manhood the subject of this sketch attended the Herkimer Grammar school, and later entered Fairfield Seminary, one of the oldest, and best institutions of learning in the State of New York. After a course of study in this school he entered the Utica Business College, where he graduated in 1877.

Like most young men of enterprise and spirit, this young graduate was imbued with the desire to go west where a larger field was open before the young men about to enter on the duties of real life. With high hopes, but saddened heart he bid adieu to the loved ones at home and set his face toward the setting sun, and after a trip full of local interest, arrived in California on May 8th, 1877. After his arrival on this Coast, he gave his attention to the teaching of penmanship for about one year.

In April, 1878, he left for Wisconsin, and after a stay of some little time with a brother, near Madison, went to Janesville where he purchased an interest in the Janesville Business College, one of the most successful commercial colleges in the west. In the fall of the year 1880 Mr. S. sold out all his interest in the institution and returned once again to California.

In March, of the year following, being 1881, our subject married Miss Ida Hobbs of Vallejo, the accomplished daughter of Isaac and Sarah Hobbs, two of the oldest and most respected residents of Solano county. A few weeks after his marriage Mr. S. purchased the Berry House farm in American canyon, northeast of Vallejo. After residing there with his young bride for two years, he purchased the Farmer & Rounds ranch, one mile west of the Berry farm. This tract consists of six hundred acres, and for richness and productivity, is not surpassed by any farm in the county.



Spires' Stage, Calistoga.

For many years past he has devoted his attention to raising blooded stock and his cows are not surpassed by any stock in the State..

Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson are surrounded by as agreeable and interesting a family of children as one would expect to see: Ralph and Harold are already grown to manhood, with DeWitt and Sadie at the half-way mark in life; with Marian and Alice still young and possessed of bright and happy faces, with as yet no knowledge of the cares of this world. All in all no brighter or happier home can be found than here. Mr. Sanderson's nature is retiring and modest, always shrinking from notoriety, finding, as he always has, the chieftest joy to be with his family and in the quiet precincts of home.

WILLIAM SPIERS

Was born in Kentucky August 29th, 1853, afterward lived in Missouri four years and in 1876 came to Calistoga, Napa county; was first engaged in teaming and afterwards started into the livery business and became proprietor of several stage lines.

He married Martha J. Simpson in San Francisco in 1891; the children are James W., April 26, 1892 and Mary G. Spiers, April 23, 1895; Aliden M. Spiers, January 25, 1899. Mr. Spiers has the following stage lines from Calistoga to Lake county; the stages are named as follows: Texas, California, Kentucky, Olympia, Oregon and Maine, each having a seating capacity of from ten to twenty passengers. He also has a large livery trade, having sixteen two-seaters, ten three-seaters, six mountain buggies, seventeen single buggies and about twelve other rigs, with 120 horses. The stable on Lincoln avenue is a large structure. The stage office is at the Magnolia Hotel and

daily there are lively scenes when the stages, perhaps five or six in number, some of them with as many as eight horses, are lined up in front of the hotel for the passengers and their baggage. When all are loaded then the whips crack and the spirited horses bound away on their way over the mountains to the various towns in Lake county.

ALBERT WILLIAM SISSON,

Born in San Francisco, 1872; came to Napa in 1900; now lives in Brown valley; has a ranch of 50 acres in grain and orchard; engaged in raising fancy fowls. When he left the city he was a member of Sisson, Crocker & Co., and is now interested in other ranches and also a salmon cannery in Alaska.

EDWARD G. SCHUNEMANN

Was born in San Francisco, December 11th, 1866; he removed to St. Helena in the year 1873, and has resided there ever since. He was elected to the office of Town Trustee, and is chairman of the Street Committee; this was his first public office. He is a graduate of Heald's Business College of San Francisco, in the year 1885, and is now in charge of the books and accounts of the Beringer Bros., a leading mercantile firm of St. Helena.

H. SCHWARZ

Was born in Germany, 1848, and came to Napa city in 1871 when he opened in the hardware and agricultural implement business, which he has conducted with signal success, having at the present time the largest business of that character in the county. His wife was Elizabeth Fleshman, also a native of the Empire of Germany, and they are the parents of three fine young men who, by

reason of their industry and business knowledge, are engaged with their father in managing the large and continually increasing business which he established twenty years ago. The boys were all born in Napa: William in 1875, David in 1877, and Max in 1881.

VINCENT C. SMITH

Was born in England; came direct to Napa county and bought "Glen Olive," situated in the Harmony district, three and one-half miles from Napa city, and one mile directly east of the Napa State Hospital, on the Wild Horse valley road, and is 90 acres in extent, 10 of which are in olive trees, Mission and other varieties; the balance of the land is in pasture and hay land.

Mr. Smith was the first in Napa county to engage in the manufacture of olive oil, with a guarantee for its purity. The oil presses have a capacity of one and one-half tons of olives and the product is clarified by a process which is a peculiar secret of Mr. Smith's, producing the most elegant of pure olive oil found on the market. The product of this place is sold in the different parts of California and in the East, being much in demand on account of its excellent flavor and absolute purity.

Z. W. SMITH

Is a Napa county pioneer born in Canada, 1839; came to the United States in 1845 and settled in Illinois in May, 1893, he came to Napa and settled on this place on the Dry Creek road, of about 80 acres, a large portion of which is corn, grain and vineyard, orchard, etc. A sulphur spring is on this place. He married Helen M. Hurd, December 28, 1868, who was born in Illinois, September 5, 1849; their children are Elmer M., February, 1871; Floris M., April 25, 1892.

LEWIS SLINSEN

Was born in the German Empire, 1854; came to the United States in 1880, to California, 1886 and to Napa county, 1894, and bought 40 acres, which he named the O. K. ranch; the elevation of which is 2,500 feet above the sea, lying on the southeast slope of Mt. Veeder. The land is being cleared for a vineyard, and at present six acres are planted to vines.

ABRAHAM STAFFORD.

This pioneer was born in England, 1828; emigrated to the United States in 1837; arrived in California in 1852, and settled in Napa county in 1870; he is the owner of Arcadian Heights, the name of his place, on the northern slope of Mt. Howell, about one and a half miles from Aetna Springs. It consists of 150 acres, of which 40 acres are in grapes, fruit and nuts, balance pasture land.

In 1854 he married Mallie Padgett, in Indiana; she was born in Kentucky, 1838; the children of this couple are as follows: Ernest V., September 29, 1855, place of birth, Nevada city, California; May V., February 28th, 1858, Chips Flat, California; Laura O., January 16th, 1863, Nebraska; Lincoln, May 25th, 1865, Nevada, Colorado; Ora J., October 25th, 1866, Brownville, Neb.; Gordon, January 13th, 1880, Colusa county, Calif. Ernest V. Stafford owns a ranch adjoining his father's. Mary V. married Alonzo Clark and lives in Berryessa valley; Laura O. married Robert Ross and lives in San Francisco. Ora J. married C. R. Feathers, and lives on the home place. Mrs. Mallie Stafford is a correspondent of the St. Helena Star, Rural Press, San Francisco Bulletin, Call, Napa Journal and writes both poetry and prose;



MRS. MARY E. SWEITZER,
Monticello.

took prize for best article on Berryessa valley offered by the San Francisco Call. Abraham Stafford died in 1901.

ERNEST V. STAFFORD

Is the proprietor of "Mount Olive," the name of his ranch, which consists of 90 acres, 18 acres in grapes, olives, apples, prunes, peaches, almonds, chestnuts and other varieties of fruits.

He is a son of Abraham and Mallie Stafford and on January 10th, 1898, he married Alice Wright, in Napa county; she was born in Missouri in 1869; Verbenia Josephine Stafford is their only child, born December 5th, 1898.

Julia Ora Stafford, a sister to Ernest V., was married to Chas. R. Feathers, January 14, 1888; their children are Lorna, July 27, 1890; Mallie Stafford, May 11th, 1892; Zina M., April 3, 1894; Norval M., September 14th, 1897 and Evan Honor, December 20th, 1899.

LOWERY SWEITZER.

The above was another of the pioneers of 1849, having been born in Ohio, 1821. He arrived in Napa county in 1865 and took up his residence on the ranch near the big bridge. On December 2d, 1856, he married Mary E. Post in Contra Costa county, California. His life ended January 31st, 1878.

Mary E. Sweitzer, the widow of the above pioneer, was born in New York, September 13th, 1834. She had two children, the eldest was Frank H. Sweitzer, born November 2, 1857, in Contra Costa and was accidentally killed by a snow slide, Jan. 4th, 1893, in British Columbia. The second son, Chas. D. Sweitzer was also born in Contra Costa on February 18th, 1859, and is now living with his mother in Monticello. Mrs. Sweitzer owns

good property in town, such as her residence and a block of 12 lots and a piece of land about 17 acres, with a house, which is the oldest in this city.

Once while reading the San Francisco morning newspapers, Mrs. Sweitzer saw an account of two young men being caught in a snow slide in British Columbia, and buried 150 feet deep in the snow, and to her horror one of the names was that of her oldest son Frank. The next spring his body was found by his brother and buried at the Freddy-Lee mine in the Kaslo-Slogan district.

HENRY STOKES

Was born in England, May 17, 1849; emigrated to New York, July 4th, 1871. In 1880 he started business in Chico, from thence he went to San Francisco, and in 1898 came to Napa city where he now resides. His place of business is No. 33 Brown street, and his stock in trade consists of harness, saddles, carriage trimmings, robes, etc.

JOSEPH SASSELLI,

Postoffice Address, Chiles Valley.

Was born in Switzerland 1858; arrived in California, 1888, and in Napa that same year. He married in Switzerland, Frederique Arnand, who was born there, 1879 was the date of marriage; the first four children were born in Switzerland, as follows: Victorine, 1880 (died in Napa county 1898); Victor, 1881; Josephine, 1885 and Alfred, 1888. The next three were born in Napa county, as follows: Frank, 1890; Garibaldi, 1895 and McKinley, 1897. The place is known as Sasselli's ranch and contains 92 acres. Victorine Sasselli, the eldest daughter, was assassinated on the afternoon of March 16th, 1898, near Horse Shoe Bend



H. STOKES.

in Sage canyon, by her would be lover, Julius Bheud. This misguided zealot had for sometime paid attention to this young lady, but at no time did he ever receive any encouragement that his suit was acceptable. The whole truth told in a laconic sentence was: "He was not her equal," and no one knew this better than the gifted young woman, for she was a genius of high order and possessed of talent rarely found, but always appreciated. On the fatal afternoon, while Mr. Sasselli and his daughter were going home from St. Helena, they met the discarded lover, who during the day hired a livery rig in St. Helena and then driving to the Sasselli residence and not finding the daughter at home, he drove toward town on the Sage canyon road where he met Mr. Sasselli and Victorine in their buggy; after some talk, he induced the daughter to alight from her father's conveyance and take a seat beside him in his buggy, whereupon Bheud turned about and drove on passing Mr. Sasselli's carriage going in the direction of their home. When near Horse Shoe Bend he shot Victorine, who a short time afterwards died in the arms of Mrs. Nicholini.

The murderer then shot himself, dying almost instantly. The following note was found addressed to the dead girl's mother:

Chiles Valley, March 16, 1898.

Madame Sasselli:—I am writing to you for the purpose of demanding your pardon for the act that I have intention of doing. I would rather die with her than be separated from her. I love her too much to see her in the arms of another.

Yours devotedly,
JULES BHEUD.

The address of my parents; Mr. Jean Bheud, Macolin, Bienne Canton, Bern, Switzerland.

This letter tells the story of the mad passion

that impelled Bheud to crush the life out of an innocent being. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true that this young woman was probably one of the most intellectual and gifted personages that ever lived in this county. Some of her poetry and literary work has been examined by the writer, as well as by several other critics eminently able to judge of merit and excellence, and it has been the concensus of opinion that the poetry shows her to have had one of the brightest minds on this Coast, the verse equaling, if not surpassing that of Helen Hunt Jackson, the most brilliant poet that this Coast has ever produced.

JOHN M. STALLINGS,
P. O. St. Helena, Calif.

This settler lives on the Weston ranch, he was born in Indiana in 1846; came to California in 1897, to Napa county in 1899; he married Willhelmina Schuu, who was born in Indiana, 1844. They have eleven children as follows: Fanny, born in Indiana, 1872; William, 1874; Kate, 1876, both born in Indiana. The next three were born in Texas: Frank, 1878; John, 1880 and Fred, 1882; Charles was born in Washington, 1884; Ella was born in Texas, 1886; Iven, 1888; Ralph, 1890 and Lillie, 1892—the last three were born in Oregon. This farm has 160 acres, of which 90 are in cultivation, a specialty is made of white and brown leghorn chickens.

WILLIAM THOMAS SWIFT.

The subject of this sketch is a native son, he having been born in Sonoma county in 1859, and removed to Napa in 1875. Formerly he had a carpenter and blacksmith shop but now is farm-

ing, being the owner of the celebrated Zem-Zem ranch, containing 1,260 acres, of which 100 acres are cultivated in hay for his stock. Mineral indications of quicksilver are found on the stock ranch, also sulphur and salt springs.

Mr. Swift is also a stockholder in the Rocky creek quicksilver mine which is said to be one of the most promising prospects in the State and expects to be operated in full force the fall of 1901.

Mr. Swift resides in a comfortable home in Berryessa valley, five miles from Monticello. He married Annie Laurie, 1881, who was born in 1862; the children are: Ethelyn Irene, 1883; Gladys Perine, 1886; Marvin H., 1890; Juanita, 1893; Isabella E., 1895.

ANDREW JACKSON SHARP

Was born in Pope valley, Napa county, in 1863; now lives at Maple Knoll on Howell Mountain grade; the land is mostly timbered and is being gradually cleared and planted in vineyard and orchard; he married Francisca Workover in 1886; she was also born in Napa county, in 1866; they have one child, Thomas Benton Sharp, born on Howell Mountain, in 1894.

PETER E. STONNAN

Was born in Germany in 1853. In 1872 he emigrated to the United States and located in Buffalo, New York for five years; in 1877 he came west to California and finally settled in Pope valley, Napa county, in 1894; that part of the valley known as Germantown; he owns a ranch of 100 acres, of which 85 acres are improved, and on which he raises grain; he married Anna Brann in 1894; she was born in Germany in 1863, but the following children were all born in Napa county:

Peter Frederick, 1894; Martin L., 1897; Carrie B., 1898 and George Dewey, 1900.

THOMAS L. SNIDER

Was born in New York, September 5, 1834, and came to California in 1892; he has worked at harnessmaking since 1853, except three years he served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the 32d regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry, under Col. Howard, and was under Sherman at the taking of Atlanta. July 14, 1866, he married Mary Clifford (Felch), and came to Napa county in 1892 and purchased his present home, where he continues to work at harnessmaking and boots and shoes. He is a son of Thomas Snider, the oldest man in Napa county.

WILLIAM A. TRUBODY.

William A. Trubody is the son of John and Jane Trubody, old and honored pioneers of this county, who arrived in California in the fall of 1847. The subject of this sketch was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, December 5th, 1839, and resided there until he came to this State in 1847 with his parents. When eleven years of age he returned East and for four years attended school at Mount Pleasant Academy, New York, after which he returned to this State and entered the University of the Pacific, near San Jose, where he took a complete course of study and then came to Napa county, where he then bought a half interest in 184 acres of the farm he now owns. In 1867 he was elected Supervisor and filled the place for one term with great acceptance to the people. On November 17, 1868, he was married to Miss Laura Grigsby. They had the following children: George A., born September 22, 1871; Frank E.,

born November 8th, 1879; Clara, born October 30, 1877; Mary, born 1869, died 1873; Lulu E., born October 4, 1873; married Herbert Lawson in 1892 and died in 1893; one child Lowell T. Lawson, was born in 1893 and now resides with its grandparents. Our subject has of late years filled the office of Supervisor for the second term with credit and honor to himself and the fullest satisfaction to the people. On his retirement in the winter of 1900-1 he was banqueted by his colleagues, who held him in high esteem. In every place of trust he has proven to be a man of the highest honor and sterling integrity, always faithfully serving the people, with whom he was very popular.

LUTHER M. TURTON,

The architect, is an American, born in Nebraska in 1862; came to Napa in 1876, and at once established a reputation second to none as an architect. A few of the buildings designed by him will be here mentioned: The residences of E. H. Winship, J. C. Noise, Joseph Swartz, Robt. Lamdin, the Central school building, North public school building, the Winship block and the resident physicians' cottages on the grounds of the State Insane Asylum.

The new Napa library building, now in course of construction, is the design of this master builder, and when completed will be another monument to his skill.

It is well known that Mr. Turton could have made more money as architect, had he moved to San Francisco, but fidelity to home has kept him at his post. Mr. T. believes that Napa county is entitled to the best of everything and that skilled mechanics or professional men owe a duty to the place that started them in life, and if they,

have ability or fitness that it is a duty to remain where good can be done for others, even though it does not bring so large a financial reward.

Mr. Turton was married in 1878 to Miss Lillie A. Bell, a most estimable young lady, who was born in Canada in 1864. Both of these good people are prominent in Methodist denominational work and neither is so busy but what they can find time to help the church. The enterprise, life and thrift of Methodism in Napa is due to a number of faithful workers, and among them will be found the subjects of this biography.

SAMUEL TURNER.

Samuel Turner was an Englishman, having been born there in 1834; emigrated to California in 1872, arriving in Napa the same year and settled on a ranch of 137 acres now known as the Turner ranch, which is located on top of Howell mountain, and has six acres of vineyard, a small family orchard and about 20 acres grain. He married Mary Ann Sutton in England, 1869; she was born in 1846 and died in 1880, on Howell Mountain; they had two children, Beatrice and Samuel J., both born on Howell mountain, the first in 1875 and the second two years later. There is a celebrated spring in a canyon on the farm; Mr. Turner has been clerk of Howell Mountain school district since 1889 until this day (1901.)

JOHN TOBIN.

The Lipanta is the home of John Tobin, who was born in Michigan in 1843; came to California in 1875 and settled in Napa county in 1882. Mr. Tobin has a fine ranch of 100 acres, of which 20 is in orchard and 75 in grain land; he raises some stock; has some timber land and a fine water supply of great force; he married Mary Owens in

1871, in Kansas, and the children born there were: William, 1870; Charles, 1874: In California, Lulu, 1878 and Edward, 1880; Sarah was born on Howell mountain in 1884. This house is one of the oldest on the mountain, having been built over thirty years ago.

PETER TAIX

Was born in France, 1857; came to Napa county in 1885. At San Francisco in 1888, he married Idel Motier; the children of this union are four, two girls and two boys, as follows: Peter Jr., 1889; John, 1891; Felecie, 1893; Alice, 1895. Mr. Peter Taix was elected school trustee of Howell Mountain school district; he is employed by Bram & Chaix, proprietors of the Nouveau Medoc vineyard, containing 135 acres of vineyard, with a cellar of a capacity of 300,000 gallons, both red and white wine is made; the total acreage is 180 acres; about 35,000 gallons of wine is made each year, some years more, some less.

H. H. THOMPSON

Was born in San Francisco, January 26, 1866; came to Napa with his parents in 1873 and settled on a ranch on the Vallejo and Napa road about three-quarters of a mile from the State asylum. Mr. Thompson has been city clerk of Napa since 1897 and has held other important and responsible positions. Mr. Thompson was educated in Oak Mound school in Napa city; he is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and also of the A. O. U. W.

M. W. THOMAS

Was born in Georgia in 1846; came to California in 1854, where he lived 13 years in Yuba county; from there he moved to Colusa county,

where he married Edna Powell, 1870; she was born at Sacramento, Calif., in 1852. Mr. Thomas was city marshal in Sacramento for two years; in 1879 he moved to Napa county, opened a general merchandise store and served as postmaster for eight years in Pope valley; their children were: Ruby, 1871 (married Sweitzer); Pearl, 1873 (married Gibbons), and Wade Hampton, 1876. Owns ranch of 250 acres, half grain and half pasture land, and carries about \$3,000 stock in merchandise.

NICOLOS F. THOMAS

Was born in Maryland in 1837; emigrated to California in 1851; settled in Napa in 1868; married in 1872 to Miss Harriet Gillett, who was born in New York in 1838 and the children born to them were: N. S. Thomas, 1873; Harvey, 1877; Charles, 1880 (died 1891); Walter, 1884. Harvey Thomas married Miss Jacks, living in Napa county 1899. The subject of this sketch was formerly a miner and afterwards a cattleman, but since 1894 has been in the grocery business. The ranch on which he formerly lived, on which all the children were born, is located eight miles east of Napa. For twenty-three years this was the family home.

BEVERLY L. TALLMAN.

This pioneer was born in Iowa, 1852; arrived in California in 1860, settling in Napa county, he departed this life in 1895. His wife was Lydia A. Clyman, whom he married in 1874; the children were: James H. Tallman, 1875; W. Lamar, 1876; L. Mable, 1879 (afterwards Mrs. Milton Van Auken); E. Clyde, 1883 and Philip T., in 1891, all of whom were born in Napa county.

Mrs. Lydia A. Tallman, the widow of the sub-



R. P. TUCKER.

ject of this sketch, still resides on the old home place, which consists of 80 acres of grain, walnut and prune orchards.

A. J. TOWNSEND

Was born in Missouri in 1841; emigrated to California in 1857, to Napa county in 1863, and purchased Highland View ranch in 1893; this place has 83 acres, of which 30 acres are cultivated in grain, orchard etc. This ranch is situated on the southeast side of Howell mountain, north of Conn valley, and is well timbered with fir and oak.

In 1864 he married Mary A. Hooper, who also was born in Missouri in 1848. They have two children: James F., 1865; S. Jackson, 1866, who married Allie B. Aldrich in 1890 and have five children, as follows: Gladys R., 1892; J. Earl, 1894; William Jackson, 1895; Annie F., 1897, and Edgar J., 1898.

R. P. TUCKER

Came to California in 1846, to Napa county in 1847, and settled on the Tucker ranch of two hundred acres. G. W. Tucker, the son of R. P. Tucker, was born in Ohio, 1831; came with his parents to California in 1846 and resides on the ranch, of which 140 acres are cultivated in grain. Mr. Tucker married in 1858, at the old mill place, Angelina Kellogg; she was born in Illinois in 1837; children born to them were: Lila J., Mary L., Jessie E., Charles L., George Henry, Martha R., John A., Eda L.; Mary and Jessie are dead. Mr. Tucker afterwards married Mary Spruston, of English birth; she died in 1887; children: Harry, L. and Eugenia E.

FRANCIS VARTY

Was born in England, Dec. 25, 1837; came to the United States in 1863, and to Napa county in 1880; has lived in Foss valley over twenty years.

Mr. Varty owns, in partnership with Mrs. Dickey, about 2,300 acres, one hundred acres of which is in grain, 30 acres in vineyard and five acres in an orchard of assorted fruits. The balance is used for pasture, on which are raised horses, cattle and hogs. Mr. Varty makes a specialty of heavy draught horses. The partnership existing between Mr. Varty and Mrs. Dickey is explained when it is known that when young men Mr. Varty and Mr. Dickey, 30 years ago, were business partners and when Mr. Dickey died, the partnership was continued by Mrs. Dickey representing her dead husband's interest.

Mr. Varty was married in Sutter county, Calif., in 1875 to Miss Emily Dickey who was a native of California, and who died in Napa in 1894; the children, the result of this union were as follows: W. H. Varty, May 8th, 1874; Maud E., November 6th, 1876 (died Feby. 8, 1898); Francis R., March 14th, 1877; Cora R., December 29th, 1878; Daisy B., December 10, 1881; Nettie, November 17th, 1883; May J., May 22d, 1886; Arthur H., May 14th, 1894 (died Feby. 22, 1899.)

CHARLES H. VOLPER

Was born in Switzerland in 1843; died in Napa county in 1893; came to California in 1870 and to Napa county in 1871; married Marie Volper, also born in Switzerland in 1845; emigrated to Napa county in 1876; this couple had four children as follows: Jules E., 1876; Charles C., 1883; Louis H., 1886; Albert, 1888; all born in Conn valley. Mr. Volper was one of the partners of the Franco-Swiss ranch company and his farm was part of



HON. OWEN WADE
St. Helena

that tract of land comprising 142 acres, one hundred acres of which is now in a high state of cultivation mostly being in grain.

HON. OWEN WADE.

It is with pleasure we direct attention to the short biography of this sterling character and leader among men in his section, as it demonstrate the irrepressible nature of the American citizen.

The subject of this sketch lived with his parents on a farm in Morgan county, Ohio, where he was born in 1831, and in the spring of 1852, joined a company of emigrants and crossed the plains with ox teams, arriving in the Willamette valley, Oregon, in October of that year. From 1853 to 1861, he was engaged alternately in teaching school and mining in Oregon and Idaho. In 1864 he was honored by being elected a member of the Oregon Legislature. On the 17th day of March, 1865, he was further honored by being appointed Registrar of the United States Land office at Oregon City, Oregon, by President Lincoln, which office he held until January, 1878, having been reappointed by President Johnson and twice by General Grant when President; he then resigned the office and visited his friends and connections in the East for the balance of 1878; the next year he came west and settled in St. Helena, California, this was in 1879, and since that time he has had his continuous residence there engaged in agriculture. In 1883 he accepted the position as cashier of the Bank of St. Helena, and has held such ever since. In 1892 he was elected a member of the State Assembly and re-elected in 1894 and again in 1898, and still continues to enjoy life, and is honored by the love and esteem of all who have the privilege to know him.

J. J. WALTERS

Was born in North Carolina, August 3d, 1825; died March 16, 1898; he owned 2,200 acres of land of which 650 acres are under cultivation. This ranch contains rich magnesia deposits which have been worked for two years and also contains the famous Walters Mineral Springs.

Stock raising is the principal occupation on this ranch.

Mr. Walters married Mary J. Grogan on Oct. 7th, 1850; she was born in Tennessee in 1838.

The children of this union are: Eve Walters (married Giboney), born 1854 in Missouri; Alice Walters (married Overhulser,) born 1856 in Nebraska; this child was born on the plains in a tent, as the family were crossing the plains on their way to California; she died November 3d, 1892; Fannie Walters (married Duvall), born 1858 in Napa county; Marcella Walters, born 1860 in Napa county; Laura Walters (married Duvall) born 1862 in Napa county; she died in 1882, in Pope valley; John L. Walters, born in Chiles valley, 1864; Olive B. Walters, born 1866 in Pope valley; Mary E. Walters (married Tully), born in 1868, Pope valley; Cora O. Walters (married Donovan), born in 1870, Pope valley; Jordan J. Walters, born in 1873, Pope valley.

Neva Overhulser, granddaughter of Mrs. J. J. Walters, lives with her grandmother, was born in 1885.

Mrs. J. J. Walters, on the 15th of March, 1901, went to St. Helena in perfect health and next morning at 7:30 was found dead in bed, having passed away in the night of heart failure.

HANNAH WHITE

Was born in Berrin county, Michigan, on January 18th, 1839; she was the daughter of John

Wooden and Elizabeth Smith Wooden; together with her parents, came to Napa county in 1848. The journey from the East was made across the plains with ox teams; the startling incidents and adventures of the journey were one of the great events of the day and these people whiled away hours in subsequent years by telling of this long, six months journey through heat and dust and months of patient travel in the white ships of the desert. However, after residing in Napa valley for two years, Mrs. White and her parents settled in Wooden valley in 1850. This pretty valley taking its name from these early pioneers.

John Wooden was born in 1807 and died in St. Helena, November 14th, 1887, after a career full of years and it is needless to say, honored by all who knew him. The subject of this sketch was married to Benjamin F. White in 1878.

WIRT PENDAGAST WHITE.

Wirt P. White is the son of Benjamin F. and Hannah White, and was born in Wooden valley, Napa county, on January 9th, 1879. His entire life has been spent on the farm, where he was born, except one year, 1886, when he resided in St. Helena.

C. A. WESCOTT

Was born in New York in 1828, and arrived in Napa county in 1851. He had lost his health when engaged in mining and came to Napa endeavoring to regain it, the result was he was immediately restored to perfect health. Mr. Wescott settled on his ranch in 1857 and was one of the very few pre-emption claims; it contains 160 acres, of which 20 acres are in a fine state of cultivation, including a vineyard and orchard, the rest of the farm is used as a stock ranch. Mr. Wescott was deputy postmaster and postmaster for years in

Chiles valley, and has been school trustee and also clerk of school district for the past twelve years; married Mary Clark in Napa in 1868; she was born in 1851 in New York; they have three children: Kate L., 1882; Susie R., 1884; May L., 1887; his oldest daughter died March, 1901. C. A. Wescott was the first settler and is now the oldest man in this valley; in his time a great hunter; he killed a bear of 1460 pounds; Indians were numerous when he first located in Chiles valley.

THOMAS WORKOVER

Was born in Holland in 1837; emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1843 and located in St. Louis Mo.; he came to California in 1858 and settled in Pope valley, Napa county, the same year and bought Mountain View ranch in 1868; it is situated on the northeast slope of Howell mountain, and consists of 320 acres; originally he sold largely so that the part remaining is but 74 acres of which 15 acres are in fruit. In 1864 he married Sarah Franklin in Pope valley; she was born in Missouri in 1845; they have had eight children of which three died. Those now living are as follows: Francisca, born 1866; Conrad, 1869; Helena S., 1871; Stephen E., 1879; Bertha A., 1890.

W. G. WINKLER

Was born in Germany in 1869; came to California in 1889; settled in Napa county in 1893; 73 acres in ranch, 20 acres in cultivation, as follows: 6 acres vineyard and 14 in grain, with a small orchard for family use.

In 1866 he married Louisa Dietrich, a native of Illinois; their children are: Happy L. Winkler, 1896 and William B., 1899, both in California. Freda Roessler, a child by a former marriage, was

born in 1883 in Kansas; on this place a specialty is made of black Minorca chickens, of which there are a great many raised.

P. H. WALLACE

Was born in California in 1852; owns a fine ranch of 320 acres, of which 300 are in cultivation, 7 acres of vineyard; horses and cattle are raised on this ranch. Croppings of coal are found here of good quality. He married Ella Wallace January, 1878, in Napa county; she was born in Missouri; the children are Roy W. Wallace; Edgar H. Wallace, Zaider A. Wallace, Volney H. Wallace, Luella Wallace and Francis E. Wallace.

FRANK B. WARREN

Is a native of Napa county, born 1870; is a plumber by trade and now leases 2,200 acres and does a general farming and stock raising, has 50 head of cattle 10 horses and 125 hogs; he married Annie Boyde at St. Helena, Napa county in 1895; she was born in Napa county 1877; they have one child, Oliver Warren, 1896.

THOMAS A. WASSUM.

This pioneer settler of Napa county was born in Missouri in 1839 and emigrated to California in 1852, arriving in Napa county in 1855. Mr. Wassum is a successful man in his business, which is stock raising, which he conducts on the Palmer place of 320 acres, all pasture land located about two and one-half miles from Monticello; besides being the owner of this tract of land, he owns a ranch of 37 acres on which he raises grain and also has a good house, orchard, etc., with barn and outbuildings. On the Palmer ranch rich

croppings of iron are found. In addition to his farming and stock raising business Mr. Wassum has been roadmaster of the district in which he lives, for a period of twelve years. Mr. Wassum was married to Miss Amanda Stice in 1858 in Napa county; she was born in Missouri in 1842 and the children which blessed this union are: Charles H., 1854; John P., 1861; Sarah E., 1863; Clarrissa, 1866; Thomas H., 1868; Jennie, 1871; Jacob W., 1874; all born in Napa county.

FOUNTAIN E. P. WRIGHT

Was born in 1837 in Tennessee; died in Missouri September 27th, 1875; married Miss Verlenia Suggs 1858, who was born in Missouri 1842; the children of this union were: Martha J., born 1859 (married Wm. Howeth); James A., 1862; Hiram L., 1865; Laura B., 1867 (died 1874 in Mo.); Mary Alice Olive, 1869; (married Ernest Stafford); E. Barzilla, 1872. Hiram and E. Barzilla Wright live with their mother on the ranch which consists of 150 acres, including orchard of 6 acres of assorted fruits..

JOHN YORK

Was one of the notable pioneers of Napa county; he was born in East Tennessee June 5th 1820. was married to Lucinda Hudson September 5th, 1841; she was born in Missouri June 20th, 1823; they crossed the plains in 1845 with their first child, William E. York and David was born on the plains during the trip; he died in Napa county at the age of 25 years. W. E. York is still living in Napa county.

John York and family arrived in Napa county in the fall of 1845 and have always lived here and are the oldest couple of pioneers yet living; they had ten children, of which 6 are now living, be-



MR. and MRS. JOHN YORK.

St. Helena, On Their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.
Taken in the Dooryard of Their Home.

sides the two mentioned above there are Henry, Dec. 26, 1847; John A., April 18, 1850; Nancy, J. York, Aug. 12, 1852; P. S. York, Dec. 24, 1855; Charles, March 3, 1858; Caswell, Nov. 14, 1860 (died August 28th, 1894); Frank, Jan. 21, 1863 (died Dec. 19, 1889); Nellie, Feb. 13, 1867 (died Dec. 28, 1884); all of the last mentioned were born in Napa county; there are 15 grand-children and three great grand-children; the old folks are both well and sprightly and able to work. The present year (1901), they will have been married sixty years; they have lived on the old ranch since 1848. John York, Sr., served in the war with Mexico, being one of the Bear flag party and he also carried the first stars and stripes in California to Sutter's fort in Sacramento, and raised "old glory" for the first time after taking down the Bear flag.

JOHN T. YORK

Was born in St. Helena, Napa county, California, March 26th, 1869, and was educated in the grammar school of that place, Oak Mound school and Oakland High school, finally graduating at Hastings College of Law, with the degree of L. L. D., on June 28th, 1892; was admitted to the practice of law in the State of California in 1891 and began in Napa in 1892; was law clerk in the office of Tilden & Tilden, San Francisco for four years; since 1895 Mr. York has held the office of City Attorney, and also has been Library Trustee; since 1900 has been chairman.

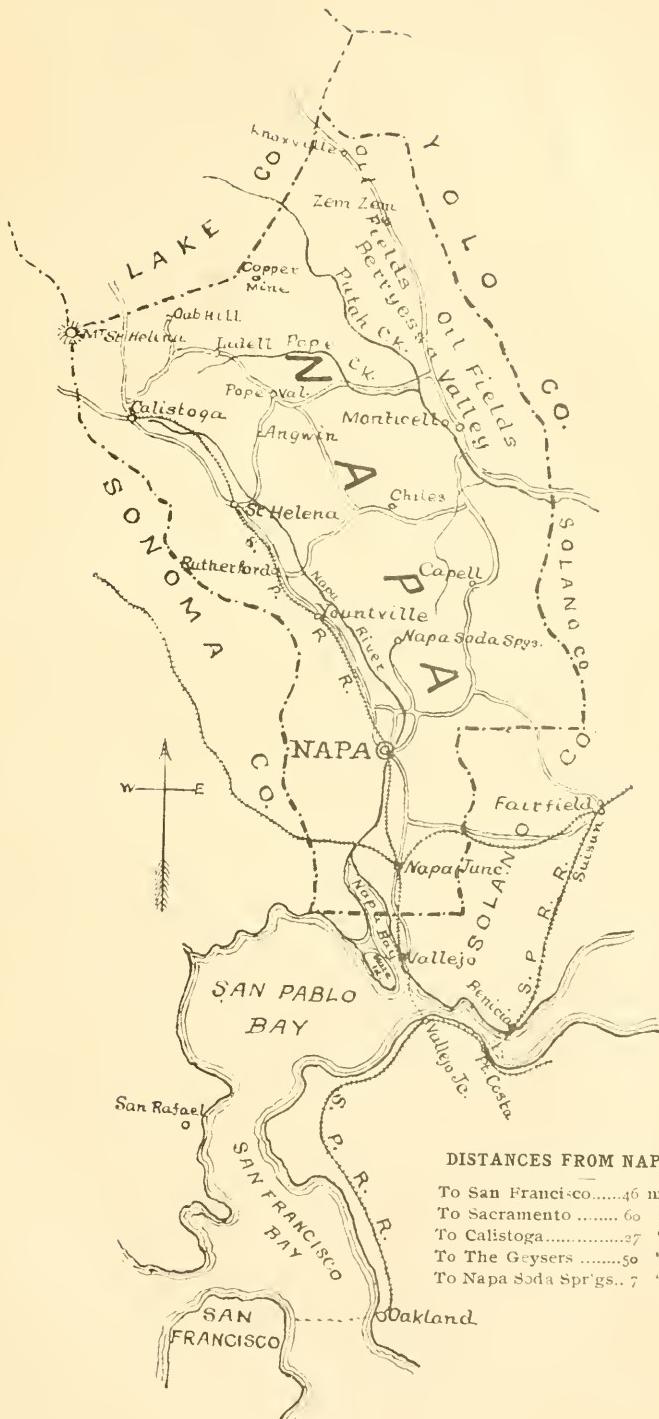
He is also Past Grand of Napa Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Past Chief Patriarch of Live Oak Encampment. Mr. York has his law office in the Bank block on Brown and Second streets and was a law partner of Hon. Denis Spencer, from 1893 until his death.

JOHN A. YOUNG

Was born in Ohio, March 2, 1849 and came to Napa county in 1878; married Eliza A. Roberts in California in 1876; she was born in Iowa 1856; their children were William E., 1876; Thomas E., 1879; Pierce J., 1882; Ethel A., 1886; Harrison T., 1888; Clarence R., 1890; James N., Christmass, 1893; Ernest F., 1886; Wylie C., 1898. Mr. Young lives on Dr. May Wells' place of 400 acres of which 275 acres are in cultivation, mostly grain land, with 6 acres of orchard. Black Minorca chickens are a specialty. Gold was found on this ranch in 1886, as also were salt springs.

HENRY ZOELLER

Was born in Germany 1838; emigrated to the United States in 1862, landing in New York; married Marcella Jahn in 1865 in New York city; came to Napa county in 1878, and bought their place near Calistoga on Napa creek, of 24 acres. During the life of Mr. Zoeller he owned about 52 acres; Mrs. Zoeller was born in Germany in 1843; Mr. Zoeller, during his life was noted for his kindness to the poor and for his sympathy for those who were suffering, consequently was well beloved in both Napa and Sonoma counties, where he lived 30 years; they had three children, all died in infancy; they adopted four children from the Protestant Orphanage, two of whom are still living with the family, the other two having died.



DISTANCES FROM NAPA.

To San Franci-co.....	46 miles
To Sacramento	60 "
To Calistoga.....	27 "
To The Geysers	50 "
To Napa Soda Spr'gs..	7 "

INDEX

	Page
HISTORY OF NAPA COUNTY.....	5
Geographical Situation and Area.....	5
Topography.....	5
Geology.....	9
Soil	15
Timber.....	15
Water Courses.....	16
Climatography.....	17
Derivation of Name.....	19
Indians.....	20
MEXICAN GRANTS.....	24
Caymus Grant.....	24
Entre Napa Rancho.....	24
Rancho El Rincon de los Carneros.....	25
Napa Rancho.....	25
Julius K. Rose.....	26
The Yajome.....	26
Loccallon Ranch.....	26
The Tulucay Rancho	27
Rancho Mallacomes.....	27
Rancho De La Jote.....	27
Las Putas Rancho.....	28
Huichica Rancho.....	28
The Catacula Rancho.....	29
The Chimiles Rancho.....	29
Cayne Humana Rancho.....	29
GENERAL HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT.....	29
Short Biographies of Early Settlers.....	29
First Marriage License.....	37
First Mortgage Recorded.....	38
The First Election.....	38
Finances of County 1856.....	40
Republican Rally.....	41
Napa Agricultural Society.....	42
Finances of County 1864.....	45
Petroleum Discovered.....	46
Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.....	46
Mass Meeting.....	48
Resolutions.....	49
Obsequies of the President.....	52

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE OF NAPA COUNTY.....	54
Rainfall and Temperature.....	58
COUNTY INFIRMARY.....	60
FINANCES OF COUNTY 1869.....	60
RAILROAD HISTORY.....	61
COURT HOUSE.....	70
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY.....	75
POLITICAL HISTORY.....	89
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EARLY LEGISLATORS	96
David F. Douglass.....	96
M. G. Vallejo	96
Elcan Heydenfeldt.....	96
Pablo de la Guerra.....	96
S. D. Woodworth.....	97
Thos. L. Vermeule.....	97
W. D. Fair.....	97
Elisha O. Crosby.....	97
D. C. Broderick.....	97
J. Bidwell.....	98
H. C. Robinson.....	98
Benjamin S. Lippincott.....	98
Gen. M. G. Vallejo's Memorial.....	98
Legislative Meetings.....	103
Admission of California as a State.....	105
VITICULTURE.....	106
MINES AND MINING.....	110
Quicksilver, Gold, Coal, etc.....	117
Oat Hill Quicksilver Mine	118
THE FIRST SCHOOL.....	119
Superintendents of Schools.....	119
Board of Education.....	119
Table of Scholars and Districts.....	120
Life and Roads in Napa County.....	120
THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.....	122
THE PIONEERS.....	123
NAPA TOWNSHIP.....	124
Geography.....	124
Topography.....	124
Soil.....	125
Geology.....	125
Climate.....	125
Products.....	126
Early Settlement.....	126
NAPA CITY.....	128
1856 The Reporter was Started.....	141
1857 Guards Organized.....	144
1860 Stone Bridge Built across Napa River.....	145
1861 Good Templars Organized	145
1862 Academy for Boys Opened	145
1863 Napa Register.....	145
1864 Napa Guard's Election.....	146
Early Reminiscence.....	146
Earthquake.....	148
Subscription Raised at Methodist Church.....	148
1867 Gas Pipes Laid.....	148
1868 Napa Incorporated.....	150

1869 Smallpox Epidemic.....	150
Old Indian Burial Ground.....	152
Records.....	152
Legislative Enactments.....	155
Engine House Built.....	157
Water Supply.....	157
Library.....	157
CURCHES.....	157
Presbyterian.....	158
The Methodist Episcopal.....	160
Christ (Episcopal).....	163
Baptist.....	164
St. John the Baptist (Catholic).....	165
MANUFACTURING CENTER.....	165
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.....	167
Central School.....	167
South Central.....	168
North Public.....	168
Napa High School.....	168
Napa Collegiate Institute.....	168
Napa Ladies' Seminary.....	171
NEWSPAPER BIOGRAPHY.....	171
The Reporter.....	171
The Napa Register.....	174
The Daily Reporter.....	175
Napa Herald.....	178
The Echo.....	178
Daily and Weekly Register.....	178
Robert T. Montgomery.....	179
SECRET SOCIETIES.....	180
Free and Accepted Masons.....	180
Independent Order of Odd Fellows.....	181
Knights of Honor.....	183
Independent Order of Good Templars.....	183
Knights of Pythias.....	184
Ancient Order of United Workmen.....	184
Fraternal Brotherhood.....	184
INDUSTRIES.....	185
Sawyer Tanuing Co.....	185
Napa Gas and Electric Co.....	186
Goodman & Co., Bankers.....	186
Bank of Napa.....	187
Laundry of Sam Kee.....	188
Real Estate and Insurance.....	188
Ganter & Gauter.....	189
Marble Works.....	190
Best Millinery Parlors.....	190
The Palace Stables.....	190
The Palace Hotel.....	191
Carriage Repository.....	192
Manufactories.....	192
NAPA BOARD OF TRUSTEES.....	192
NAPA BUSINESS COLLEGE	192
STEAMBOATS	194
FIRE DEPARTMENT.....	196
NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.....	196

TULOCAY CEMETERY.....	199
ATLAS PEAK.....	202
NAPA SODA SPRINGS.....	204
THE NAPA SANATORIUM.....	208
THE GOODMAN LIBRARY.....	209
YOUNT TOWNSHIP.....	210
Geography, Topography, Soil.....	210
Climate and Early Settlement.....	211
TOWNS.....	214
YOUNTVILLE.....	214
Baptist Church.....	214
Christian Church.....	215
Veterans' Home.....	215
MONTICELLO.....	216
Putah Creek Bridge.....	217
Berryessa Valley.....	217
Chiles Valley.....	218
Coun Valley.....	219
Gordon Valley.....	219
Redwood Falls.....	219
Johannisberg.....	220
Samuel Soda Springs.....	221
Walters Spring.....	223
HOT SPRINGS TOWNSHIP.....	224
Geography, Geology, Soil, Climate.....	224
Products and Early Settlement.....	226
Towns.....	230
ST. HELENA.....	230
Baptist Church.....	234
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	234
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	235
Presbyterian Church.....	235
Seventh Day Advent Church.....	235
Catholic Church.....	236
Schools.....	236
Societies.....	236
Fire Department.....	238
Newspapers—Star and Sentinel.....	239
Taplin Bros. Creamery.....	241
St. Helena Sanitarium.....	242
The Old Bale Mill.....	244
Mt. St. Helena.....	246
CALISTOGA.....	248
Presbyterian Church.....	249
M. E. Church.....	250
School.....	250
Magnolia Hotel.....	250
Newspapers.....	251
Hot Springs.....	251
Clay Cave.....	253
Petrified Forest.....	254
KNOX TOWNSHIP.....	255
Geography, Topography, Geology.....	255
Soil, Climate, Products, Timber.....	256
Early Settlement.....	257
ALTNA SPRINGS.....	258

BIOGRAPHIES

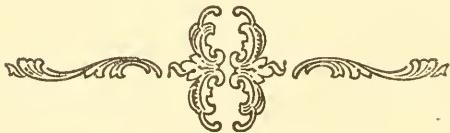
Index.

Armstrong, Charles W...	263
Aiken, Autoiette.....	264
Buckman, Oliver H.....	264
Blower, R. J.....	265
Bell, Charles E.....	265
Bruck, B.....	266
Bale, Dr. E. T.....	266
Borreo, F.....	267
Bryant, John S.....	267
Beretta, August.....	268
Burdick, Edward F.....	268
Brown, W. H.....	269
Bradley, William H.....	269
Chapman, Dr. S. E.....	269
Conin, John	270
Conn, Connolly.....	271
Carroll, C. A.....	272
Cain, J. A.....	273
Clvman, Colonel James.....	273
Cuff, Richard.....	274
Clark, Alonzo C.....	274
Clark, Reuben.....	275
Clayton, R. W.....	275
Chamblin, M. A.....	276
Clayton, James B.....	276
Coleman, John W.....	277
Cruey, R. C.....	277
Callizo, D. J.....	277
Corthay, Louis.....	278
Crochat, Louise.....	278
Christian, Chris.....	280
Croft, W. O.....	280
Cyrus, John and Lovina.....	279
Dexter, H. S.....	280
Dafoe, E.....	280
Duvall, Louis W.....	281
Even, John F.....	281
Epley, T. H.....	282
Eisan, Albert F.....	282
Evans, A. V.....	283
Fuller, John A.....	283
Fountain, George C.....	286
Francis, George M.....	286
Farman, Charles Hugo.....	287
Firestone, Geo. L.....	288

Frus, Arthur.....	289
Fitch, Isaac.....	289
Fischer, Ferdinand.....	290
Foster, P.....	290
Farley, William.....	290
Foss, C. C.....	291
Gunn, H. L.....	291
Gesford, Preston Green.....	292
Gesford, Henry C.....	293
Grant, P. S.....	293
Gordon, William.....	294
Gordon, William Jr.....	294
Gordon, Joseph.....	295
Grimm, J.....	295
Gauthier, Nelson.....	295
Gridley, Jackson.....	296
Groteguth, H. K.....	296
Giauque, Louis M.....	296
Holden, Samuel E.....	297
Ham, E. D.....	299
Hubbs, Anthony.....	301
Head, George.....	302
Haas, M. M.....	303
Husman, Prof. George.....	304
Harris, Joseph W.....	304
Hardman, I. B.....	305
Hoppe, E.....	305
Hill, Elizabeth	305
Hill, Alfred C.....	306
Hobson, Charles F.....	307
Ink, Theron.....	307
Ink, J. G.....	307
Jaensch, E. W.....	307
Jackson, Col. John P.....	308
Jackson, Thomas.....	309
Jackson Ranch.....	310
King, Rev. Ensigu H.....	311
Kyser, D. S.....	310
Keene, Phillip.....	311
Lange, Henry.....	312
Leva, J. O.....	313
Lake, S. T.....	313
Levansaler, Charles L.....	314
Leonard, Walter Adelbert.....	314
Mackinder, F. B.....	314
Mackinder, W. A.....	316
Mayfield, J. M.....	318
Maclean, M. A.....	319
Moser, Christian.....	320
Mast, M.....	320
Mooney, C. D.....	320
Marcum, C. S.....	321
Mark, Thomas.....	321
Martinilli, John.....	322
Meyer, Courad.....	322
Meagher, Wm. E.....	322

Mitchell, Joseph.....	323
March, W. F.....	323
McKenzie, George S.....	324
McKenzie, Alexander.....	325
McMillen, Perry E.....	325
McCaffrey, James.....	327
McNeill, Samuel E.....	327
Nash, Cornelius H.....	327
Newman, James B.....	328
Nichelini, Auton.....	330
Newton, Thomas.....	331
Newton, William.....	331
Noll, Mrs. Louisa.....	331
Palmer, P. H.....	328
Priest, J. J.....	332
Phillips, F. S.....	332
Parr, J. H.....	333
Pogue, S. W.....	334
Rossi, A.....	334
Roseberry, J.....	334
Richardson, E. B.....	335
Reams, C.....	335
Reams, J. W.....	336
Reams, B. F.....	337
Rogers, A. D.....	337
Roth, J. A.....	337
Raney, W. J.....	336
Rogers, Thos. G.....	338
Seeley, C. B.....	339
Sanderson, F. H.....	339
Spiers, W.....	341
Schunemann, E. G.....	342
Schwarz, H.....	342
Sisson, A. W.....	342
Smith, V. C.....	343
Smith, Z. W.....	343
Slinsen, L.....	343
Stafford, A.....	344
Stafford, E. V.....	344
Sweitzer, L.....	345
Stokes, H.....	345
Sasselli, J.....	346
Stallings, J. M.....	349
Swift, W. T.....	349
Sharp, A. J.....	348
Stonnan, P. E.....	349
Snider, T. L.....	350
Turton, L. M.....	351
Trubody, W. A.....	350
Turner, S.....	352
Tobin, J.....	352
Taix, P.....	353
Thompson, H. H.....	353
Thomas, M. W.....	353
Thomas, N. F.....	354
Tallman, B. L.....	354
Townsend, A. G.....	355
Tucker, R. P.....	355

Varty, F.....	356
Volper, C. H.....	356
Wade, Owen.....	357
Walters, J. J.....	358
Wassum, T. A.....	361
White, H.....	358
White, W. P.....	359
Wescott, C. A.....	359
Workover, T.....	360
Winkler, W. G.....	360
Wallace, P. H.....	361
Warren, F. B.....	361
Wright, F. E. P.....	362
York, J.....	362
York, J. T.....	363
Young, J. A.....	364
Zoeller, H.....	364





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